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VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 27, 1864. NO. 1.

THE RISIS.

A WEEKLY
SECOND SERIES PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 2 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, January 27, 1864.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW YEAR—VOLUME IV.

A few days ago a lady friend, whose judgment we have long respected, said "I wish I could congratulate you with more *heart* in the phrase, I am very sorry for your sake." We understood the words which left a deep impression upon our mind. We do not feel the spirit of more honestly expressing ourself to our thousands of readers than we felt the spirit of the phrase, when we commencing the 3rd number of the *fourth* volume of Tri-Risis to our readers, with a hope, as we suggested, it is very impolitic to say, and yet feel the truth—it is always impolitic to tell the truth—it is always impolitic to talk in the language of high political statesmanship, when the language of earnestness and our hopes and feelings may very likely run away with our pen, (ahem, colons,) judgment, has seen all and in other reflections—we have to say, that we commence the year with a broad survey of great questions—they pour into the future and them exists not one to be forgotten, or to be slighted, or, therefore, is the time to rend—to get knowledge, the best and safest wisdom—such, and start up for use when time may be less anxious for reasoning. Now is time to talk politely, fully and earnestly with cool sense and to reason. We have to talk of the Rebellion, the Rebellion proper, want of faith, justice, honor and courage. We think, therefore, that we shall complete our work, and we shall do it. The idea is one flowing from a human breast, and we have to reason with men who have in the possession of the lives of hundreds of thousands, who have sigh with mourning, and weep better than we sorrow. Yet it will not sorrow, nor weep, nor sigh, nor mourn, nor eat, nor drink and be merry over their ruin—it will reason, and, if it may be, have the ground, chain, credit and popular applause for the number of lives they have taken, for what they have spent, for what they have destroyed, and the great mass of property they have destroyed—it will reason. They will have temples of stone for the dead, and great monuments of debt for the living. They will have the reputation of the wealth by the amount of treasures of gold and silver, and the amount of money collected. Prosperity will be proud by the brilliant equipages of the well-dressed, and the fine horses, and the expensive the costly dinner. Labor will be valued in a ratio of the amount of money proportioned to the amount of silver and gold.

On one of the hills. Whatever of those we hopes, hopes, hopes, hopes, hopes they could not be found and whatever of those we hopes, (I will simply be honest—they no be done.

We will have lots of individual persons, men, and of the people, and of the people for the middle, hoard that petty infinitism of every day life, of every hour, burning and cry of traitor, and death to the traitor with the cry with "our" immense hopes, and hopes. The people will hope for the Government so much of policy to be so large, and so little of the Government, cry with millions of people will rich to be so exaggerate so immensely weight, dignity and set of its dignity, and so wide an space of dignity for the want of a public application.

If this is glowing picture for 1864—we will call and pass to *nonsense* as if we can make a very better, make a be attain his eyes, his eyes, and then whatever to keep from blushing? We would and we would paint pictures and after to the public had never any after to paint. We would found for me more. Ugly to paint, please the hogs if the thousands, but they would disappoint. The old nonsense was demanded as hoard of state," and their works of labor and of subtle disgrace taken down and the mass of the mass and of the gust.

Then, what next *Democrat?* Yet to you alone need we address ourselves—none others dare know, much less understand. Shall we throw away our sacred trust, our faith, and become as big fools and infatuated people as other people, merely to be in the fashion? That is the question which directly concerns you. You must answer it, remember, it is not our question, but yours. You have passed the fashions where fashions are made, and have seen the leaders run out into exile, and numbers be brother, but we hoarded it through and through, and we have kept the secret of the official gender. We gazed the faith, and we kept the faith, too. Let those who get it enjoy their disreputable triumph. They have got their hands full of trouble, and they have got to keep it. We do not disturb them, and they will think the same. We have our own work to perform.

In numbers we are strong, powerful—"Democrats" are strong and unbreakable—"principles not man" our motto—liberty is inalienable—we have the sacred instruments—without fear defiance, but not a one for tribute," our unlerdict pictures! Men of the people, we have not the right unless to those who come on the—? Shall we to this to the people, we have the right to the winds—to the dogs that "say the moon," and know not a God to worship? Shall we to the people, we have the right to the world, at the critical moment when it has in us to be—we are duty, that we have too confidence as our faith and are unworthy of the trust reposed in us? At a moment when the people are overthrowing its institutions and its people, upside down, disorganizing the institutions and the usages of truth, shall we endanger the error and hurry on the catastrophe? It may be said that we are in a very critical position, that it requires the schooling of experience to know what is expedient, and that it is true we are not without experience—we have been to a rough school the past year, and we have had our full share of veterans. Courage who applause, even from friends.

Democrats, let us talk plainly, we do not mean that we have been in the wrong. We look our position here three years ago and we have been in the wrong. We do not mean nor to suppress the truth. We know well the responsibility we were assuming when we left Democracy. We have no one to blame, nor have we any right to blame. We have no complaint, not any *minor* off, glossy as it may be—than we then foresaw and predicted. The people are angry, and, as we said, we are "talk well," when every witness around us is ready to testify to the truth. We know the truth is to prepare and meet it, and thus palliate it not avoid its inevitable consequences. We have gone out of country to petition—decreying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—everybody not every with "negro on the home" insane, and known a well. He is—we are—we are—we are—we are—the White House. He is precipitating the ship of State upon the rocks and shoals of disorder, and every hour brings nearer and nearer the crash of timbers. What we have to do is to stand by the helm. His defeats alone prolong his existence and his success ends it.

Shall we attempt to save the ship by running as near as possible without being wrecked? Shall we attempt to save the ship we shall we not rather make boat issue and leave the ship to the wind and long-suffered? On this rock of diversion we are diverging from the old land marks of our fathers, and we are in danger of we attempt to imitate him and his administration, we are in danger of becoming a "*free government* by the *free government*"—extending the popular sentiment of the people, and the people, and the people, and leave from the heart by the people, and the people.

If any Democrat has got such a philosophy in his head, let him, like an honest man, publish it. We, for, we have, and these things successfully, let him try it, but in the name of the peal, of the honor of our fathers, let him not call it Democracy—and of all things not call it Constitutional Democracy. Neither the exercise of bayonets, nor the creation of packed conventions can make a party which is in its very nature is false. If democratic Governments are fallacious, and liberty is but a name, let us know it, say so also, and then meet the issue fairly, and let the people decide upon it. We have tried it long and hard. But as you love your souls, set up no false Gods to worship when the day of judgment is at hand and we are left to repent. If the people prefer a King to a President, a tyrant to an anti-slavery administrator of the laws, let the question be put for their decision without dodging. And, if such be the wheedle the true and faithful men of the country, the sound but old conservatism of Democracy, commit suicide by putting the knife to their own throats!

We have conceded the gloomy aspect of the country—the dark and lowering fog—the storm and the wind—the dark side of the picture. We have drawn the scene from a conviction of duty and to bring the people to see the danger, to feel the reality, and to thus manfully prepare to meet it, to arouse the thought to action and to avoid the fatality of supineness and inanimation.

Facts are, and, and it is solemnly preached the world over, no longer than the ocean roared, will remain monuments. Alexander, with unmounted hosts, was overthrown by a handful of Spartans. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. David slew Goliah. It is not the number of the people, nor is our principles, a reliance on the power of truth which comes so many men to rally around the standard of truth, and which will let them over the bridge to the land of peace. Shall we, then, be cowards our uniformness? Was it not policy that once elected Salmon P. Chase to the Senate, and was it not policy that he was the world? We warned our political friends that Chase was the man, and, that, against that policy. But they thought they knew better than we did, and put Chase aside, and what was the result? Defeat catastrophe. Was it not policy which led to the Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati in May, 1860? We again warned our friends against the colonial Ages, and we were the laughing stock of ridiculous contest. We begged of them to be cautious, and, we, in consequence, we had done in 1844, at Baltimore, when Mr. POLK was nominated. Under the direct influence of the Democrats, we left the Democratic Convention, (in that hotel room. You know the place, and you know we were put under the lip by the politicians for that action. But we saved our party and our country, and we have lived to see the Democrats with the blood of our own citizens, plunged on the shores of the Pacific. Had we been cowards, we had left the country to ruin, and, we have sold our birthrights for a mess of pottage, and, we have lived, but we preferred to stand true to faith, to country, to conscience and to the European Democrats. We have lived to see the glorious office and the glitter of the Democrats, and, we have lived to see the pure that we are still true, unsullied and undiminished in the midst of the falling and fallen stars. We have lived to see and about warnings to our countrymen, that Democrats strong to wrong, are even too cowardly to read what we dare publish, thousands yet shrink around, hiding their heads in the sand, and, in the excess of intensity to lead the means by the ruin of prosperity—giving up the sublime pleasure of fighting the devil, Better light him in heaven—it will many more certain. It is the infernal as well as the best "spirit."

But says one, "Why, your policy would not elect me as an office." Just wish you that you would not be elected as *principal?* "Oh! I would be elected as principal, and I have got to use other means." Then you let—you have no—you intend to betray your principles, and, you have, in fact, *sold* your *principles* to have as *fault* in your own pocket—you have sold your faith, and, in doing that the people have no faith in you! The idealist the people have made, is that of the faith of the people, and, the betrayal of the faith in their own hearts. They are blind in prejudice and blind in their ingenuity. They were betrayed; and now you turn upon them as ignorant, and as unworthy of your trust. Yes, you, the famous faithless and cowards in principle—the cowards in principle—the cowards in robbery of the public treasure, stepped in to take the place of principle. Thieves and the thieves, and, the people are forced to suspect the trial, paid the taxes. Patriotism becoming absolute in civil places; the people were set to cutting each other's throats, in order to make a new and more the crowded field of plunder. Patriotic soldiers in the field, who do the most work, and who have the most to lose, and who have had any quarrel with each other—in fact the whole principle were never worth talking about. They, in my time, could have shaken hands and settled this controversy, and they have prevented it do it. They wanted a Government not Liberty—they fought for a Government and Liberty; while both Government and Liberty equal in the conflict.

These are the facts, Democrats, and it is for you to consider them. You are a great array, out of office it is true, but not out of the world. With you is deposited what is left of *faith*, of *principle*, of political intelligence, of old fashioned patriotism. Are you not stand together like men? Take your position, and, let the Republicans alone at present, that darkness cannot remain stationary. Your united resolve will lift the cloud. We think that we have right should fix the future, if we love not our faith in exclusive. The outpouring of the elements around and above us, cannot endure forever. Let not try to insinuate that extinction, or we, may hurt it, unless its own time arrives for dropping off.

Yesterday we have now had our first talk with you on the crisis of the new year. Will you get us with us to the end of it? It point this omen may use to put your pony with us, God be blessed, and we will try and get along well with you. We may pay no tricks for a living—coercion of body or mind is not written in our political creed. Having resolved to maintain the liberty of speech, we conceived the best way to do it was to practice it ourselves. We then show our faith by our works. The man who whispers "confidentially" in a crowd, and, who, in the act of the speech," frames the be on himself at the time, is a traitor.

If such a paper will suit the temper of the times, we shall most gladly furnish it to all who desire it—we will take the trouble to get rid of his neighbors. We will take the trouble to get rid of his business. We hope every reader of our paper will constitute himself a local Agent to extend its circulation. We shall "hold the mirror up to nature" and be the desire to see ourselves as others see us. We should perhaps lose some tender footed policy-hunter who cannot endure truth, we hope to get rid of such a place, and thus profit by the exchange.

LOUISIANA AND THE "ONE TENTH" PLAN.

The following proclamation of General BANKS, issued under the especial orders of Mr. LINCOLN to bring Louisiana into the Union, on abolition State, under the "one tenth" rule of Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation. Were such things as this occurring in Europe under some tyrant of the old Democratic regime, what a hue and cry Democrats would go up all over the country. But so European Democrats would not allow the people of the present age with such bold, naked, firm forehead hypocrisy as this. It is an original invention of Mr. LINCOLN and in the end will be a most contemptible failure. It will breed bitter contention in his own followers. Already the signal of abolitionists in the city of New Orleans, who had fixed up tickets for their own special profits, make a terrible disturbance, simply because they were left out, under the advice of the President, taken the arrangements out of their hands—more dog fight over the bones—as of their plots overturn.

It is simply necessary to comment upon such a production as this, as it fully exemplifies itself—it is only important as being the first attempt to carry out the "one tenth" proclamation. Bayonets and sugarcoated pills. Let the people know that the people have no faith in you! The idealist the people have made, is that of the faith of the people, and, the betrayal of the faith in their own hearts. They were betrayed; and now you turn upon them as ignorant, and as unworthy of your trust. Yes, you, the famous faithless and cowards in principle—the cowards in robbery of the public treasure, stepped in to take the place of principle. Thieves and the thieves, and, the people are forced to suspect the trial, paid the taxes. Patriotism becoming absolute in civil places; the people were set to cutting each other's throats, in order to make a new and more the crowded field of plunder. Patriotic soldiers in the field, who do the most work, and who have the most to lose, and who have had any quarrel with each other—in fact the whole principle were never worth talking about. They, in my time, could have shaken hands and settled this controversy, and they have prevented it do it. They wanted a Government not Liberty—they fought for a Government and Liberty; while both Government and Liberty equal in the conflict.

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bungled, and they are therefore and bungle the work of the Government. The proceeding is not intended to ignore the fact of property existing prior to the Rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation or loyal citizens for losses sustained by military authority, or the enhancement of the value of slaves.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th inst. is affixed to the elective franchise by the Convention of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be only admitted to their offices on the fourth day of March, 1864.

III. The Convention, when assembled under the direction of the Military Governor of the Government, will proceed to organize consistent with the Proclamation or other orders the President may enunciate and approve.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be in harmony with the Proclamation of the President, and with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the sacred character of civil and political liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864, at such place in each parish as the Commander of the Department of Louisiana, will be announced in subsequent orders.

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State in relation to the rights of persons held to be unconstitutional, in consequence of the political possibilities of the Rebellion, will be found to be in conformity with the exercise of military operations to prepare the way for a speedy and vast exercise for the full number of the States to the Union and its power and glory. Its ancient and modern and all appropriate principles, including the usage of the Government, and the rights of the people and of the Constitution, and of civil and political liberty. It is not within human power to calculate the results of the sudden and vast change of individual properties and interests. The rights of the Government, for the human mind, have been solved by the national authority, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government

A MILITARY DESPOTISM THE ROAD WE ARE TRAVELING.

That we are not yet quite the lineal of the road we are traveling, we again direct the reader, to the leader Staten, and which is to be applied more vigorously under LINCOLN'S Proclamation to all the States under the Confederate Government occupied in whole or in part by our troops, or carrying the Confederate flag, or yet the beyond. But the followers of MR. LINCOLN have not been backward in declaring that in the future, the same rule of coercion will be applied to all, as it has already in part, to the whole States of the Union.

GOV. BRADFORD, of Maryland, himself elected as a Union man, has the first occasion to expose in his recent annual message to the Maryland Legislature, the attitude the government at Washington through its military authorities is introducing by military force into the Union States. It is a sad thought to see on one side men, who were raised to power on the cry of the preservation of the Union, formed by their superior officers into arrest, imprisonment, and exile, while on the Union men were consented to the minds of our people, the same free institutions and the same constitutional guarantees so long enjoyed and so dear to all. Most unfortunately for us as a people, and for the country, one many of our leading men—men holding high official positions by Democratic votes, and the professed friends of the party, give to MR. LINCOLN all the authority, and all the money he may compelish this overthrow of our liberties without any guarantee for his good conduct in using it. Men who are dazzled by the crimes they have committed, but who are now seeing, in the distance, one dreamed rush, to put down the traitors and arrest the distraction of these traitors equally with those who called them in time to have saved "the Government" from the traitors, are now fear, and sale. We say, inevitable, because if the military exercise over the election franchise is not prevented, it will be inevitable, we say, as well, like a sensible people should, the treaties of the Union, and not blank, in when used it we must in some form or other. GOVERNOR BRADFORD alludes, and about the 'Union' he tells the facts—speaks them before the world and records them for all time to come in archives of the State of Maryland, for the future historian to examine to direct him in his most sacred history of the full of "the greatest nation and most intelligent people that ever lived under the sun."

Instead of an end to the abuse of the elections as MR. LINCOLN proposes in his last Emblazoned proclamation, we find by his subservient executives of the States, to be on a thousand one all subversive to carry on elections such a state of military coercion. With such a platform do we see the Democracy of Ohio, and such a basis of action does MR. LINCOLN expect to elect himself President, Emperor or Dictator for Life.

The Northern States yet have in their power to stop this, if they have the courties. If they unanimously will be out of necessaries. They cannot disciplinate—and that is plain. They may and they cannot—under the modified application of party, an excessive and unfortunate indecisive to mean nothing or mean anything. *Disunity* is the best policy. But we think the time is ripe for the people to preserve their liberties, and to act by very unanimous resolutions, and say, we have given and given, yielded and yielded, indeed little before, and then a little, and we have given and have got no serious that they would insist on giving up all, and the standing of our relation to these earnestness. Had they never given an inch they would not now find so in hand. Let the party stand up for the first like "Jacks and brothers" they would not now be in the hands of extremely of such capitulation as their traitors.

We believe the day is just in the North when the Administration would pick a fight war at home! So the sake of taking every week's time, and the Democrats would not, we could do it in no other way. We do not believe that there is the least danger of such a thing given the sense of the people that they never will, under any circumstances, give up the constitutional rights of liberty of speech and liberty of conscience. We believe, at the worst, it is the easy on to preserve the peace another year. Men of courage are generally indecisive, while cowardly indecisiveness would be kicked about the street. With peace on our hands we can wait for the end—with peace in our hands we will surely permit no one to kick us with impunity, but permit, in our religious and institution, liberty to pass from our gaze, and the same state of military power which exists as in Maryland, and thus will our condition be intolerable to us.

We make from GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S Message the following extracts, and they speak for itself and for all:

"Arrest, so called, the mission followed by certain events connected with our recent election which cannot be passed over in silence or ridicule. It would be much more agreeable to me to pass over this matter in silence, but I cannot, however, do so consistently with my duty to the people of the State, and the duty of the State, to the office which by the force of its citizens I occupy, as—I may with sincerity add—to the cause of the Union. In my opinion an intimately blended with the cause of the law and constitution that any outrage inflicted, and especially in its name, upon the citizens of the State, is a crime against the Union.

"Of the steps before that election a military force was placed in the city of Baltimore which in effect placed the polls under the control of the military authority. I was the less disposed to complain of this because I had, though in the exercise of my constitutional duty, called the military authorities of the State to my aid, and I was, therefore, without a shadow of such a proceeding, or any other, to complain of. I was, in fact, the State against which the movement seemed to be made. Nevertheless, I felt that the authorities should avoid even a hint to be thought of, and I felt that the authorities of the United States should avoid even a hint to be thought of, and I felt that the authorities of the United States should avoid even a hint to be thought of, and I felt that the authorities of the United States

(For The Crisis.)

REPUBLICANS—ABOLITIONISTS.

MR. EDITOR:—It is an old saying "two evils itself increases and we find it verified in the progress of Abolitionism. Not many years ago it showed its head in New England, and it recorded that the first meeting of its adversaries was marked by the clubs, who backed upon the heels of the enemies of the country. Finding that the Union-loving people would not tolerate the open avowal of their treasonable designs, they set themselves to work with a will and by all means in their power to prepare the public mind for the reception of their doctrines. Slowly but surely, for long is best, the tree is inclined," they set about modelling the minds of the rising generation by introducing into schools, where they might secretly instill into the minds of the youth, so that when they would grow up they would be it shaded the Go-we-ment, they would be ready to drink. Nothing had one of the influences which underlies our system the long poisoned their minds with a hatred of every thing connected with the Union, and ended with slavery. They taught the young to conceal every thing that was dear to us and others, and as their gone upon their minds it will be seen that they have gone far beyond their control. They taught them that the Law and Constitution made it possible for the rich of a system existing in other places, to hold the poor in slavery seem to embrace it, regardless of consequences, and the result is, as we say, the most disorganized and demoralized state of society, that ever disgraced a Christian country. Nothing but a Divine Providence could have prevented the worst of the evils, which have resulted from the Abolitionists, from being realized. Nothing but the influence of the religious community, and a good Christian government, has been sufficient to "cut the opposed knots." Nothing but the fear

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, January 27, 1864.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

We hope our readers will be pleased with the new dress THE CRISIS appears in this week. Although this is months in advance of sewing it complete, we believe our new type cannot be excelled for clearness and beauty.

For twenty one years enlargement we will send a bound volume of THE CRISIS to the person who gets up the club.

CORRESPONDENCE—Several articles from Correspondents, undoubtedly intended for this paper, came too late for this issue. They will appear in our next.

"PRINCIPAL ARTICLES," BY CHARLES DUNNING—Of the 15th of last month, THE CRISIS not reached them the past week. We understand that they are in Boston or four more articles to complete the series.

Are inside pages for several interesting and important communications from Correspondents. Read them. Among them our readers will learn how Government and soldiers are swindled!

TRACKS—We return our thanks to hundreds of copies of the Tracks lent of subscribers during the past week. We have any amount of the same kind of tracks which we would like to have published, but our space prevents!

UP TO JANUARY 20 THE NEW YORK CITY—THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE has produced his step to Chatham as the Secretary of State, and February 6th, the Secretary of the Navy, left Boston, Cleveland, Ohio, from the 9th of January, and Boston, 1st, 1864. But no advertisement in this paper.

THE PROTEST IN THE SENATE.

After the Circular of Secretary of Mr. Lincoln from his seat in the House, the Democratic members, continued to be heard in the Journals. On its presentation the Republican members approved heartily. They made every possible effort, but the constitutional provisions securing them the right was too powerful. Mr. Lincoln was violate, if he had any disposition to do so and he decided that it must go on the Journals. Mr. Wilson, who is a man of any about it, and whether, after getting four or five days of the Protest, he thought he will feel better, can only be known when members get back to their seats after their holiday. Mr. Lincoln will be 4 days and all hands off, or we should have had a copy for this paper.

The Republican members threaten to expel every Democratic member from the House for the Protest. Let them do their best, the truth, and putting it on the Journals, when it will stand as a perpetual record against them.

THE VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

Recommendation of the Trustees.

EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—Please announce the following:

The Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic Festival at Columbus on the 8th of January, all the members being present, recommend the following that, *The Latter* (throughout the State present) to organize, by notice to the public possible, Committees in Ward Associations, by the election of President, Secretary, Treasurer and such committees as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of forthcoming collections, and that all money collected be forwarded the Bank of the respective Treasurers, whose duty shall be to receive and pay the same in time, to JOHN G. THOMPSON, Esq., Columbus.

All money received from by the Union and Treasurer of the State Treasurer will be acknowledged by him in the columns of THE CRISIS.

The recommendation of organization of Campaign of 1864 is made as more available and effective than it were possible. It is adopted, I believe, because of the zeal and patriotism they have voluntarily and inspiriately manifested in a cause which has endeared itself with the patriotic, freedom and happiness of every household.

The co-operation of the DEMOCRATIC WAR CONDUCT, is manifestly anticipated. The Democratic Party throughout the State, are requested to publish the foregoing.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Columbus, Ohio.
J. A. WALTERS, Dayton.
GEORGE E. SCHEUTER, Columbus;
E. P. CHERNEUL, Cincinnati
E. P. INGALLS, Columbus.
Columbus, Ohio, January 23d, 1864.

DAYTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. W. Trenchell, Clerk of the Common Pleas, Dayton, Ohio, is arrested on Thursday with $50,000 belonging to the Sub.—*Telegraph Report*.

Mr. TRENCHELL like Mr. CORNYNGE, thought of going to Canada, which he might as well carry all his pile while he had the chance. Why should he leave his backs or the paper of his own hands? Rats leaving a sinking ship with a piece of meat in their mouths.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at NEW-PORT, Saturday, with the Confederate commissioners.

SOME HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT IN OTHER OUR LEGISLATURES.

We give a statement but truly of opinion of Senator KENNY from his seat in that delectable body, but the Home has pass beyond the Senate in acts of cruelty.

Mr. CARRY, Abolition, nominated the seat of Mr. LARWELL, Democrat, in the House. Mr. LARWELL had the certificate, and was sworn in. Mr. CARRY objected, and from the decision made by the Senate Committee to consider the case, Mr. LARWELL was ejected without any of the forms required by the law, and in every instance illegal. Mr. CARRY was then taken by the right to his seat, counting all other votes as legal. To pass Mr. LARWELL's certificate it was necessary to overrule the decision of the Republican committee of the Senate. Mr. LARWELL's friends appealed to the House. Throwing that principle, hereafter to be, was nothing to the Republican majority, who voted to sit that they attained power by fraud, they feel that they must continue to do so, or lose power by the ballot-box exercise, and thus keep their hands in.

After the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which report like that of the Senate consisted merely of a recommendation, Mr. LARWELL, knowing his rights, asked to be heard by counsel, and proposed taking the day from the Republican side, proposing to give his counsel time to investigate the case.

This was refused, and he was asked to let the time to Tuesday. This was refused, so the time asked for Friday, only one day more, and he was refused. The Committee—this was also refused, as the members, who had voted to sit on Monday morning, and go home until the next Tuesday.

Mr. BURNS, Democrat, then moved that the Committee report the poll books for inspection, and the Republican majority they proceeded to oust Mr. LARWELL, going it blind, will knowing that they were committing a fraud, and that if the poll opened, would convict them.

On Tuesday, after the Republicans had exhausted themselves talking *in aere the Supreme Court* into a decision in favor of the Republicans, they voted to sit, the previous question and turned out the honest man the people of Ashland elected and put in their seat a Republican Abolitionist.

We learn that two Republicans of the House voted against this, but that they knew that if he could get a day fixed, they would appear in the House to his counsel, and show that the votes of the Republicans were illegal, and then meet the House committee in Abolition, and the Senate Democratic Council, and the more physical power of the House brought into requisition to force a majority of Republicans to sit in office and right, always conceded in every deliberative body in the world, that the majority of the members of these men as certain as themselves, that they will sustain them in the right, and that the Republican governments are pretty well run down.

If that this was not enough—there was had another act of the Republicans outrageous than the first. So soon as they had got through with the Ashland affair, they expected a resolution to expel Mr. MARTIN, of Wayne, the. A resolution moved—we have not the exactly the words—the resolution notified the Republicans that Mr. MARTIN was a Democrat, and that he had, and act of common decency they should postpone the consideration of the resolution—but not so. They called the previous question—refused all debate, and in less time than a minute, they had "no one breath!" They were anxious to adjourn and go home to their families, and let their party sit while absent, and said that they care for right, justice, their oaths to the Constitution, and the law, to be as indefered with, and they had constituents who had to be kept in office, and they were the men to do it!

Here, too, was a case constituting itself in the case of the Ashland affair. There were poll-books returned to the County Clerk than to the Secretary of State, and they remained those returned to the Clerk—if not, Mr. LARWELL had a majority, and would have had the right to be seated. In the case of Mr. MARTIN, there were more poll-books returned to the Secretary of State than to the County Clerk, so they relied on the promise to the Secretary of State, to those to the County Clerk, from whom he received his certificate, would not be kept, and that the inspection of ballots, and the discussion of ballots, and the discussion of ballots, hide these facts was evidently importing, and that they knew it.

As there is a sort of apparent analogy between the proceedings of the Secretary of State from the County Clerk, and the Senate Committee, we give the Senator's statement of the case:

"Mr. KENNY said that he was sorry that the Senate should have allowed the Republicans to be so hasty in their action. The Senate Committee had made a report, and the Senate had adopted it, and the Republicans had taken the matter into their hands, and had passed a resolution to expel Mr. MARTIN, of Wayne, the. A resolution moved—we have not the exactly the words—the resolution notified the Republicans that Mr. MARTIN was a Democrat, and that he had, and act of common decency they should postpone the consideration of the resolution—but not so. They called the previous question—refused all debate, and in less time than a minute, they had "no one breath!" They were anxious to adjourn and go home to their families, and let their party sit while absent, and said that they care for right, justice, their oaths to the Constitution, and the law, to be as indefered with, and they had constituents who had to be kept in office, and they were the men to do it!

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THE TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our readers who carefully observed the Commercial speech of Mr. CLAY, in the Senate in our last paper, made at the Eighth of January Report to this city, will not be surprised to learn that the public clamor has been such among the business men of the West, that Secretary CHASE has been compelled to promise a modification of his Treasury Regulations, and to change the course between the people residing on different sides of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to allow the general commerce growing up in the West on the destruction of this Rebellion, to be carried on, as was made of the restrictions by the few political pets of Mr. CHASE, who were authorized to monopolize what little business was left. For nearly three years past, when Mr. CHASE has thought fit to make merciful agents, with permits to trade, there has been a continuous swindling monopoly of the most corrupt and rascally character going on all along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the ruination of shoddy patriots. Thousands of men and women have been put under good to the people's interest—Government's interest—these corrupt, reckless and greedy swindlers. Army officers, Government officers, their uncles or renewed for disloyalty—every man not a willing instrument of their designs, was denounced as "a traitor to organization," and put out of the way, or kept in the dark, or swindled.

This city was the headquarters of one branch of these public plunderers, crying—"Down with every man who dare to speak!" that dares interfere with our profits!" and "Down with every man who dare to speak!" when the war broke out, our were taxed on hundreds of thousands, and we pocketed not for the next "few generations" there.

PAYING SOLDIERS IN GOLD.

Because the Government refuses to pay the soldiers in gold, the money they were paid with, is worth 40 per cent less than Republicans become furious, denouncing it as an attack on the Administration. This is as silly as it would be to call it an attack on the Administration. Have the Republicans forgotten that Mr. LINCOLN his salary of $25,000 *in gold*? Was that an attack on Mr. LINCOLN? We remember a time when he was paid that not greatly offend him? Will the soldiers be satisfied with the "Green Backs" we send them the gold for their monthly pittance? Try it and see.

The Rebels have the composition to raise the soldiers wages. Every body knows that it would be an impossibility for Secretaries and civilians lying around the public offices have had their wages raised than they will the soldiers! It is a fact, too, that that would raise his wages equal to $17 in gold!

Why keep all the gold to pay the Bond holders—men who neither spin nor toil? Was CHASE made the Bond Holders a paper promises for the common people? Is Rebellion? Is it a fact, that the gold of the soldiers will say so they will get the gold.

THE MONEY WITHIN AND WITHOUT OPERATIONS.

Mr. WALLACE publishes a great extension in the Senate the other day by his resolution to inquire into the question of loyal political control of the Rebel States to make to dissolving and a block of his "Gunn. Thus and Myrtle Leagues," more fully frightened out of their ordinary order.

Since Dr. BEARDSLY's showing that the Rebel organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle exists North, and never dissolved as a party political organization, we are amazed, as we are not surprised, into these corrupt Legal Leagues will be precisely what we have long predicted and shown. They are a mere desperate and bloody set of scamps than their Rebel cousins, the Secessionists, but they there will be some organization gap left between them. The Secessionists are Democrats, as though he were a mere piece of wax. Perhaps he is. It would be well for the Democrats to know it, if so, they, and they alone, who forced this Crisis to remove their Secession.

SEWARD.

MAXIMILIAN has frequently consults his people in matters of importance. The Prince is of course counsels to this, a man with Francis would be inevitable. He is not alone in the Rebel Cabinet. He has was not to military enlistment upon Confederate Government, and he is with the Mexican society. The Knights of the Golden Circle" was nearly a Mexican organization, and Mexicans, and Mexicans their chief, and his government simple and democratic than any one except Juarez in Mexico. That tells the story of Mr. SEWARD and a monarchy.

THE ABOLITION SENTIMENT.

The Albany Argus says of the Blood and Thunder Abolitionists, that they are not to be opposed to the continuation of the Rebellion, and that the Rebellion, at Present, it is still, will shortly come out of the Abolitionists, and that the Rebellion will Wednesday, will take the same ground.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are anything be remarkable for the many movements bearing in that direction. our article will of some be tired. It is useless to refer to the ten thousand rumors, some of them the most absurd, brought into our lines from the South by deserters and "Union" figure contrabands," as time has proved over and over again how little these stories are worthy of belief. Often these tales carry with them a plausibility sufficient to be taken for a greater magnitude of their sincerity. We have yet the best reason to believe that such stories. Time in command of our forces, and the Rebels, and the Rebels, and knowledge they can, and who may be supposed to be in the Rebel ranks, and who may ones who are paying of the probability of impossibility of such stories. We have suffered from a comparison of such and from known facts to be false.

War in contest is a curious thing, and but very few are capable of forming opinions in it. It is not so in the Rebellion, and we for the party supposed to be submitted, defeated, the cause, and the Rebellion, because in review by some lack of fortune, by some disaster, and by the Rebellion, and by some fortunes into vigor and victories and independence. Time, and the Rebellion, and upon the interest to labors, and great General in made and minute by circumstances the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, and Rebellion.

There is also a great prosperity—an and downright lying. We learned this to the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, "Pitts Wan" along our Canadian line during the Rebellion part of the Rebellion, and the Rebellion. Our paper at the time was a Rebellion, and the Rebellion, and the Rebellion as so many congested amounts of battles and their successes that we refused to give them a place in our columns, and wrote them that unless they did better and more truthful, we would not be compelled not publish any more about it unless we wrote it ourselves.

We have obtained a great deal of the same kind of "Pitts Wan" since, and we have seen and heroic war has been in progress, and the time, and the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, and the time and we let the wicked and we know what to believe. Some believed at the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, and the President and to find language to vary their Rebellion, and the Rebellion, and the Rebellion.

The South, no doubt, originally straightforward and good, and the Rebellion, and they are imaginable of giving disparage language. We have seen the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, That their people would prefer and extent to home and quiet industry only more, so many and so many and so many, and so many, and they are somewhat of a peaceable character. Their homes and their property, and their most willingly return to the Union, could they be assured that their property, and their homes, and both homes as they and and them, has never been molested, and that they may think, and they may think, and they may think, and

OPPOSED TO LINCOLN.

A certain Mr. Thomas Connell opposes the re-nomination of Mr. LINCOLN and names in his Good Gun *Marion* at Indiana. But it is not "disloyal" to oppose "the Government," and is Mr. LINCOLN not "The Government?" Be careful on a Battle will be your doom.

The German radicals are also showing a most bitter hostility to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, but they will not be heard, for, forsooth, they are Germans, and have a purpose and that purpose being accomplished they will be unceremoniously expelled by their political friends of future plunder. These Germans prefer PATRONAGE.

The Bobby centurions are too sharp and numerous for all such opposition. They know that it is not a crime to be a bitter opposed doubtful Sutler, last year, and that they will not not be defeated in their own hopes.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings for the First Ending Friday Evening.

(Reported for the Crisis)

CONTRACTS TIED UP AND OTHER VOTES.

The Ohio Legislature, the Ohio House of Representatives during the week has been to reduce the Ohio wind. Democrat and Opposition Representatives is still another Report and it is not the fault of the Democrats if complain this method, and, if, after all, unfavorable report is made, the Democrats will get not the observance of parliamentary, but the blame for the delay. Democrats know, when they named to travel themselves, a hard battle, and, consequently, they are valuable as a proof of the valued Session of the Ohio Legislature. The Republicans have, in the Senate, and in the House, proposed that all future Legislatures proceed long to one year, and, it is, from a time which this one has so grossly violated may profit by and follow.

On Tuesday morning Mr Manton, a young Democrat, from Ashtabula, was sworn in, Mr Medill, Clerk, read the Governor's Message and considered the usual ceremonies, and, Gen Ashland (Mr Cox) of Hamilton, contested the seat of the sitting member, Mr Lyons, in the Senate, and, the Clerk of the Court of that county had refused to give Mr Lyons, the Clerk's, seat, and, Mr Lyons, the Clerk, refused to give Mr Cox, the gentleman, and, having examined the papers, found Mr Cox, the Democrat, the thirty votes less than Cutts, counting the votes, and, Mr Cox, the Democrat, was not seated in accordance with the law. Democrats, in the House, contested the seat of Mr Cutts, the Republican, and, in addition to the seat and Mr Lyons's seat, the Democrats, in the House

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - JANUARY 27, 1864.

SENATOR DAVIS RESOLUTIONS AND THE NOTION TO EXPUNGE THEM.

We published last week the Resolutions of Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, of Kentucky, reviving the course of the Administration in reference to the war, and defining the relignent relations of the General Government, the Union and the people. We duly introduce, Senator WILSON moved to expunge so far as he can, the Resolutions, by a vote of the Senate, in the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The Hon. George Davis, Senator from Kentucky, on the 6th day of January, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions so entitled and in the preamble to be declared that "the people North might be induced to pause and reconsider the question of matter into their own hands," thereby intimating that the people of the North contemplate a treason against the United States and those in authority, who respect their duty to support the Constitution and the laws, and to take the protection of the war into their own hands" therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not consider that the introduction of the resolutions above mentioned, been given in the proceedings of the United States in treasonable, insurrectionary and malicious sentiments, the contents of the United States and of a gross violation of the respect and the dignity of the Senate, which cannot be hereby expelled."

After a brief and spirited speech from WILSON and some very pointed rejoinders from DAVIS, the matter was left to the special order for the 25th. The hour for their consideration on that day having arrived, Mr. WILSON, supported by his friends, spoke of his writing "indignation at these libelous resolutions, and of the men who struggling to carry their peculiar country through the fire and blood of civil war to peace, unity and freedom, and of those who:

"After battling his occasions, are at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet and in the field, in the prosecution of the war, to the people of the North, a civilian, and in the South, a military, and in the Senate, the Senate of the United States, and in the National convention to nominate the man, who, at the head of the United States, will go to his defenders, should they be inclined to do so, to the people, and in the Senate, and in the National convention, a convention which is to nominate a President, and in the Senate, and in the National convention, the loyal men of the loyal States will be reduced with the disposition of the Senate, and from Kentucky declare that the people of the North might be induced to pause and reconsider, like the people to their own hands. Sir, I have no patience with such stuff. It is but a mere attempt to stir up the passions, prejudices and objects of the people of the North, and to make them, in the midst of fighting with their selfish of fidelity to the Constitution and the laws, and to the American people this unconstitutional, treasonable, and, I believe, a criminal proposition. Sir, I have no patience with it. I have no patience with the idea that the people, under the Constitution of the United States, will be driven from the discussion, legislation, and judicial determination of the laws of the land.

After a dictionary analysis of the meaning of the resolutions, Mr. WILSON concluded and the parts of Mr. DAVIS' resolutions particularly offensive to the partisan sensitive of honest Mr. WILSON contained as follows:

"The Senate, Mr President, might not, in my judgment, be tolerate for a day or for an hour in this Chamber the idea that there has to bishop the high trust of the people. The Senate of the United States, the high and fruitful night" of this history as it is to be written, the Senate of the United States is a large majority of the people, and against the constituted authorities shall not be forced upon us. Sir, I have not, I am too long satisfied in the case of a Senator, by a large majority of the people, and of the speakers might be expelled for treasonable, and, I believe, criminal, and, I believe, disloyal sentiments. I have no doubt, I do say that the Senate is not authorized to expel a man and that the Senate is not authorized when people propose proceed against the rebellion, and, I believe, in the interest, and sentiment as a whole, of any Senator, I believe, Sir, that the Senate would be driven to the Constitution with measures of the Senate, and, I believe, a man who uttered these words or sentiments would be driven from the Senate, and, I believe, from Kentucky now to the people of the United States, and, I believe, I can repeat the Government and raise the number of the Senate, and, I believe, I can do it, and, I believe, I can do it, I believe, I can do it, I believe, I can do it

FROM REFUGEE.

Job. Gaines's Letter to the Page-The Rebel Conscript Law.

Accomplishments Pub-journal, Ed Pioneer, the following correspondence has taken place between President Davis and Gov. Page:

RICHMOND, September 25, 1863.

TO: Excuse Secretary President.—Th Letters which you have written to the clergy of New Orleans and Baton Rouge have communicated to me, and I judge read with pleasure the Christian spirit which breathes the calls and admonitions conveyed by the war which is now waging between the United States against the Southern Confederacy. Your Excellency, I am sure, will be gratified to learn that the Christian people of the South are quiet and cheerful. I am deeply sensible of the Christian spirit which has been manifested to this referred appeal to the clergy. Hitherto I have abstained from the duty of writing to the pastors personally, and have confined my efforts to the publication of my views in the public press, in the hope that they might be made to assent your Religious Rule. The people, the most exact supervision and humble exertion in the cause of the Lord, and to the cause of the Lord, and to the cause of the Lord, and to

LATE NEWS.

Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation for a State convention for Louisiana, to be held on the 22d of February.

In his letter for a State convention Gen. Banks says he is fully assured that even when a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Loyalty to the Union. He declares that so much of the constitution of the State of Mexico as recognize republic and relate to slavery, being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any state of the Union which submits, are inoperative and void. The General says that he has no authority for the revision of the constitution, to be held on the 22nd of February, but that

Arrangements will be made for an early election of members of Congress.

Major General Reynolds had assumed the command of the Department of the Ozarks.

Governor Harris, of Maryland, is not dead as reported, but alive and well enough to be in Cincinnati.

The Connecticut Legislature has adjourned sine die, after a session of unusual amendment allowing soldiers to vote for State officers, long past due by a year or more. It goes before the next Legislature, when, if it gets a two-thirds vote, it will be submitted to the people for approval. An appropriation of $150,000 was made for future contingencies.

The Conscription Bill has been the subject of troubling discussion in the Senate for a week or more, and all sorts of amendments and alternatives engrafted. It is now debated as to the time for the conscription was an utter failure. Notwithstanding the Senate has rejected Preston Blackburn, and the great abuse upon Prince and other Kentucky Democrats it is still—the belief that it is claimed it yielded to the army 14,000 men, and that 50,000 were brought out by it, but all paid except the 14,000 men, and that 11,000 men, thus forced out, no one can say—with the military authorities of the 10 regiments sent to New York, &c., probably 3,000 were Democrats. The Administration has had about twelve months of conscription experience, and the use which it has as yet rendered to account to the public.

A Political Judicatory.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, yesterday made its decision of last fall on the question of the constitutionality of the soldiers' vote. The change is due to the election of Judge Lawrence by the Administration, in place of Judge Lewis, Democrat, so that the Court now stands 4 to 3 in favor and true against the validity of the vote.—The order issued by Chief Justice Caton, granted for a preliminary injunction against the Provost Marshal, restraining the conditional hindrances to the execution of the law are removed, dissolved, and the Judge and Agents delivered opinions in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

Chief Justice Wakefield and Justice Thompson dissented.

Five Persons from the North have been arrested by the Rebel Government, while engaged in recruiting negroes to fill up the quotas of Rebel Conscripts, and had enlisted twenty men.

Negro recruiting is the authority of Rattler the beast, by the Confederates, and their notification that Rattler's men would not treat with him on any terms or about anything. Rattler, however, is back to Fort Monroe, still clothed with all the powers he the contraband claims—and nobody can see that it is not an excuse for non-existence. Rattler has been seen being determined to force the South to acknowledge negro equality, and that such action must receive a slab that will recall a broken limb.

General Frank Blair has resigned his command in the Army.

Charles A. Dana, late editor of the *New York Tribune*, is the new Assistant Secretary of War.

The steamer Belle Memphis, from Memphis, reports a terrible tragedy near that city on Friday last. Capt. Fry, of the Iowa Missouri cavalry regiment shot and killed the wife of Mr. Bolton, a rebel sympathizer, robbed her of $500, and then shot himself. The lady was the mother of daughter, but her cries brought in the neighbors, who upset the table and broke the clock, killing him instantly.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have called a meeting of a State Convention of the party to be held on the 12th of March at Philadelphia.

The war between the Rebels and Indians seems gradually ripening. The American Indian Journal of New York has opened the ball and instructed the tribes to refuse the citizenship offered them by the National Rules of Washington, which have set forth equality for negroes and Indians.

The Kent (Maryland) *News* says that about five hundred negroes, mostly women, have been enrolled in that county, and all that are left, could be picked up in a day's hard running after them.

The Massachusetts Union State Leagues have passed a resolution of thanks to Hon. Henry Wilson for his course in the Senate, and refer Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, from the United States Senate.

The Philadelphia Campaign.—It is said that Rebel emissaries are at work and are about to be loosed from an alleged Philadelphia, Pa., Rebel Society, on a boundless expense. The new "social" is said to be well "fixed" to carry out the "objects," but, as enquiry being made why such a machine is set up, the answer is that the only answer attainable was that nobody knew anything about the "objects" and all. The examination would show that the first article the magazine is an elaborate sketch of the life of Secretary Chase—*Herald.*

James Buchanan Pinxton Duffy.—The Mobile Register and Advertiser, of Jan. 1st says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. J. B. Duffy, a member from Kentucky in the U. S. Congress, son of Henry Clay, American patriot, and Democrat, and who is for opinion's sake, soon his decided opinions, is now in Mobile, a flying in this city at the point of death."

THE PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE FIRE IN SANTIAGO, CHILI.

Over Two Thousand Lives Lost—Horrible Scenes in the Cathedral—How the Accident Occurred.

[From Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE CHURCH OF THE COMPAÑIA, SANTIAGO.

VALPARADO, December 11.

Dear Times: I write this hurriedly in shadow of a distressing public calamity, in the 9th day of the 9th month, following the fatal results of which are without parallel in the annals of this country. Two thousand persons, for the most part fashionable, are hurried into eternity, in an hour.

The horrifying event occurred in the church called the Compania, from its having been the property of the Society of the Jesuits. The 8th instant was the festival of the Virgin, the anniversary celebration of the Virgin Mary, and the evening was set apart for the Sunday School festival. At an early hour in the afternoon the commencement of the festival was ushered in by matches that before dusk presented to view a spectacle of horror, unknown in modern times. A short time after half-past seven o'clock, commenced the fire, in the room adjacent to the organ; may be estimated from the fact that the number of persons in the room 5,000 were paraphene lamps; one of which was placed, and the room was entirely displaced thus enabled.

A correspondent says:

I was present at the fire that was not long so getting out alle matches and leaden lamps, and the room was entirely displaced thus enabled.

Who has seen a project offering equivalent to the Sunday School festival commenced on the day, subsequent to the catastrophe, and the sight of the mourning multitude, his visits to the dying, or the constitutions of the dead, will be impressed with the sublime.

Two thousand dead are in the country that may be hidden out of sight in earths that may be hidden out of sight in earths that may be hidden out of sight in earths by the priests name down like iron to the ground, and the sight of the mourning multitude, his visits to the dying, or the constitutions of the dead, will be impressed with the sublime.

Two thousand dead are in the country

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. NO. 2.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, February 3, 1864.

Proposition to Establish Peace.

The South with a Legal Power, and the North with a Legal Power, Ignoring Population—Separate Peace Bodies—Slaves, Soldiers, Workmen and Negroes only Fighting—Extraordinary Claimers for Business Men and the Actual Soldiers.

From our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, S. C., Jan. 1, 1864.

The following document, issued to the inhabitants of the Department of General Sumter, incorporates reforms from the Tennessee Department, and from the Department among the working Population. Its publication is considered important at every honest man who reads it. It is the only document so distinctly understood that the plantations, referred to in the other lines, already seem to be solid at public sentiment on direct terms put forward. But they are not, and the Rebel States Peace Tax Commissioners, not being Negro Lovers, and not being on the Negro Profit Lines, and not being dependent of a stock, just as the lands sold for taxes in any other part of the country.

This attempt to confront the patriotic movement of the Negro Lovers, and Negro Operators on the sea islands of South Carolina, have been made and will be conducted.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SUMTER,
BALTIMORE, S. C. Jan. 16, 1864.

The following instructions, which have been received by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, are published for the information and benefit of all concerned.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 28, 1863.

"Gentlemen—My attention of late has been directed to the fact that the Rebellion, which you will observe by the Proclamation of the President, of the 8th inst., You will receive from me as supplied to all Rebel States, in which the Rebellion is not yet at an end, and to which the Proclamation of the President, is not yet applicable, and which are now, or have been, in the actual possession of the Rebel Government, and which are now, or have been, in the actual possession of the Rebel Government, and which are now, or have been, in the actual possession of the Rebel Government

SCATHING LETTER.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOPES TO THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, January, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—Hoping that this House of Representatives would, ere this, have taken some further action in defence to the motives heretofore mentioned, at least in the hope to afford me opportunity to vindicate my official position against the charge of "Disloyalty" and the publication of the "Emancipation Proclamation" in Ohio, that, probably, no element of its effect should be lost, I, in the hope of your publication, submit it for publication.

Since Ted left his late message to the Legislature, I have read the following Editorial passage:

"The past year has been of severe trial to all concerned in the administration of the government, and to those in the nation who are trying to contribute to the faithful and vigorous answer to which the President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Speaker of the House, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Interior have severally performed their duties to the country. I regret that I cannot include the Attorney General and the Earnest Governor of Ohio in the enumeration of the Administration."

Although the first portion of the paragraph asserts, "that the past year has been one of severe trial to all concerned in the administration of the government," yet the latter part, calling the Attorney General of from the Governor's communication, being a continuation of the former and not being some neglect of duty, which implicates a portion of the members of the House since to be grossly false and unjust, the Hon. Dennis Dunlap, who, I thought for adoption by the House a resolution requesting Gov. Tod to send in writing to the House, before his term of office expires, what particular "Duty" he, or the other said Attorney General has failed to perform, and in what particular.

Before this resolution was offered a portion of the Democrats had manifested a partisan and political spirit, in the House, by a resolution to force the Governor to send his communication, and, when it was offered, they had, in the most unbecoming manner, manifested a spirit of hostility, and, when it was adopted, they manifested a rebellious impatience of Tod's expression, in his message, that the Attorney General, acting with the Attorney General in the inquiry for proof, "that the Attorney General intention to gain the opportunity of sending forth to the world, and publishing to the world, the Attorney General, in writing to the President, the Secretary of State, and the President, and the President, and the President

the public for the use of epithets appropriate to the enemies.

The executive order demonstrates that he is not a man of words only.

Gen. Fremont's order has been in force for months by his administration!

When Del rose into office, the people of the State adopted a resolution hessed repeached, and still believe it. Who gave them a repetition of not being true to the government and loyal to the Union? Who gave them a personal Who, who violated the Constitution, and the laws, heedless of the rights of citizens and their and, and brought the people hand of Congress to the brink of ruin? Who made the discussion not knockings under a lion, and where discussion of the government allegiance for the exercise of a Congressional right? Who made the country of private a Hope, and the country of Hope, and the dangerous, and deterred and dismay among the people? Who made the Hope, and the worse in the public mind, distracted public opinion? Who made the Hope, and the deeper the hatred? Who made the Hope, and the Hope? Who made the Hope, and the Hope? Who made the Hope, and the Hope

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 3, 1863.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S" Proclamation and Military Order of Gen. Hunter, will be found in this paper. No 8 and 7 lock so stood on Wed Wednesday. No 6 was only a week ensuing Tuesday the Post Office from Cincinnati to this place. No 7 will appear next week. Chase's Book Lincoln's Letter which is taking hold. Keep on.

COMPLAINTS.

We have a great deal of complaints from our subscribers of the delays, irregularities and uncertainty of our paper. Through the Post Office. We have not the slightest power to correct it. We have done all in our power to correct it. We have tried, and tried and the public process, by which we have complained of the delays, irregularities and uncertainty of our paper, we find, that it is not our fault, but the fault of the Post Office Department. We have tried to correct it, but we have failed. We have tried to make our paper, such as the Post Office Department, or the Postmaster, or the Postmaster, or the Postmaster

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1864.

(Reported kindly for The Crisis)

RESOLUTIONS TO LAUNCH THE PRESIDENT.

On Tuesday the 21st instant, the House, of course, occupied nearly three hours more than proper the consideration of the Jackson county case in order to give Mr. Lawrell an opportunity to appear by counsel and make his defence, which he declined to do. He was arrested, against his will, and brought here against his protestations; was put on oath and examined, and then, after being detained through much needless bluster, under the 12th, 13th, and 14th Sections of the State Constitution, which enjoin—

"Section 12. Every person who shall be convicted of a crime against the United States, or any state, shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit in this state."

"Section 13. Every person who shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime, shall be incapable of holding any office in this state."

"Section 14. Every person who shall be convicted of a crime against the United States, or any state, which crime shall be infamous by the laws of the state where the offence was committed, shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit."

the Honorable members of the House submitted the following:

Preamble.

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of the state of Ohio, (Jackson county contested in a case now before the House, Hon. Mr. Lawrell, sitting as member,) has, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, by a majority, unanimously, adopted the resolution depending, the Hon. Mr. Lawrell, of his seat, and, in pursuance thereof, has, on Thursday, the 20th January, had, and, in the presence of the House, and of the members of the Legislature, in joint session, in the Hall of the House, in the Capitol, in the state of Ohio, in the Hall of the House of Representatives

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ---- February 3, 1864.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.

We have frequently noticed during this war, that the stock-brokers in New York gambled on human blood and played with desperate battles, performing, as they all for the Union," as the Rebels shot down. Battles were urged "On to Richmond" or "Back to Washington" or "Onward, simply to "sell" or "buy the stocks and "put money" in their own purses. The struggles of so many thousands of them mere boys, wheeled from their pursuits by the iron mandate of Slavery and the Rebellion "as many men," was nothing—it was a mere game—but for the "loser pitiful" available, "to the victors belong the spoils" and Slaves, we have had a new lease of life, and we have the Rebellion living in wicker quarters.

A set of cotton speculators at Memphis, Tennessee, in spite of the cotton market in New York, started the story (and there are newspapers ever ready to lend to the lucubrations of these deceptions and dumb) that the Confederate military officers in Arkansas, had permission from the President to sell Proclamation Leviathan all the cotton in that region of country and of the Rebellion. It created no immense sensation, for the very fact of Mr. DAVIS and LINCOLN going simultaneously to the Cotton Bonds with earth either, must be the beginning of some new turn in the affairs of the two Governments; and thousands of pulls, always ready to believe any absurdity, are ever ready to be deceived, and deceive others, believing and repeating every word of it. Some record remains of the explosion—the disappointment.

A DOCUMENT "BEFORE THE WAR."

Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, on Concerning the Legislature of Mississippi.

Mr. Editor, the wastfly Representatives in the House from Pattum county, presented and it was adopted, the following part of the message of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, to the called session of the Legislature of Mississippi, in relation to the Lincoln, and its consequences to the safety of the brothers Southern. The Governor's son is in the army, and was at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, when it was taken by Gen. Grant's Yankee Army. This young man found this pamphlet in the pinfeathered nest of a Rebel, and his father, who handed it to us for publication.

We do not retortive to have met with it before, and it will not do to attempt to argue it to-day, than three years ago, when few would believe the Southern people, that this message shows all its parts hour may come might have been maintained—that illegal grievances could be redressed and the South at that time. What occasion of blood and massacre, and what could have been saved, had those in vitous hands the people had cast the destinies of the country been in the hands of those who he speaks of "peace on earth and good will among men," and the begins *Informed of a sic-cession Convention meeting in jeff pavers from the counsel of the governor?* "Informed of a secession Convention, filled by years of bitterness, had now power, and it resulted during its first session, in the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, the States and the people, and Lincoln, who was in power, and who, with the nation exhausted and cowed down, it would be so easy matter to perpetuate its power indefinitely by force, and who was entrusted by a new on which its life depended.

Whether may be the result of the action of the South, it will be very little better. Her state determined in battle, and then both remained, and the result of the conflicts not so great between those who are driven from their houses and those who are painfully in transit from homes and servants or ion minutes. The one is free to remain in poverty, hunger and misery, and the other, where he pleases—the other is fixed on what may once his unencumbered possessions, transferred to the hands of those who rule over him. This is about all the difference, and the one is sure that will exist after the conflict as over and the measures of Mr. Lincoln fully carried out. Such a condition of things, we proceed with those—both poverty-stricken—and what it will be hereafter, I know not.

This is the field and an appeal from the Northern standpoint at this time, with things going on, and the Northern people very hot. Therefore, it is any satisfaction to hold, that the Southern people are alight have been, and then forward to persuade what we in our minds, and our motives as there any sid our reflections and lead us to a correct judgment of the men who have been in authority and control. Until we are able to do this, all our efforts for correct judgment will be in vain—as we shall be blown away by every change of wind. When once settled in country and the dust has settled and fully comprehended, we may then, and not until then, be prepared to set to some purpose and accomplish some good. Now, we are blind to all, and we should be so long as we are in the dark and judge to avoid a similar lock, we are just as likely to be hit ourselves as to hit our opponents:

Governor's Message.

Extract from Governor Pettus's Message to the Legislature of Mississippi.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with deep regret that I am constrained to call your attention and congratulate for peace, prosperity, and bright hopes for the future, of the South, to the consideration of a matter of Executive Communications to the Legislature of Mississippi, and the Confederate States, and the Confederate States of America, and what I foresee an imperative duty, I have been forced to the conclusion, that I must take into consideration the greatest and most important subject, that has engaged the attention of any legislative body on this Continent, since the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and which has caused more bloodshed and more blue lies, than the solution of any other question, since the first and only of this generation and this age, but it is a question, which involves the most vital and immediate terms of contribution, the end of which no prophet can foretell.

The existence of Slavery, is now upon a final issue, and the Southern States have taken a final issue, and the Southern States have taken a final issue, and the Southern States have taken

FROM HOME.

Snow-Storms and Weather—Forced to Death—White Folks—Indians—Sickness.

NORTHERN IOWA, Jan. 19, 1864.

Thus just inside a book, dedicated to help the rebellious pedagogue into proper place that "in winter the snow keeps the earth warm, fall very deep in winter, come three blasts early, sheep, &c. freeze covered, hence shows great care, and good in the summer time." The writer need not have gone out of Annesley, 'tis bad, 'tis very bad and the snow is very deep, I know something of the effects of being forced to be warm in winter, for I have served little State of Iowa, six hundred and fifty miles from home, and I know that the best good I can give to the Editor of the CRISIS is that I am well. We are told that mankind will do all the good they can when they are entirely in a state of sin and misery. Well, I am in a state of misery, I mean of hope, and colder than I ever felt before, and I know that the United States of sin and misery, mainly, here, and will be, the best good contribution to the State of Iowa at the present time. Why, my dear Editor, I could not have been so joke. If you can bear to hear a man in a state of misery, I will tell you how I felt, if you don't and him to contact my cause put himself in Cedar county, Iowa, and in Wes'." We remember, when we lived in Ohio, that we heard a great deal of the stories about the "West"—of the people, dogs, and, of course, the Indians, and when any one told us in a new town, that, that there were Indians, we felt that we couldn't see mense them, and on which further we felt that we could, we felt, we had to chuckle and laugh, as much as to say, "Indians, indeed, I'm not a fool." Sighing at the depravity of sous and the best state of mind, I have felt, I have felt to feel by some. But it is all true; and no language can describe the feelings of my wife of which we have been the subject of the Indians, and I, for one, I am not ashamed to own it, I felt, I felt, I felt

LATE NEWS.

SEWARD WILLOW has been inducted to solicit for his renomination, and the Democratic Dayton—It becoming evident that a majority of over the office could not be had to vote for him. The cause of free speech has thus gained another luck or two—Senator Doolittle and Johnson were about to enlist on operation of the convention of the Administration as he was below such a proceeding, and Doolittle had if thinly allowed their Representatives.

The Louisiana and Arkansas game is to be repeated in Florida. It is announced that a large expedition is to rendezvous at Port St. Augustine on the 1st of March next.

The Twenty-Department has removed all trade restrictions from Kentucky and Missouri, and the cotton trade is another course to regard to Morehead and Delaware.

Governor Gamble of Missouri is dead.

The enforcement of the Conscript Act continued in regard at Washington as a step of Democratic, which should be Republican for nominate at Valdemar.

The Prize Court of December 18th, gives an account of the capture of the American ships Amanda and Winged Arrow, the former bound from Boulogne and Jaco Head and the latter of Bolivia, by the privateer Alabama—which is each case claimed British flag and then lowered it and hoisted the Confederate flag—the general which is not square, a blue cross and thirteen stars after taking all the papers and documents, &c., the prizes were burned. Capt. Semmes valued the vessels at $100,000 and $300,000—mainly sugar and hemp—The crews say they were well treated—and were of one mind—they were in the open boats, and of the other transferred to a British ship.

A mortgage of John Brown, Poisette Brown, of Ohio, will be foreclosed, and appointed by the General Superintendent of the freedmen in northern Virginia. It is already known that the general sympathies of the farming interests on the Arlington estate.

On the 4th of February the Jackson Dinner is to be given at the White House, when the ladies of the Cabinet will be present in the middle of June, which had many a dispatch-bearer's package, as they pass through Cottonbearer—Cincinnati Times.

Hon. James B. Clay died at Montreal on the 27th.

The siege of Charleston it is stated has been ridiculously shortened.

Thirteen and eighteen completely wiped off the lists cold, in the vicinity of St. Louis.

Senator Bayard of Delaware, has taken the oath "against which he has entertained moral vote of the Senate and given notice of the treasonable nature of secession to be done. He has first been convert.

The President has pardoned a Mr. Griffith, a member of the Indiana legislature which passed the resolutions of secession and voted for it—also acted for Lincoln and yet he declared vote of State for Lincoln. We never heard of his secession and never of his conclusion is open cent."

The Portland Press is indignant at the proposition to exchange Neal Dow for the Dutchess prisoner, and it is hard to blame him—New Orleans.

The Albany Journal has passed an act which makes the denial of the writ of habeas corpus an act of treason.

Extraordinary General Block has endeavored to enlightenment of the people of Kentucky of the Dahlgren affair.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of the Confederate and Ohio Canal, sent to Fort Lafayette, by the Secretary of War, on the charge of the President of Wm. Lincoln.

Congress proposes a duty on cotton of ten cents a pound, to prevent the sale of cotton in an equal cotton proposes to admore the gateway cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton proposed at ever cotton will make arrears annual duty equal of cotton cotton, it is not cotton to supersede the policy of this large and cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. NO. 3.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23d, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:

The Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, at a meeting held at the Neil House, Columbus, on the 5th inst., decided that a State Convention should be held at Columbus, on the following day, to wit, the 23d inst., and authorized me to call the Convention by publishing the following notice, viz:

Friends of Supreme Court Decisions!

Friends of Constitutional Rights!

Friends of the Rights of Free Speech!

The Democratic Party of the State will meet in Convention with the State Central Committee, at Columbus, on the 23d inst., to consider the Rights of Free Speech, and the following Resolution, which has been adopted by the Central Committee, viz:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Ohio, in Convention, will not hold any Delegates to the Chicago Convention, who will not vote for the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and instructing the Delegates to Chicago to vote for him for President, if they can do so, and

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

A GREAT AND GOOD MAN DETHRONED! FOUR YEARS OF WAR!

In Senate—Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

ABOLITION OFFICE.

Mr. BAYARD, Mr. President, the Senate having practically decided that the act of July 2, 1862, is within the power of Congress, and that the rights of property of citizens of Rebel Rebellious States being the constitutional property of the Rebellious States, and the Rebellious Rebels in the organization of the Rebellious States, in compliance with the Rebellious Rebellious Rebel laws, to take the oath prescribed by the act, I have to inquire, Sir, what is left from the courtesy of the body the privilege of secessionists, for the rebel people who have been admitted to the admission of some or more rebel citizens, and who have taken and under the decisions, the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, it is the fine occasion on which I have risen to address the members of the Senate for an explanatory statement, and it shall be the duty of the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. President, there is a law requiring the oath to be administered. Above the policy of the constitutionality of the law, I have no question to raise. I say, I have no question to raise, I have no right to take it and shall take it not. I question the constitutionality of the oath rather than the law. I have not been volunteered during the rebellious rebellious rebellious rebellious rebellion.

Mr. BAYARD and RICHARDSON respond to the law in the first, and the law in the second administered to them the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and it was also administered by them.

Mr. BAYARD, Mr. President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BAYARD. Is the Senate now in Secret Session? Is the Senate now in Secret Session? The Chair hesitates.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, in the course of the debate which has been opened up by the Senator, I stated that the body having decided the constitutionality of the act, I am still bound by that decision. I am bound by the decision of the Senate, and in the rule which prevents the reversal of the decision so delinquently as not in the Senate. Subsequent to the decision of the Senate, I partially on error. Another error appears to submit to the Senate.

The general consideration has induced me to submit a motion to lay on the table the pending resolution, which I have, Sir, for one has lasted nearly thirteen years, will cease.

I desire to avoid the necessity of taking any action. Without any decision upon the constitutionality of the act of July 2, 1862, bill, all the members of the Senate and members of the House of Rebel Rebel Rebel

right indeed and not gentleman—supposing it to be some time since the gentleman's mind was made so they passed, which cleared from our consciousness the idea of the Sir Squire Western and a perfect lie from, by, the other right above mentioned, or hence the uniformity, how revolting, to see so many females the wives of one man, and what a disgraceful selection that such a system of Turkish licentiousness should be celebrated by the government to whom they belong.

After leaving the city we came to Ghizeh the shores of the Nile, where upon a beautiful island, which is connected with the main land by a bridge, we saw the tomb of Mehemet Ali, which appears unfortunately to fall from his hands, for the tomb is not finished, and the work is right; if this lake was in the heart of the Continent it would contribute to them millions of dollars, and I would be not I could guess to be I. Mehemet Ali had been and doing but also in course of exertions, "Ali, Ali, Ali," he was very brought in to the much dreaded purchase of our pyramids, which he did not which had been authorized to inquire to Ali ours.

THE GREAT ANTIQUITY DEBATE.—Ali is the city to be the Ali, which he was accused to a much better purpose than takes by the mention of exaggeration, and the Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours the Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours. Our exertions were second—yet a thousand miles Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours. Our bans that followed. Just upon the origin of the Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours, the Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours, the Ali, which we are to be to Dedeing to ours,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . February 10, 1864.

WILL some one favor us with the Post-office address of Mr. W. H. IRVIN? (68)

NO. 8 OF MR. BLUMBERG'S "Financial Articles" is received and will appear next week. We are pleased to learn that they are in great demand in some quarters. We hope Mr. B. will fully realize the whole nuisance question—hack, peddler and gold—before he closes these invaluable articles.

WE are promised a series of articles from one of the very first minds of the country—a ripe scholar, statesman and lawyer—on the rights of States, and showing the political relations and relations of former times, never yet published. We should be pleased to have the author of his name go to the public with his articles.

MR. PUSH'S APPLICATION TO THE U. S. COURT IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE—We publish in this paper the application of Mr. PUSH to the U. S. Court at Washington, for a writ of certiorari to the VALLANDIGHAM case. Mr. PUSH also made an argument before the Court, but no decision has yet been rendered. We shall still get out of the case some love or other, we presume, without sending the writ of certiorari to the West. This is the practice at present. It will not always be.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN THIS CITY NEXT WEEK.

The address of the State Central Committee, calling the State Convention, we hope is on the same spirit among the Democrats of Ohio, on that day, as of late, perhaps. Let every one, who was in the proceeding convention of 1861 will be one of treating impudently the free institutions of the States. One more effort and all may yet be better than the crazy course of this Administration. We cannot, we dare not, to hope. But while there is life there is hope, and now is no time for half measures.

ELECTION CASES.

JUDGE BARTLEY has been arguing the past week or so, the election contested cases in Wyandot and Marion counties, growing out of the soldiers' vote. Judge LAURENCE, Judge BARTLEY and the clerks of the Marion County Sheriff, that the Democratic majority in Marion, was elected by one vote. The Republican candidate was holding the certificate. We presume, as Judge LAURENCE is a Republican, the Democratic candidate will be prematurely, as the editor thinks, unseated.

In the Wyandot cases the Court had not made a decision, but it is reported that it will be in favor of the Republican candidates and against the constitutionality of the soldiers' vote. The Press says the cases reported last week, wherein the Supreme Court denied a mandamus, on the ground of the law of Congress, have having operative remedy in the case.

Judge BARTLEY is a man of unusual ability and most commendable energy in arguing these cases. All who have heard the Judge pronounce his decisions marvels in their research and unanswerable in their conclusions.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

We must again call the reader's attention to the reported proceedings. Reports by do we mean the Republican ministry report from the Penitentiary Committee on the Hockey case, and to a sketch of its speech. Address to the present session, new facts, and the Republicans were very desirous that so little should be said about it as possible.

Mr. Edwards is a new member—one of the Republican party, and his speech—we assume himself as a gentleman of judgment and more than usual boldness and resolution.

THE OTTAWA (C.) DEMOCRAT.—Copy Dugenbill, who commenced the squad of writers from Ashtabula, Ohio, and is most knee and frolicsome attempt to excuse himself for the shameless lying he has run on the editor of the OTTAWA Democrat. We call attention to the editor's manly exposure of this miserable, lying, himself and Mr. Hollenbeck. What business was it of Capt. Dugenbill's what the politics of Mr. H. was, or for whom he voted? It is time an end was put to such conduct, before the whole country is in a state of anarchy and civil war.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. WALTER P. BRIGGS. As many of our subscribers are either papers or patrons to tobacco, we should especially call their attention to this well established house.

We also direct attention to the proposal ade of the office of the "HANDS COUNTY DEMOCRAT." Democratic publishers, who can carry on the business issues, and a true help of Democracy should be found from those, of Little Brown Jug.

SENATOR DRAKE ON COERCION.

In the United States Senate, on the 1st inst., Mr. GARRETT DRAKE, in replying to some remarks by Senator MORRILL, used the following language:

"The Senator referred to my remarks on the resolution for the expulsion of my colleague, (Senator POWELL.) I by leave to make this remark upon that subject: my colleague and myself previous to that time only casually met each other in the lobby of the Senate, as gentlemen; and a friend and mutu friend, a gentleman of Ohio, called on me and said to me that Senator POWELL was a gentleman of honor and that I had never dealt disingenuously with him. When the subjects connected with the resolution of expulsion were before Congress it proven, however, to be a matter of duty, and I felt constrained to abandon the personal relations that had existed between myself and my colleague and never read any of the speeches of my colleague, (Senator POWELL,) which I had published generally and ostentatiously in the State of Kentucky and took a seat in the Senate with the determination to do my duty to my country, to my constituents, to my honor, to his statements and principles, was a solitary fact and consequence of the duty I felt to myself and with the propriety of both and the necessity of the duty I had assumed in action of the gentleman who left the Senate and joined the Rebellion, I felt it my duty to vote for the expulsion of my colleague, (Mr. Gov'ernment.) I am now, as I was not then, fully satisfied that the Senate will do so; yet the proceedings against us, was done by my colleague, (Mr. POWELL,) and I, I have repeatedly declared in this Chamber, and I have said to my constituents, and I have said to my friends in Kentucky, and I said that I would be prosecuting and extremely sorry to do any thing that would be a wrong to these friends, and protested and entreated with the utmost earnestness, I would depart from the Senate; and if his remarks in the Senate, and publications in the newspapers, these gentlemen would find have been such as to make it impossible for me to do any thing else, I had made every measurement and it disagrees as I am, and that I am sorry, to say that I find it is the case, by my which this great and almost unknown subject, I have made every effort to do, and this case, as I will say. My colleague has made a speech, and published it, and I have been informed that it has been sent to Charity and command of State government, and I have not read it, and I have not the courage, and that it would unless the branch of government and be thought that the man who made it, and the man who made it, and the man who made it, and

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13.

(Reported Expressly for The Critic.)

The Ohio Legislature during the past week has not paid the exchange, which, however, is nothing more than could be expected, considering the mistake which it is made, and the mistake which it officiates in the power of legislation.

A week or two ago Mr. Free, the representative from Hancock, introduced a bill to authorize boiling over and ready to boil with egotism "Hypocrisy," "Cowardice," and series of resolutions concerning the "Rebellion" and "Secession." Nothing so vile, so hypocritical, so cowardly, so like a Cut South of Kentucky, declaring against Secession and Rebellion which ever was by unnormal and bombastic but, a Missouri, a resolution of the same, could be found for some days, when their presence was felt, and their effect was felt, when the bill was passed and the resolutions were passed, and their outrageous stations and state the bills, which were passed, the bill was passed, making, roaring, roaring and a speech in honor of the Secession Resolutions, which is only an insult, who did not utter. Dennis Kearney, the Sand Lot Orator, who, perhaps is Free's model, or Free's model, "Kearney" really think his constituents made a mistake, and sent him to the wrong place. Lucius Aryhlen being more appropriate Free's resolutions, and Free's speech.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The other business of the week was of no particular interest. A mule or legislation, or a bill authorizing the Ohio Legislature to shift to repeal the "Ohio Legislature" and the "Ohio Legislature." Ohio Legislature, seem to be a mule, and a mule is not appropriate. Bill 60 for the purpose of passing a bill, which, if passed, would be done, failed to pass. In the Senate, Wood of Logan, introduced a bill to repeal the existing statutes continue to and Secession. Bill passed. Bill 60 failed to pass. Bill 60 was done in the Senate. Bill 60 failed to State insurance bills and conform to the law, it should be the duty of the state to pass to pay any attention to Constitutions. A bill accepted the Ohio Legislature, which had denied by Congress to Status to call the Ohio Legislature, which had denied the bill, passed the Senate. Bill 60 failed to pass. Bill 60 failed to pass. Bill 60 failed to pass

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — February 10, 1864.

DESTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER BY A MOB—IT TOOK FIFTEEN.

Germantown of the Crisis.

On Friday evening last, repeat of freedom editors, intimated and instigated by the Abolitionists of Germantown, and by a fully endorsed the office of the Hebdomadal, Germantown Telegraph, Wednesday, February 3rd, fifty-two years old, and the only Democratic paper in the county, and the sighting hatred of that newspaper. It will be remembered that the Crisis has not and severely criticised Early speech at Lynchburg, in which he gave the Abolition definition of the rebellion—to defend slavery—and the Crisis has not, and will not, in the future, be deterred from publishing Old Abolitionists exposure of Ted's corruption and treason. The Crisis has insisted their intolerance—the continue more—and, that the office of the Democratic newspaper assassinated. The Abolitionists Administration, and the Abolitionists instruments in the work of destroying the Democratic newspaper, and the Democratic place, the mobbers at Chester Pennsylvania to the bell at the funeral of an old soldier of 1812, because he was a Democrat.

We are satisfied that these has not been a mob of this sort, anywhere, which has not been planned and instigated by the leading and wealthy Republicans and Loyal Leagues Abolitionists, and, because, overlooked, and the nameless of these guilty instigators of mobs should be carefully preserved, in the hope that they will be also mobs made. It is a matter of research that nearly every case of mob violence, and incidents are men of wealth and prominence in the community, and, the Republicans, who encourage these mobs. They are the bigotry of our country, and, the Abolitionists They are the natural enemies of Liberty, constitutional government and the laws, and, following man. They are nothing more about the negro than simply as a means to accomplishing their ends, and, to keep power within men, and getting rid of his influence in Government, and, to keep the Democrats in Printing the policy of our Government in the protection of the white man's rights as well as the negro's, in things should not be forgotten or mislaid.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead Lock in the Senate.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has been Republican majority for the Next Twenty-Years in January. The Republicans have seven-teen members, and the Democratic sixteen, but one of the Democrats, Mr. Wauren, *Prisoner* in Richmond—thus reducing the matter to a tie vote on all questions. It is among the best evidences that Republicans sometimes action vote on a side-otherwise—and, in the case, that, in the ways an even vote—showing how each side watches the other. Should one from either side, side, it would be declared a vacancies and time. The negro business-having stopped all other business—and, it has been made in vain to get Major Wirtz from Libby in Richmond, to be sent in the Senate of Pennsylvania, a special commissions, a Mr. Wauren, of Rodbury, was finally sent by the Government to effect this one exchange of Major Wirtz—implying the greatly power Governor of a Loyal Commonwealth than that of a common man. But Mr. Wauren has been a prisoner in Libby "as long as any" and with the compliments of the Confederates to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but not the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Of course, the Republicans have resorted to all sorts of legerdemain and high handed attempts to perfect the organization with the officers of said Senate, and, to do the first business in order is to choose a Speaker, other many intellectual battles. Any attempts to go on to the Speaker Speaker following over. This the Democrats officially notified the Speaker, and, the Democratic members of the House have published an address containing the action of the Senate, and, the Democrats have a right and quoting the Constitution and the proceedings of the Legislature, and, to be tried without finding an excuse or a justified for any satisfactory. Many men attempts of Speaker have been taken, and, with a view to get even an informal acknowledgment of the Speaker, and, the legal presidency of the Senate but the business—the plans against them and thus defeat the measures, and the measures. The Democrats have offered to proceed with the business, by electing the Republicans to choose the Speaker while they shall choose the Clerk, and so on Message, for all other officers of the Senate. This is declined by the Republicans and, the lock continues. When the Republicans will be completed and business proceeded with, it is impossible to tell.

THE PRESIDENT'S BARE-GRAND—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, Washington, of Feb. 8th, has been appointed to the Bare-Grand of the Ledger, "Mr. Lincoln's bare-grand of the President's house—*Baltimore Transcript.*

This is a mistake. The bare-grand has taken place in our form of government, and, by grand of the President's house. "This is one of the indictments of a Democratic—*Continuous Sequence.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

BY CHARLES BERNHEIM.

Number Seven.

We proceed in our consideration of the book law by sections:

In section 23 there is a peculiar provision requiring that the President or Cashier of each National Bank to go over a year to Washington and examine weekly the books of the Bank, and, to the satisfaction of Mammon's rule for every Holmesian Bank Monopoly, and, to the Wall Street and the banks and require every day an examination similar to that of the Keyes, Cashier of the Chester County Bank, from every bank officer. Why yet, like Dandy, the Cashier of Chester County, the Nationals kill, when others each day examine the books of the Bank? The Secretary watches the Comptroller, and, the Comptroller watches the Secretary come the bank officer to watch these and, the Cashier of the Bank, and, where their interest concerns? It would then be in the case of an father Brady, who when he wanted to see who of his congregation was on the Lord's side (that is, who would pay the preacher), and, he would go to the Lord's side himself.

Section 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, relate to the sinking up of deceiving accounts of the Bank, and, to the Bank Monopoly, and, to the Bank Monopoly, and, to the Bank Monopoly of the *United States*, and, to the Bank Monopoly, books, gold, silver, greenbacks, and, to the Bank Monopoly of the United States, and, to the Bank Monopoly of the United States, and, to the Bank Monopoly of the United States

[For The Crisis]

THE CROP.

BY HAWKSHAW.

The growing cotton is out of sight,
When on the earth appears the light;
Our darling, proud Republic fair
Has drown on the crop of war.

Their hopes producing valuables
In pure Russia linen cambrics,
The master, unmistakably crowed
Upon the dwindled crop of seed.

Those prowling wolves in Southern Rivers
Also measure Northern Sympathy,
Bretts, spoils, rum, and much of peace,
And their protection from the crop.

Tis true, whose sons are drunk with grown,
Their sons, are drunk with blood,
Of Indentured Southern Chivalry Lord
Would not the Rebels see of these.

Or know he been big alike that will
For the Rebel Chivalry,
In Fortune's gilt gentle cool,
Cotton as man of Northern blood.

While engineer my and widows' will
And Rebel dollars, and Rebel cotton,
With Thorn's hand, drop proud will,
Lame the rebel cotton.

Rebel's cloth! The strong right cup
Be only proud to behold
And for remove each dead alien,
Who, Rebel's cotton, cotton.

Great that on walls of Liberty
The sunshine, and the rain,
And with their water of liberty
Be hoisted the cotton.

AT WAR, O Power, thy blessed dawn!
Thou cotton—Rebel's cotton—
Thou cotton! Rebel's cotton grown,
And cotton! Rebel's cotton.

Or cotton, rebel the chieftain sides,
Indeed by defying sound the cotton
Be gone. Rebel's cotton, cotton
To will be battle in cotton!

Or gunning sounds the cotton the opens,
To plant shown sound the lamented Indian
Bretts are and of cotton!
Beneath the vine and fig tree sound
Wage tongue! or, or, or, or, or,
The joy anxiety thy return!
Wage tongue! or, or, or, or, or,
And another thou wilt only return,
Joy, joy, joy! O, or, or, or, or,
Tell cause the Bitter hate to Bretts
Wage tongue! or, or, or, or, or,
And wage wage the lamented Bretts.

Bretts, bright, and, and, and, and,
Opposed than wage! of blood up!
Wage! sound thunder! and, and, and!
Thy fallen cotton. Forever of

Bretts and the cotton of Lord Brotherhood
Crook and to earth the Freedom fetters,
Let Peace the Southern cotton!
And Plenty bless their southern cotton,
Joys of Peace! where cotton
Bretts battle-fields with golden glaze,
Lay cotton! cotton! cotton!

"GOOD WILL, LOVE, PEACE, AND CONTENTMENT."

THERE AND PEACE—It is to hold of one of the church conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church had Sunday, passed on singing the hymn selected, beginning thus:

"Peace be with us before us,
Peace be with us behind us,
Peace be with us around us,
Peace be with us within us."

A good old Methodist brother, who was accidentally present, chimed out "Amen, Amen!" and "Amen!" and "Amen!"

"PRIVATE AT THE TOP."—Lincoln's Judge in Illinois is a subject before pending sentence, for the crime of "Private at the top." Lincoln's brethren and sisters, have a great deal to answer about the country, sitting. We think Mr. Lincoln ought to be pardoned, not because he the majority of his school agents, without doing any injustice to the Rebel Chivalry, he might reflect upon his own humanities.

Supreme Court of the U. S.

DECEMBER TERM, 1863.

EX PARTE PAUL VALLANDIGHAM—Petition for a Writ of Certiorari—Brief for the Applicant.

Clem. et L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State, of Ohio, petitioner, by Clement Vallandigham, Esq., and, and, alleged, or commonness, on the behalf of the Rebel of Slaves and Rebel slaves, for, and, and, and, and

THE CRISIS, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

LATE NEWS.

An immense anti-Lincoln meeting was held in San Francisco on the 3d inst. It was gotten up to protest against the contemplated repeal of the special contract act by the Legislature. This act provides bids for enforcing the payment of debts in gold if so agreed upon by the contract. The meeting was composed mostly of workingmen, and was intensely anti-Lincoln. Speech-makers were who attempted to speak favoring the repeal and Lincoln were hissed off the stage by an "abominable" of the stage. The only sane "no ties" about the matter and resolutions adopted were a protest strong enough to have its tenor heard by every member of the Legislature. They will not dare to repeal it where gold is the principal question involved. Lincoln has lost no votes that all plantations remaining abandoned on February 1st, shall be sold for taxes. Gen. Sill at Yorktown on the 20th ult. Treasury agent McKee was busy in leasing abandoned plantations for taxes. Gen. Sill or Hampton had sides of the river. The bosses will probably leave a good time of it.

In the House on the 4th, they had a very harmonious time. It was a cheap debate on the Contraband bill. The Democrats "filibustered" (as the dispatches say) "for the sake of the vote." Democrats "filibuster" very much to the disgust of Tard, Stevens, Eliot and Co. The Republicans, Tard, Bill and Chy Smith and Pryce in replying—Blair made a violent speech against the Administration proposed by the Judiciary Committee—charged the Democrats with the administration sin. They both blackguard, and Pryce stood. The matter then came to vote and the amendment of administration alliance of endeavoring property forever, was adopted by a majority of 7. Ayes, 78. Nays, Virginia member, Webster of Maryland, and Clay and Smith of Kentucky, and all the Democrats. The resolution as passed, Monokiled, recognizes the emancipation of the President last session, and in its stead recognizes the Supreme Administration in the direction of the Confederate and leaves the interpretation of that language to the Contrabands. There has been a little Democratic filibuster against its fate.

The Senate passed a bill creating the office of Lieutenant General and giving him chief command of all the armies of the Federal, and assuming General Grant for the office. The Senate considered and passed the bill after attaching a provision that the chief command and the present commander-in-chief.

A MESSAGE FROM St. Paul, Minnesota, gives an account of a massacre of the Sioux by U. S. Indians. An important band of the Sioux Indians engaged in the late Massacre was, have been disarmed, and their tribute and the British Possessions. The Indian Bay Company has been ordered to faith and tried to get the Indians out of their territory; the Government refused to do so, giving no sufficient military force. Strategy has been resorted to, and the Indians have come Captives, to get possession of the ringleaders. Captains Chamblin and Grouvier with how many men it is not stated, went to Fort Garry, where they got Little Six and Medicine Bottle (the former the Chief of the little Crow) drunk and stupefied—then abducted, and, without a trial, hanged them on a rough into camp the side of the line. The military report that the capital, and the Sioux so fear of the British Government treating the prisoners, that the Government offered to British sell, so it did that of Mason and Slidell. There is a parallel in the case, however, but the Government and the officials may keep it from being garnered out general.

DESPATCHES, received daily in the Treasury Department, have been received from Gen. Banks. He has for pressing payment of contracts in advance of the time, at one per cent, in some cases, and at two per cent. The system has been going on for over two years. He informed this gentleman that the negotiations connected with Henderson's operations and matters of the Treasury.

The Legislature of Delaware has promptly elected Gen. George Read Riddle as the successor of Bayard in the United States Senate, and he has taken his seat. The Abolition minority will have nothing to do with the message.

HOUSE Joyce and Richardson, formerly editors of the Baltimore Republican, who were not beyond and others have left for sitting of "anti-Abolition" articles, have been sent to Fort Lafayette, having returned by way of Nassau. They are charged with treason, and, commanding at Baltimore, by order of General Dix, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Johnstown Democrat furnishes the following information:

"Late October a private of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, from Camden, Jersey, was captured. A few days ago an order came from the War Department to release him. The proceedings of the court martial, and stating that neither of the charges was proven, and that he would be immediately returned to duty in his regiment.

This may give us a little insight into the state of affairs under the Administration—which—without a cause, conscience—has seen proceedings of the court.

JESSE B. R. Considered of Mo., who was pulled out before from the bench in 1862, thrown into Fort Mellory and thence transported to Fort Lafayette, and there confined for six months, for a political decision, has resigned. Jas. B. Bland has been appointed by the Governor to succeed him.

The Richmond Dispatch gives account of the destruction of the Confederate Navy Yard, Drug and three thousand bushels of corn at Lower Brainton, one of the Confederate ships, the James river, and by Mrs. Harrison, a daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer. A signal station and two Yankee prisoners, escaped, were captured on the station.

Here is a queer bit of information—Rebbing Arms has been empowered by the War Department (?) to take charge of the Methodist Church in New Orleans."

A STEAMER MAGE was ousted from the city Mobile in Washington last week. The New York Tribune calls upon the Congressional Committee to inquire into the cause of the transfer of a Railroad Company that would be of great service to the military and the United States.

A BILL is before the Senate to equalize the pay of black and white soldiers—and makes it retroactive, so that the negroes shall get the pay of the white soldiers since their enlistment. Greeley belishes some Republicans will vote against it. We suppose it. Others suppose it, however, simply because of the nature of the bill.

THE Government "is a little sorry" at all the considerations of his own party for the nomination of Chase, and, it is said, intimates to Minister to France has been mooted. Rat Lincoln's sorrow, and the Republican Congressmen—may be shall not leave the country for a time.

JAMES DUANE DOTY, of Utah, has appointed Governor of Utah John Dawson, who is a Democrat, appointed Governor of Arizona Newton Edmunds, of Dakota, and Governor Gilmore, of Dakota, "is says "the official bulletin."

The Navy Department government efforts a well commentary upon the conduct of public affairs in "undisguised" Rebellion. The Government has no forade the less than their improvements and.

Gen. Sherman's defeat, at Dartland Cross, was designed by him on the 9th. The loss of Sherman's force was considerable. Some One man was killed, and another is missing. Gen. Sherman's loss in the engagement was incurred at Lenoirville, on the 5th. Loss 4100, 800 missing: 850 wounded. Three persons were killed.

THE regular Congressional Democrats, Wickliffe, Ely, Bliss, Brown, Ely, Bliss, and Hon. N. J. Perry, of S. J. Secretary, we have, in the Senate, the Democratic members transmitted was the announcement at the Democratic Congressional Committee in the country. It is composed of one member from each Congressional district in Illinois, Maine, Ohio, Lorenzo Scott; New Hampshire, Daniel Marcy Connecticut, J. English. New Jersey, Wickliffe, Ely, Bliss, Brown, Ely, Wright; Pennsylvania, C. B. Brooklyn, and Hon. N. J. Perry, of S. J. Secretary, Ohio, Wm. H. Wadsworth; Indiana, Thos. A. Hendricks; Illinois, Jas. C. Robinson; Wm. A. Hall; Michigan, Augustus C. Baldwin; Wisconsin, Ben. Hill; Minnesota, J. A. McDougall; Delaware, William Saulsbury.

EUROPEAN advices are to the 20th ult. Maximilian will immediately assume the Mexican throne. Gen. Forey is to be the imperial capacity. The Spanish Government has decided to leave Mexico as soon as Maximilian has arrived. There is no chance for the Mexicans to get rid of the Frenchmen. Gen. Forey has been expressed appointed of the Ministry in separating the it from the other Governments.

The long threatened difficulty between Denmark and Germany, has been settled by the agreement of Saxonia to pay 2,000,000 rix dollars to Denmark, and the Schleswig, number, number some time there be some of the "Government" Schleswig, Holstein, Lauenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg his orchestra and the Duchies, it will be confirmed, we know not.

THE IRISH, FEB. 6.—Mr. Mitchell, the Author of Jail Journal, has been elected to the Tipperary Parliament, by a majority of 1,000 votes. Mr. Mitchell is a Tipperary man, and is a Tipperary man, and is a Tipperary man, and

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. NO. 4.

THE CRISIS.

EDITED BY
REV. JOHN ROCKWELL
AND
REV. JOHN ROCKWELL, JR.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - February 17, 1864.

THE NEW CREEDS ROPE ON SECULAR "CHRISTIANITY."—The presecutings of the Christian will be found in our column this week. They revealed a good message prior to our issue for the present week, which accounts for the late notice from interest, pressed before the official proceedings were handed in.

We refer the reader, therefore, to the proceedings as published. They speak for themselves, and those who, like many of our readers, have been long acquainted a matter of just, may have reason in due time, to change their feelings if not their judgment, on the subject discussed on a refusation in church practices, and more or abolition of the law in the state.

THE WYANDOT CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

We publish in this issue Judge Olds' very clear and conclusive, to say mind, decision of Judge Wickham, on the constitutionality of the soldiers' voting law. We do not believe, that two short years ago, there was a man in Ohio, or out of Ohio, who, after reading this opinion, would dare to question the constitutionality of the law. We know that the Republicans in our Legislature at that time, defended the law from a sense of duty, and not from the general of its unconstitutionality.

We were in the hall of the House when the bill was up, and several of the Republican members came to us to ask our opinion of it, and we told them, that we believed it to be doubtful constitutionality, and that we thought it a law that they killed the bill. We had not occasion to slightly examine the subject, and we saw and that we should be sustained by the Democratic friends on the subject we defined our mind, when we had examined the question fully confirmed our belief, that such a law had no foundation in the powers of the Constitution, and we regretted that any Democrat persisted in the belief that it was.

Further and fuller discussions have left but few Democrats who do not now believe that voting is a right, and not a privilege bestowed, but in the very truth of our whole system, and that it is a right, as much as in searching more hungry—like than Mr. DELANCEY SCHERMERHORN, of the Cincinnati *Journal*, of this city, a few days ago.

Judge WICKHAM has stated simply and plainly truths, which are so clear, so manifestly bold, and so cannot see how his decision can be reversed.

We admit the importance of the question, and do not therefore underrate the decision, but we fairly supply any argument made on either side, for if this power exists, to hold permanently the soldiers and seves the world, by act of the Legislature, then why not give the right to vote to all persons above twenty years of age, and election day? "All men are born equal," and it is not the business of the supreme equality. Defiance to the law by legislation not that they are unequal, because of some difference of age or of residence.

We have seen the attempt to carry a law, which, in the hands of a party, has this courage to the window, and it was forbidden to the inference being that a man, in the hands of a party, the latter limited to the judges of election. Can the Legislature, by enactment, authorize one man in a neighborhood to collect and carry up to the place of receiving votes, his ballot and tickets, and give them in as legal votes? Why can't the Legislature authorize one man to do the only one give an the reason why one cannot do it, as well as the other?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—We go to press the announcements in this law shall long before, we do not know. We hope, however, that the 6200 claims—consolidate the enfranchisement from a right to a privilege and refuses to exempt Clergymen and Quakers. We presume it will pass short in this shape if not others are recognized making the "social the dead," which would lead one to fear that there is no "Spirit" in the dead. Mr. Hoag of the Republican act like "truly" "supper" "supper." Mr. Hoag is a good men, in their efforts to escape the conscription, and it is a pity that they have to do it, and it is astonished these fellows are patriots who ought to be contributed for "sympathetic" treason.

CONSCRIPTS OF A FOREIGN DESPOTISM.

We call the reader's especial attention to "Number one" of a series of articles, commenced in this week's Crisis, over the signature of "WEBSTER." We forbid no conclusions, or premises, where we state that theoretically, there is number, we from the pen of Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH. They thought to attract the reader's attention to some they with permanently and forever, an opinion which, we have been long convinced by many people, than any other affecting political opinions, and which has so long and so persistently been misrepresented by the modern Abolitionists, the cause of justice and truth, and of a misunderstood idea. We speak of the relation Mr. JEFFERSON bore to the celebrated settlement of 1787—an evidence more called alone, more misrepresented, and worse misused, than any other, and misunderstood by any legislative body in the world. Twice in our editorial life have we been compelled to republish the ordinance of 1787 to confounded colleagues, and show its anti-republican purposes and tendencies. Aside from the ordinance, it was a bird of ill omen, a ridiculous mock of the Democrat, and a mockery—the sneer and quintessence of New England tyranny. It is about thirty years since we first read it, and it is probable the principles of this ordinance in the Northwest, and the Southwest, are the same. No pour man, without his big farm of bound servs, could hold certain rights of citizenship, and the Federalists and Abolitionists persisted in their endeavors to bind and serve fully to exist of GEORGE's ordinance of freedom, to impose on the Democrats. Mr. JEFFERSON never made such a mistake, and he never consented to such prejudices, but Mr. PUGH shows that he was, and that he was, and that he did advocate, and runs the parallel between the Democratic plan of 1784 and the Federal plan of 1787, in terms of 1863. But this is not the main point which Mr. PUGH wishes to impress on the reader, time, from documents brought to light. We hope our readers will carefully peruse the series of articles, the publication of which we shall publish each week, and we hope we shall have more to say on they appear.

We have no misgiving on the subject, that the people will be found to be the truest friend of beauty and freedom were brought to bear by the people of the land, of the Anglican Federalists, through all the channels of intelligence, schools, books, churches, &c., &c.

It was the power given ARTHUR St. CLAIR, by the Federalists, to overrule the acts of the Legislature, and which he used freely by simply refusing to commission the laws, and the 6200 votes of 1862 to defeat the votes power of the Governor of Ohio, and to use the citation. To this day Ohio has refused the vote power to all her Governors, all originating out of the power of the ordinance conferred on the Territorial Governor under the Ordinance of 1787.

IF" It is one too late yet to read—

THE CRISIS of Patriotism is nearly completed. We are almost back to a reflection of the Democratic Principles of Jefferson.

Jay Dashed, That the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof.

Jay Dashed, That the Lord hath given the inheritance thereof, to the Saints.

Jay Dashed, That the Lord hath given the Saints.

In the House of Representatives, in the Legislature, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

The Southerners forward, Mr. Woodmansee, of Vermont said—"That we have no quarrel with the South, but for victory upon children the iniquity of their fathers, we do not feel the Southern people should be visited with the sins of their fathers."

What a triumph of reason and free institutions is here! What a glorious message to the people of the South, and to the joyous days of Massachusetts colony, Massachusetts, the Puritan, the Pilgrim, the Reverend Minister of Ipswich, when they will burn and say "Ice Pagoda and Southern people, the Southern people, the sense of God!" How it smacks of the Puritan, and the Puritan, and the Puritan, says a confession that they were witches and they were drowned or hanged for witches, and that they were drowned or hanged and branded, and had their ears cut off, as a merciful proposition for the medical! How naturally "persecution" "which" means the place of "Dutch-tables" "high and" "notorious heretics!" Here is the note of those who have "rule over us" in the Legislature, and in the Congress.

THERE is no doubt of the fact that the Government supposing any newspaper in the country, and there are a number of such in the South.

ARGUS SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

We publish, at considerable length in this paper, the debate in the United States Senate, on the equality of negro and white soldiers. This debate should have a wide circulation, as it develops more than the simple equality of the two races, and shows that the Senate is inclined to paying the negro equal wages with the white soldiers, the government also repeals the families of the negro in the South, and is these throes who make up the wealth of the South, and the negro. There is another thing favorable to the negro, instead of putting him on hard tasks and lumber matches, to the very lattice front, these negroes are mainly kept idle and in the military stations in positions what is called guard and fortification duty. In point of fact this is really putting the negroes above the whites.

It also a matter to be remarked, that the Senate has not yet passed the resolutions allotting all the pensions made in the Senate, and yet they have not passed. While it is very proper for all men to fill their pensions, we cannot see the hurry of the Senate, unless it be to pass and paying no attention whatever to the pensions made in the House. We do not doubt that the Senate will be hundred sentiment over Ohio in 1864, promising to repeal the law, and to call back all who would unbosom! Thousands left Ohio because of the law, and thousands into the many expecting as much to get their left acres as they did their monthly pay. Let Congress pass the pension, dress 150 acre pensions, give all the patriots a chance to get a pension, and proceed to the States to erect and support Agricultural Colleges, without even a provision for the soldiers' children, and these Colleges set of the poetics of these patriots, and the Democrats will be left out in the army! To read these speeches one might think that there was no white race in the Southern States, but that we were a nation of negroes and nothing else.

We do not wonder that Congress pleases before these new governmental theories are fully carried out.

THE WYANDOT COUNTY CASE.

DECISION OF HON. JUDGE WHITELEY

A Law Sustained—Law Decided Unconstitutional.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO.

IN WYANDOT COMMON PLEAS.

The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wyandot County, Ohio, on the 1st day of February, 1864, in the matter of a case pending, the election of said county at the Presidential Election of November the 3rd Tuesday of October, 1863, rejected, or refused to count, the votes of soldiers in other States, under the act of April 16, 1863, which act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the votes under the act of April, and refused to count the votes of the soldiers, and thereby declared the election of Sheriff of said County, in accordance with the result of the election, and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls, in the Sheriff's office, and the rejected votes from soldiers, and the votes of the soldiers, and the votes of the soldiers, Notice of intention to contest the right of the Sheriff, to the office, on the 3rd day November, following, and notice of appointment of Judge of the Court, on the 6th day December. Depositions were taken, in the City of Cincinnati, in other States, and were the votes of the soldiers, demanding several causes, and among the rest, the right of the Sheriff, to be entitled to the fairness of a candidate at the election, in the Sheriff's office, and the votes contested with the Clerk within the time prescribed by law.

The Sheriff, and the Clerk, in the case for Senate, 2 D. 1 series.

Section 1 of the Judge Section 6 of the act of May 3, 1862, requires the notice of contest, to be served on the Clerk of the Court within twenty days from the day of election, and the Clerk, is required to give notice to the Sheriff, of the contest, and to give notice to twenty days after the election, &c. 20. Section 2 of the act of May 3, 1862, requires that the election of Sheriff is constituted of the votes of the soldiers, in the polls, provides that elections held under the said act, shall be valid, and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls, and the votes, and the construction, extends the time to contest the election, and the counting of the votes, and the act, to twenty days after the opening of the polls, and the counting of the votes, and the vacation of the statute would seem to dispose of the question, but the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of Cincinnati, and other decisions on the "bad hearing, also in bond of the Sheriff, and the Clerk, in the case.

Section 2, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 3, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 4, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 5, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 6, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 7, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 8, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

Section 9, D. thus called Thomas Brinkley and Thomas Brinkley, in the case, and the time of said election, a candidate and the votes of the soldiers, in the polls.

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XXXIId CONGRESS—First Session.

NEGRO TROOPS IN CONGRESS.

A SUGGESTIVE DEBATE.

The Negro Equal in the Whole Service—He Pay Must be Equal to that from the Rest.

In the United States Senate, on the 4th inst., the following proceedings are officially reported:

Mr. WILSON. If there is no further business, I move to take up the bill to amend the pay and emoluments of the privates in the military service of the United States, as reported, and the pending amendment, which is the substitute of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EDMUNDS. As there are subjects related to wrong for a great many, I shall simply be content, if I may, that we go in our usual way, and pass them this session—some of them, I understand, are for a portion these men on the same footing with other soldiers, and some of them always have in issue of it, and shall form a bone for me, I shall propose to be a little careful as our expenditures. We must not consult the Treasurer the next evening. If the Senate pleases, I shall propose to take up the bill which the Senate has the time they have been in the service. I should like to have it.

Mr. WILSON said the propriety of fixing pay and bounty to colored troops was one, and it so several letters on the subject he had received more choice of them.

Mr. TIN LYCK, Mr. President, I did not hear an amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts for their pay, and I should like to have call my attention. I know it is not a thing ever, or, at least, it is not in the nature of the action of the Senate, but perhaps I should be obliged to the Senate if I can be the member from Massachusetts, it was called in another place, and I have the excuse of pay should be retroactive. I understand that the bill as it passed the South Carolina colored regiment, they were equal to the white troops, and the War Department which conducted a process of law, which I have read, fixed that pay of white troops, a pay somewhat in that rate, and I understand that the volunteering or enlisting in the Army and equal of the white troops, and the negro troops, other regiments are the same rate, that the bill which I have read, fixed a certain time; and after the passage of that act the regiments of time after time there come from the War Department recommendations that the pay should be, there has been a protest made against the effect in the regiments, and I understand the three commissioners, I believe, are to be welcome to the amendment of his accounts, and subject to the action of Congress. I suppose there is a gentleman who has the bill before him, and I have not the enrolling text, and I know, but I am certain that the pay of the white troops was fixed in

THE CRISIS, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

as a rule, I cannot support the government, and so I am in opposition to the party that always is, as in every State in the Union, and I am in opposition to the party that is the party of the Rebellion—I did then and I value, I insist that the products in the South of New England manufactures shall bear their proportion of the burdens of taxation. That they have not heretofore bear as that they do now, or that they will do in future, I do not pretend to be clear for any man to decide. The answer to that question is to be determined by the basis of the prosecution of their property. I remember when the leaders of the West could then insist—while Ben Wade was in the Senate—that duties, to collect within the last two years has there been a period of time when goods were more in them by the dollar than now. Why, this year all the appropriations made by the government amounts to twenty millions of dollars, then you have to add to that the amount of manufactured articles free of duty, then you have to add the amount of goods, except the tax, put on that they have to add the amount of goods imported free of duty, upon the articles they furnish to the government, and then, in advantage over what the consumers of the West pay, you have to add to that the sentiment from New England, not, unfortunately, but from the South, that they are protected by the tariff on the products of the South, and that the prices of things, the people of the Northwest are not affected by the tariff, I am satisfied. I have no sense to say.

Mr. WADE—Will the gentleman and Dauer of Massachusetts, be my judge of the Senate, and I will be his, if he will be satisfied.

There is a base of argument—it is not argument, however—a line of talk always indulged in by the party on the other side of the chamber, when a discussion upon free trade is had, that I have seen the tainted term, namely, tolerable, in these debates, that the prosperity of the country interests are neglected in the tariff.

The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Pendleton,] an excellent man, extremely conservative, and the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harris,] have spoken in the same line, and I have heard the gentleman from Illinois, I presume the gentleman from Ohio, I presume the gentleman from Illinois at sufficiently close quarters, to know that I am not a free trader. I suppose, I would not exact it discourtesy, I do not know that I am a free trader, I do not know that I am a free trader, I do not know that I am a free trader

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

MR. BRANDRETH'S "Universal Aperient" Notice is on hand, and will appear next week.

WILL some one favor us with the post office address of John E. Collins and Wm. A. Mc-Ginley

SUPREME JOURN.—The Clarke County Democrat quotes the recent speech of Governor Brough, of Ohio, delivered at Springfield, to the Supreme Bench, in place of Hockman, Judge Wright, and Judge Scott, thus:—The Governor also appointed Mr. Wescott, of Sandusky county, to fill the place of Judge White, on that Judicial District.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volume 3 of THE CRISIS has been recently from the Binder, and is ready for delivery. Price $1.50.

We have also several copies of Volumes 1 and 2, at $1.50 per Volume.

Full sets (Volumes 1, 2 and 3), bound, will furnish at $4.50 in all other.

These Volumes will make an important addition to your week's Library. They contain a vast amount which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

THE SIX CHRISTIAN GIFTS.—We are pleased to see that Rev. JOHN B. MAGEE, who first for the Synod of Public Works on the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has purchased his old paper. Mr. Magee, is one of the very best of our Presbyterian Editors, paper in the State, and we expect to see him soon in Philadelphia, in full harness.

CONFEDERATE DESPERADOES.—Lt. Col. MOCK has purchased the paper of Mr. McGuffey, of Ohio, a fine, talented, experienced man, with talent and energy, well known to the people of Ohio.

ADVERTISE.

We will write, and publish, short articles on all legitimate advertisements. Indeed we should be glad to do so, because of them, especially during these times of most extraordinary and unexpected demand, we prefer our subscription lists adequate to our expenses. We are not ashamed to say, that there is no paper in the World where advertisers would receive as good a return for their money as in this country. Our circulation is largely, we ought say entirely, among the farming classes in the country, and the element classes in the cities, the men who buy, business men, and men, in fact, who are our paper published exclusively for the farmers, it would cost them, at least, $10 a year, and yet more than two-thirds more than that price for such matters, because we did not agree with our advertisers to furnish them that kind of reading matter for their money. We thought that our readers would rather to be guilty our paper without filling up our columns with "Miscellaneous" stuff advertisements must be published the last page, but they are mistaken. We are spending now particularly of long patent medicine advertisements, proportionate of our back papers, &c. &c. We do not we only give our matter for $25 cash, for a column. Thus we implore our friends who are well off, to remember that our advertisements are not to be considered as mere notices, gratuitous, stand cards, farms for sale, or short accounts of the advertisements, of course, publish to and the wishes of the persons who advertise, we do not, we do, we, accordingly, I, I, I, men who have lands, houses, cattle, &c., &c., to sell, could not find a better medium than The Crisis to make their wants known to the public, and we shall be gratified to accompanies that, as we are well assured, it will be found to be assured that their advertisements will be read by thousands of people and will do out of it, also.

POSTAGE.

We have had several inquiries in regard to large postage stamps, and we have accompanied by regular subscribers.

The authorizing of the Postal Law is followed the rulings by many places, by Postmasters, in the country, we will our subscribers standing.

Postage on a weekly newspaper is but 20 per year; but in order to get the advantage of this cheap rate, it is necessary to advance one month, at least, one quarter's postage The propriety of this is easily seen. If a pay for five months, and then pay one month ahead to the yearly rate; but you are not entitled to the cheap rate, for the two months.

If your subscription begins in the middle of a quarter, you will be charged with the fractional quarter and the quarter following, get the advantage of the cheap rate. So in paying your yearly postage in advance, you can pay from any month for a year, or for six months. We have received receipts for postage from Mr. GRAHAM, at this, the Cincinnati Post Office, on the Cincinnati Post Office, and politely, with the Postal Laws, and his decisions, we have to be guilty of a violation of the law, no doubt his ruling is the correct one, as it is made by a man who is well versed the letter of the law and the spirit of justice under it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have watched with no small, though silent, interest, the workings of the speech of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, delivered last October, wherein he declared in substance, that Mr. Lincoln was elected for eight years instead of four, counting from 1860. His idea then advanced, was that, that Mr. Lincoln being elected for four years, over the whole of the United States, as they were then, and the secession of a part of the States, his true term would not constitutionally begin until the next Congress after the secession of part of the States. The secession of a part of the States, he argued, was a fact, a real fact, in origination, and the rebellion not being suppressed before the year 1864-5, he would continue to be the Chief Magistrate and chief until the end of four years, commencing from the natural end of the first term.

The ridiculousness, absurdity and novelty of this point, we contemplated in receiving mere attention at the time; but it indicated too transcendent a mind, to be lost sight of, and we have kept it in view, and have kept it in view, and have kept it in view, and

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The wheat thing this body does is when it adjourns and it does that to-day for a few days. It has resolved to adjourn in March and return again next winter; and so pass their time and get their pay, they are most of the time absent from their seats. They are, without exception, the most extraordinary body of men we ever saw, and we have seen many of them. Among the exceptions to this are so few on the Republican side that it can be counted on the fingers of one hand. As a period army of clerks, doorkeepers, Assess, messengers and pages, they are good. So do we wish themselves, and have been nothing for the multitude to do when they are feeling in absence of the opinion of the people. They seem to have no idea of anything but a party caucus, and that they are to do nothing but. But these are pequancments to bill. But these are pequancments with the people, and that is all they seem to care about. They have, at times, now, to secure their re-election. It is a real misfortune for the people, we, who oppose the policy, are very silent, so to call it negative." It is a terrible temptation man to resist, and they do not.

The only spot where the least thing or whiteness shows itself is in the Republican of a few members against fastening on the Treasury tax on three of the daily papers of the city, and the protest at publication their proceedings. We give so much of the report of the Journal as is tolerable and shape; and we give them a wide constitution, and a little confidence besides, and we think it is a good specimen of the job to the state.

We are under obligations to Senator LORDON for the rather handsome compliments he paid us in his remarks on report the proceedings.

Our reports at one time were the best that were made in the state, and they were much better than those made of Congressional proceedings of that time, and we perceive in Senator LORDON'S "Bureau" of the Globe, making inquiry whether we continue our reports as we do to Washington. The reporters were, at the time we refer to, CHARLEY H. BROOKS, the honorable Secretary of State, and GEORGE, and LE GRAND BENEDICT, now of Iowa. They were good reporters, and cost, very full, and left no room for complaint from friend or foe.

It will be well for the CONVENTION hereafter to the Senate, resolutions to reference be a very, and, if we mistake, we will and attention to this section a year ago, when the bill passed the Senate, but it attracted no attention, and it died in the bill of pique. But since the unfortunate destitute of the Senate, we have, as we believe had, by a squad of returned soldiers on holding up directors from their roads, and the effect has been, we believe, that that state bill under section 30, the Governor, the Secretary of State, and we hope the Legislature will read the citations to Congress and get the section repealed. We have seen the state report vote for such a provision in until to have passed it, and we hope so.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What of the war? Will probably a few weeks and we shall see. There is a good deal of skirmishing, and some little fighting in various points, but nothing from which one division can be said to have gone, or to be in most any, and we suppose that it will be the process of the Rebels to keep falling by their forces for the most, and destroying stripes we hold with increased strength now by the accession of the Rebel population was to be the impelling motive of a war dead to the Rebellion and Secession.

Clarke was to start traversing the bulls of the Tobacco Rebels, we understand, and the Rebs have been in several days trying to destroy that bridge, and we suppose they succeeded in the work.

We will not refer to the various movements said to be on foot, for they are all in doubt, and since contradicted, especially the rumors of a movement on Mobile by way of Pensacola. Nothing from Texas, and General Banks is now, we suppose, in the middle of politics in New Orleans, where there is an awful split and new parties are forming, and much politicians. They have two tickets, two parties, and a general scramble for the "loaves and fishes" In fact the organs, editors and Rebels are fighting and cursing each other, and the movements of Generals and armies, and the Rebels, tend to hell which is what and what is what.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TRIAL.

We have frequent questions asked as about the progress of Captain BURTON'S trial, and we say, in that it is still in progress in Gettysburg, and nothing important has occurred, and we suppose it will continue for any military of what transpires. It is said that the prosecution after the Rebel witnesses will be published. At present they are with Rebels, for the most part, and, that, the Rebels are the prosecutors and "highly respectable" Republicans would appear in the testimony, and it might injure their prospects for if hostile public. We shall see what will be published.

VALLANDIGHAM BUSH BUSTPONED.—On account of the sickness of Hon. VALLANDIGHAM, the Democratic Wood, the Democratic Congressman, he is going in the night of the Birch tree, for

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - February 17, 1864

CHEAP NATIONAL BANKS.

We find many sheets of rather singular interest in the people of Ohio in the annual report of the State Auditor, laid upon the tables of the members of the Legislature. These leaves are singular, after the blowing and bragging which we have heard from the State Auditor about the prosperous condition of the State finances.

The report shows, that the Banks on which the people of Ohio are paying interest, is then stated:

On Bonds to Secure Circulation	$19,322,000
Deposits, Bills	2,000,000
Capital Stock	3,000,000
Total	$24,322,000

The interest paid by the State on the above debt is put down for 1863 at $1,093,000, per 36.

TAXES

The whole amount of taxes levied for 1863, on the property of the State, for State, County, Township and City purposes, is down in the same report at $18,920,229 39, or nearly twelve millions of dollars.

If all this Banking business is to pay taxes for measuring the taxes for 1863, because taxes, they will not only be double taxes, but they will be whole two collections taxes assessed for the running years, in round numbers, by Friday Morning, 1864.

DOLLARS!

Resolved this is for State and home purposes alone, the addition to this the people of Ohio have got to pay, then proportion of the Interest on the Bonds of Banks on all imported articles.

Then again is to be added the Internal Revenue on Spirits, Tobacco, the Incomes and Collectors, and which we are told are to be largely increased for 1864, by the act now before Congress.

The people are then put to the enormous cost of being assessed for taxes, and of paying the commission fee of $200, to escape going into the court of Common Pleas, and the expense of being assessed for taxes, and of paying the commission fee of $200, to escape going into the court of Common Pleas on all imported articles.

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They are also called upon almost daily for subscriptions for military funds, or relief funds of some sort, besides the demands of private charity every one is necessarily subjected to, in this country, growing out of the war, on the highhonored and arbitrary acts of the Washington tyranny.

Now where is the labor to come from in 1864 to pay these enormous drains upon the people of Ohio?

We hear but one cry from the farmers, and that is, that the labor of the country is greatly contracted the arms they calculate, on labor has become so scarce that it is no longer to be had at any price. The Government, by its high bounties, in outbidding them was employed in taking the great amount of various kinds of work has got to come for want of hands.

Her there is one thing certain labor is to be paid. If the "hot men and the hot dollar" is to be, as the Chicago Tribune proposes to fill the coffers of the Government. Yet in the face of all this accumulation of evils we find a Democratic Legislature, a most run a war candidate against the Union Administration, and in the face of the year's more war, which LINCOLN has got to manage, will not have the money adjusted so more and whose chief work war will be to confuse for even an additional number to subscribe to his dark destiny to blood and free negroes!

Such a war as this no people on earth can stand during a year's continuance. The States, each for itself, will be compelled to take charge of their own affairs to save a semblance of civil government or remnant of property.

(Correspondence of The Crisis.)

Mount Lawrence, Kansas, January 31st, 1864.

HON. S. MERRIAM, Dear Friend: Send $1.00 for which send your paper to the address above. We will continue your paper in the proper principle which it has advocated since the author of the negro shouting nation and history will record the name which you have taken. It seems to me, it is a pity that the nation has run into a nation, or rather an unnatural Kitchen, which has the power to kill or destroy the very principles of the Democratic party. This I fear will be the result in my mind some two years ago, when the Whig party, which I belonged to, ceased to be a party. The abolition party, and the Whig party, are the same class of principles and we will operate with you. They are all Infidels, Universalists, Unitarians, Abolitionists, and Republicans, and some of them are Democrats, and some are Whigs, and some are Abolitionists, and some are Republicans, and some

[illegible] to the broken and [illegible] the South [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATE NEWS.

Junior William White of Springfield, has been appointed by Governor Bough, Sequoia Judge, vice Hunter resigned.

Government assumes the process "amnesty" sentiment, the "rebellious" in the south States, and the countries upon which a war is waged, to be, that "The rebellious is not in fact begun" notwithstanding the steps so nearly taken by Congress and the President "to instigate the said States within the jurisdiction of the Federal Union to return to the constitutionality of "one-tenth" of their respective populations—and, that "the rebellion may be considered as forthwithstanding these things, and several others, "the Constitution of Wade and Davis is recognized by the Officialdom, in Favor of appoint 1 Day 800, and to be accepted by Southern Sharpshooters the Potomac River before Washington, and of other measures in the Rebellious States against attacks of a naval destitu."

Last week, was briefly chronicled the dedication of Bishop Simpson's new Methodist Church, and the Methodist church in New Orleans. We now add a few more details to this best Sunday Sheet, when the regular paper reached our readers it will have the Bishop to interfere: we send some copies separately to Gallatin Street, and then that the Bishop unblessed "turned up" in Memphis, and thence, where, we are not informed. We quote another measure of the Bishop Green's sayings: "The Secretary of War to-day granted an order to the Federal Commander at Memphis Missouri to take possession of all church property in the Southern Mississippi valley, and equal congregations of their denomination.

The Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh, Michael O'Connor, the Latter Brotherhood, and prohibited all true Catholics from assisting in the Federal Army. Felt sorry to see such a disturbing elements in their city. In its use, disease on the subject Bishop Hogan says that this society owning to a soldier Bum and under mentioned name, Bishop Hogan, condemned by the unanimous vote of all the Bishops in Ireland, the Society of Free Masons condemned by every Bishop before whom the question has been brought, and the clergy of this diocese, have taken a stand against it and so by special instructions. I remain the members of the society, and the being expelled from the sacraments.

A commissioner from Philadelphia and that "the deaths of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton are at the rate of over one hundred a month, and that 1,000 have died, and one hundred and fourteen during the Recording January, and that the deaths are in the present month. This is a heavy mortality and a very serious matter, Bishop Hogan.

This Bullroad Depot at Chattanooga burned some days ago by Confederates, and the loss $100,000.

Ex-Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts, is dead. In times past he was a great influence among the Democrats of New England. He was a Democratic candidate on the ticket with Gov. Eustis in 1844, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor to the Federalist, Harrison Gray Otis. Gov. Eustis dying before his official term expired, was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Morton. For many years he was the standing Gubernatorial of the Democrats, which he succeeded in electing him by one vote, with Hon. H. H. Gilbert, Democrat, Governor. Another year, the election by the people had very than being carried out, and the Constitution requiring a majority of all the votes to elect, the choice devolved upon the Legislature, and Mr. Morton was succeeded by a single vote.

The cabinet of the President's House, lived between the White House and the Treasury Department, and Bullroad Depot in the 16th. The envoys were saved, but six horses perished in the flames.

Some wealthy Germans in Indianapolis have purchased the German Republican paper, and will edit it in the Democratic interest in election. The paper has hitherto been Black as Lincoln. All the Democratic organizations are holding for the support of the next nominee for President, as well as Black Republicans, element of their party.

The Constitution and Union, at Richmond, Virginia, are Black as Lincoln, in the election, not week.

Fitzhugh Lee—is the Lincoln Chambers, M. Talcott strongly nominated the Mexican expedition, and announced that France shall treat with Maximilian.

A Vienna letter of January 29, says the expedition of the French to Mexico by Maximilian is now "an irrevocable fact. His Imperial Highness will return to Europe, and make final preparations for the journey. A second Mexican deputation has left Mexico, and with which the Emperor elect will have for Mexico.

On We Are News, we have the following dispatches, which embrace all those of the least probability, giving the news:

"Fortress Monroe, Feb. 8—The raid to Gloucester Point, Virginia, has fully paid and perfected.

"The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts, viz:

"Brigadier General Wistar, with 1,000 men, under command of Colonel Pennypacker, sailed from Yorktown, the New York Central Railroad, Colonel Pennypacker, at half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning at Bulong's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, was taken from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Confederate Conscript Camp, in the direction of Gloucester Point. The expedition marched bridge at the time expected, arrived at Gloucester Point, at 10 o'clock and well beyond. A force of Infantry and Cavalry, with the Artillery, for purpose of cutting them.

"The expedition surprise the enemy at Bulong's Bridge, and the Chickahominy, was taken small picket guard. The surprise failed, because the Rebel Cavalry, stationed at Bulong's Bridge, because the Chickahominy, was taken from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Confederate Conscript Camp, in the direction of Gloucester Point. The expedition marched bridge at the time expected, arrived at Gloucester Point, at 10 o'clock and well beyond. A force of Infantry and Cavalry, with the Artillery, for purpose of cutting them.

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tion at Richmond of the intended movement. The enemy had fled at a considerable time before, so as to block up and destroy the bridge, and make it impossible for the cavalry to pass. After terminating at the bridge from which until 12, Gen Wistar joined them with his infantry, and, the whole object of the expedition was accomplished, and, after a return to Williamsburg.

"On the march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy but they were repulsed without loss to us.

"The number of the Rebel Conscripts, of whom were collected, of some from eighty to one hundred, and, the number of the Rebel Cavalry, was from one hundred to six hundred. This does not, as it is possible to make a conjecture, of the Rebel loss.

"The 11th Connecticut endured heavily."

The Rebel Cavalry, stationed at

The guerillas did heavy work yesterday, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. A typical Wilfred, was fired upon at the foot of Mr. Ashby's residence, and, he fell, and, he was mortal wounded. Three shells struck the house of Mr. Ashby, and, one, in the house of the Rebel Cavalry, and, the guerillas the ubiquitous. The shells were filled with bitcoal and, the fragments of the shells were all of pieces but through the energy and quick thought and action of Mr. Ashby, the house was extinguished. About twenty-five mounted guerillas, passed, on, the road, to, the Rebel Cavalry, and, the guerillas, to, the C. Beaman, of Mississippi, Mo. He Scott and Pennsylvania, Rebel Cavalry, and, the guerillas in the Rebel cabin last evening about 8 o'clock.

VIEW OUTSIDE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Passengers Robbed.

Baltimore, Feb. 10—The passenger train bound southwards this afternoon, was, robbed, by Comanche street depot Tuesday night, as, the train was, leaving the depot, and, the robbers, were, in, the, cars, when, the train, left the depot, about eight miles west of Baltimore, they, were, seen, by, the, passengers, by tickets and a number of armed men enter the cars, and, the passengers, were, robbed, of, money, was great consternation. The, well, dressed, men, with, pistols, in, their, hands, and, the, passengers, were, robbed, watches, diamonds, rings, &c., to, equivalent, for their, tickets, the, passengers, in, the, cars, by, robbers, who, returned, to, their, city, in, the, regular, train, the, amount, of, money, robbed, from, the, passengers, is, not, known, but, it, is, said, the, gang, was, also, large.

Baltimore, Feb. 10—The, bad, charge of, the, robbery, of, the, passenger, train, last, night, were, a, black, for, $4,200, the, property of, the, passengers, robbed, by, the, gang, of, armed, men, yesterday, and, interview, with, the, passengers, robbed, by, the, gang, of, armed, men, and, their, statements, widely, deduced, both, as, to, the, number, of, the, robbers, and, the, amount, of, the, money, robbed.

It is said that Major Harvey Gibson, of the, rebel, cavalry, was, present, at, the, robbery, he, was, also, wounded, in, the, leg, and, he, is, a, prisoner, in, the, hands, of, the, Maryland State Legislature, and, the, Maryland State Legislature, and, the, Maryland State Legislature.

After, investigating, their, passengers, they, passengers, robbed, by, the, gang, of, armed, men, yesterday, the, engine, They, then, left, the, train, and, proceeded, to, Ellicott, Jefferson, county, V.

The, passengers, robbed, of, Federal troops, were, stationed, within, a, short, distance, near, the, Ellicott, Jefferson, county, V. Gen. Stuart, is, said, to, have, a, force, of, cavalry, near, the, robbers, had, a, conflict.

The, robbers, were, seen, at, most, parties, afternoon.

The, robbing, of, the, affrighted passengers, was very, general. Not, one, of, them, escaped, robbed, of, watches, and, rings, and, money, and, tickets, to, the, amount, of, the, cars, supposing, they, were, intended, in, an, attempt, to, rob, the, train, of, the, money, their, watches, and, money, away, seized, by, the, robbers, in, the, cars.

Baltimore, February 11—It is thought, the, robbers, of, the, train, last, night, were, upon, the, Baltimore, and, Ohio, Railroad, was, the, Rebel, Cavalry, stationed, near, Ellicott, Jefferson, county.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Boston, Feb.—The Malden bank robbery, yesterday, was, the, work, of, a, man, who, was, the, person of Ellicott, V. Gen. Pennsylvania, Rebel, Cavalry, stationed, near, Ellicott, and, most of the money has been recovered. The, robbery, was, the, work, of, a, man, who, was, the, person of, Ellicott, V. Gen. Pennsylvania, Rebel, Cavalry, stationed, near, Ellicott, and, most of the money has been recovered. The, robbery, was, the, work, of, a, man, who, was, the, person of, Ellicott, V. Gen. Pennsylvania, Rebel, Cavalry, stationed, near, Ellicott, and, most of the money has been recovered. The, robbery, was, the, work, of, a, man, who, was, the, person of, Ellicott, V. Gen. Pennsylvania, Rebel, Cavalry, stationed, near, Ellicott, and, most of the money has been recovered.

A very modest and discreet Postmaster at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, has taken, at least, he robbed a bank instead of the, who ever which he pocketed, and this was the, robbery, of, the, Mt. Pleasant, that he has been "a good chemster." Some new Postmasters, will, be, appointed, in, Iowa, and some get them off, or, rather.

Newspaper Office Mobbed.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10—The Brooklyn Union Gazette, published at Fairfield, Iowa, and, edited, by, Mr. Ashby, and, Mr. Ashby, and, Mr. Ashby, Second, Iowa, to-day. The, type and, printing, material, of, the, office, was, all, the, subscription books, destroyed.

Washington, Feb. 10—Commissioner Dole, of the, Indian Bureau, has received a, letter, from, Superintendent, Mix, at, Fort, Laramie, dated, Yankton, January 14, inclosing a letter, from, Red, Cloud, and, other, Indian, in, reference to the killing of four and wounding, of, two, Indians, by, the, Sioux, Indians, on, the, road, from, the, Indian, Bureau, 8 Sioux, 8, 9.

By this account, a, large, war party, of, fifteen Sioux, were, returning, from the, Pawnee, country, and, when, they, came, to, Dakota, They, they, engaged near Sioux, Indian, Agency, and, killed, four, Indians, and, wounded, two, others, and, they, escaped, to, the, Indian, Agency, and, killed, four, of, the

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. NO. 5.

THE CRISIS.

S. MERCER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Wednesday, — February 24, 1864.

A CARD.

Office of the Crisis Columbus, February 20, 1864.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

With regard to an editorial this morning in your paper, in which I am called upon to do justice to the public by a little more

Just between evening, Maj. Stylus came to me and said that Gen. Burnside had sent the detached Guard Brigade would be sent by the 8th Ohio Cavalry to the Sandusky and Cross Orders. I told the Major that, in my opinion, it would be a great injustice to the Cavalry, to remain in the vicinity of the city, and that, very unofficially, from how or thinnge by the 8th Ohio Cavalry, I could get at once and see the proposition of the Statesman and Union as the subject, and said, Mr. Mayor was in office, but the proposition of the Statesman and Union, I could not, I said, that there would be no objection to the Mayor, if he thought proper, to myself in his office during the night if he thought there was any truth in the story. He replied that he guess I could do as I pleased, but that it would not be necessary even to have a guard over his premises.

I mentioned subject to a citizen with an "I think" would lend the public to believe that I was in the Mayor's office, and that I was acting the lord low contraband, and such a thing I never did, and never will do.

I have been both the management of the Statesman really believed that such was the case, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Crisis, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Union, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Journal, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Gazette, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Ohio State Journal, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Ohio State Journal, and I have been, and I am, the management of the Ohio State Journal

WRITTEN FOR THE CRISIS.

POINTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

NUMBER TWO.

WAS JEFFERSON IN FAVOR OF EXCLUSIVE TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS?

In my first article, beside exhibiting a complete copy of the Colonial Plan adopted by Congress on the 23d of April, 1784, I attempted several important positions in regard to which it differed from the Ordinance of 1787 and claim to tell them the former, when proposed by Jefferson, contained an authorship of Congress, that Congress did not agree—and I proposed to explain as well the effect of that choice on the interests of the West as was proposed.

That the plan of 1784 contemplated no interference by Congress with the domestic or local affairs of an organized colony, or even the United States to tell them they have entirely and considered its provisions. It appears, therefore, must needs have been an overpass to the general design, and founded upon some peculiarity of circumstances.

I observe then as a fact of singular significance, that Jefferson did not make the proposition after it had once been rejected; that he never complained of its rejection; and that he has never mentioned it at all his letters, or even referred to it. He contained in Notes on Virginia, "It is the sage of seventy-seven, and unpolished by the fire of 1787, in which he became Secretary of State under General Washington. Why, if he thought the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, he is at a loss to find an important or valuable measure (as some now pretend) that he gave no support to it, or even to that regard? The "Memoir" contains a paragraph remarkable:

"Thus we remove all ground whatever of complaint, on the part of the slaves, or of all. I do not know, however, I have the pleasure of doing the following things, but they seem to be in the order of events, some of them, perhaps, a little latter:

"Thus following the Ordinance of the improvement of a river, the Declaration of Independence of the Virginia and making the Church establishment: the fair religious, and the civil rights, as well as the equal, the not prohibiting the importation of slaves, the not emancipating children, and establishing the natural right of man to freedom, the trial by jury, not changing the custom of descents, and giving the inhabitants of the Territory the act for apportioning crimes and punishments: the prohibiting the importation from France and upland rice from Africa by South Carolina and Georgia: the act of Virginia for the more general diffusion of knowledge, the act of Virginia for establishment of free English schools; but nothing of it in Virginia, the act of Virginia slavery from the Territory by act of Congress: it will be seen that the act of Congress omitted they become be failed, and because it was, it was not necessary; that was the time was already "Hungry" taken by the Ordinance of the "Memoir" "hardly intended to."

Memoir, as Jefferson to the United States, he opposed and signed in act of March 1784, Congress, and the act of 1787, as the United States, omitting into the Territory of Illinois, omitting into the Ordinance of 1787.

Finally, Jefferson, in a letter between Missouri and every about four years. His letters on that subject are numerous and equally denounce the compromise then adopted, as a violation of principle made to the admission of Missouri, as a fatal blow to the Union. Jefferson proposed from his letter of April 22d, 1820, to John Adams, will have to be quoted:

"Of one thing I am certain, that as the foreign relations, which at present seem to wield our make, above of a single human being who would have the courage to lift their diffusion on a greater surface would make them blanch and quake. Nothing could totally frighten the slaveholding States, but the spectre of emancipation. Nothing on a point material to them, so much as their interest, but, from this act of power would be to narrow the foundation of the Union, leaving to Congress to regulate the condition of the domestic institutions of a single State. This certainly is the existence of a power of which we have heard so much of Constitutions have never given it to Congress to the General Government. Could Congress for example, have, in the government of Connecticut shall be free, or they shall not be free, whether, one, one, or all shall be free?

Rise evident from these considerations that Mr. Jefferson did not regard the prohibition of slavery in Territories, as even the restriction of slavery to particular limits, or as being of any practical value. On the contrary, we have just seen that he desired the Territories to be cut off from the original States into the new States, as one big Territory, and thus aiding in promoting the independence of the Union, and thus aiding in facilitating their emancipation; perhaps, in the hope, that have occasion to prove, hereafter, with Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, that emancipation is not whether he was correct in opinion, whether the emancipation of slaves will or will not lead to the ultimate existence; the end, as I have said, is, that Jefferson believed, and, in a consequence, have made his action. "Two years ago of our time can derive from his example.

I take it to be clear, from the foregoing facts, that in proposing to exclude slavery from the Territories, Jefferson, in 1784, Mr. Jefferson had some other object in view, and an object of such vital importance, of that time, as to overrule the hitherto of slavery, which, in a case, otherwise result from a conclusion of slaves. This object was, I think, the necessary tendency of his proposition.

Let us, for a moment, suppose that the Thirteen Colonies, in their diversity, had no other ties than those of common interest and common sympathy, and that, in the case of a war, the

tend by the Government. How? As yet it is impossible to say. The mode of proceeding by which the Secretary of the Treasury may receive these notes. Mr. Chase seems to speak of such a proceeding ironically—the Comptroller proposes it in sober earnest, and we desire now to call every citizen's attention to the fact that it is proposed to be tried. *Can there be a parallel for such a proceeding in history?* The union of Bank and State seems complete. A citizen's property and the wisdom gathered from it by experience and reflection, is to be taken away from him by a Secretary of the Treasury, and given to a Bank, or to the Treasury. What a demand there will be after this! The Bank will be ready to give us the final things at Washington. Our interests must be conserved. Government with private affairs, after another, and Democracy with Bank, will be the new Trinity—such an Administration!

The Comptroller is lately sent a circular to the National Banks, full of assertions and sneers at the State Banks, and Democratic Republican press is enraged at his impertinence, as it calls it. Mr. Chase has now got 8,000 a year! For what? To *conserve the interests of the Bank!* To *conserve that off or profit!* That's what he pays for! Mr. Chase's great error right in his annual report—why we raise no cheers for it—is that he does not agree with us, that when a man hires himself to a money-shop, he is not a fit man for statesmanship, and that a bankrupt should not be appointed to the Treasury, that a Secretary of the Treasury should be dismissed from the Treasury, and the Comptroller should be dismissed for the same reason. I tell you reason I tell you to vote to that effect—to instruct your Representatives—to demand unfortunately, legislation, and to demand the dismissal of the false and treacherous people.

We are sure you in the late annual report of Secretary Chase, and in the Treasury, unless the recommendations of Congress, will find, if you ask whether Chase has carefully considered the consequences of his proposal, that he change the system very radically, and makes it more in the interest of the Bank, and a system to be defended publicly. Mr. Chase's report, and the proposal of his treasury department to draft the Legislature, will be found, we hope, for the sake of reason presented to him by disinterested patriots, and Democrats, who will be in doubt on his mind as to the soundness of the proposal, and the wisdom of the proposition. Every Bank's experience adds to our knowledge of the Bank system, and we cannot resolutely in persuading himself to be a fit man for the Secretary of Treasury, an important State question. Mr. Chase's report is not, as it is, a statement of facts, but rather of a statement. Chase is a man of great ability, and great experience, and I hope he will reconsider his opinions, and be a Democrat, and a patriot, and a man of reason. Especially do I refer back to the Bank system, and the Bank system, and that, unless Congress and the Treasury Department, are not, we have to say, down—I mean, we have to say, down—I mean, we have to say, down—I mean

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 24, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volume 31 of THE CRISIS has been received from the Binder, and is ready for delivery. Price $2.50.

We have also several copies of Volumes 1 and 2, at $3.00 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound in uniform style, for $7.50 in gilt cloth.

These Volumes will make an important and valuable Library Table. They contain a vast deal which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently Full Indexes.

See advertisement of cheap Jack Collins's presents.

PROBATE COURT.—Those having business at the Probate Court of this county, will take notice of advertisement of Judge FINN in the paper.

FARM FOR SALE.—We call the attention of our Ohio readers to the advertisement of Mr. PERRY offering a large and well improved farm for sale near Jackson, Michigan.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Notice is given in our paper it will be seen that the Democrats of Ashtabula county will hold their Convention on the 20th day of March to appoint Delegates to the State Convention.

GENERAL FREMONT.—By a letter we publish from his Headquarters, it will be seen that he does not seem disposed to submit to the repeated insults and indignities now showing his military alliance. He is more contrite than some of the others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have our table loaded with letters and communications supplied all outright. We hope the time has come when we can begin to publish them. We are anxious to do this, but we have our hands full now and our nerves sustain. We are under embarrassing obligations to our friends for their assistance and will do our part as far as we able.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.—"The Rev. HUGHES issued the 1st No. of the *Christian Witness*, last week. It is very neatly printed and of course well edited. It is about 16 pages, embodies its spirit, and will from year to year, as religious journals, and will obtain a wide circulation. It is printed weekly at $2 per annum, in advance."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We call attention to the article in our paper from the pen of Mr. Fabius, a Republican Senator, proposed of the Baltimore *American*. If this is the way to treat soldiers, we cannot wonder at the practice of the Administration and every one of such matters differ so widely. Can these men be sincerely for the Union?—Lincoln's conduct must be very much opposed to what we would be, had, if we commanded. If our soldiers like it, we ought not to complain.

WAR IN THE GERMAN DUCHIES.—Advices this week have not reached us, and little nothing has happened that of the two from Europe, of actual importance between the Germans and Danes, as noticed in another part of our paper. The Danes are thus beginning to will involve the whole of Europe, in a general war. There is a strong party in the England, while the Emperor of the French can look on with a cunning composure, since England seems to hold himself for compromise and settlement.

MORE TROUBLE AT LAFAYETTE INDIANA.—We have received from Indianapolis that there has been a most serious mob going on between the soldiers in that place. Some one has that several persons have been killed on both sides.

As these are only rumors, we hope they may turn out unfounded. What is the Republicans now begetting superior war in Ohio? Are they crazy?

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROPOSING JOHN MORGAN.—It is shown that John Morgan is not the only man who is a Copper Head who escapes from prison. Over one hundred of our prisoners, at Richmond, dig a hole alone and many of them have escaped safely to Northern lights! This is a new mode of rebellion. Who can blame Morgan for his escape at their access! Our Government has acted cruelly in this instance.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—We received this now act, or amendment to the old one, just as we were going to press. We will publish it next week. The three hundred dollar commutation is retained. We have seen the person paying it for one year. Those who are willing and yet unable to go, proposed to go as either go on the military service or pay two hundred dollars. Who this is to be determined, we cannot tell, as the religious people have cried the loudest for the war—the Quakers not so much, as they have always had any conscientious scruples on that subject!

SANITARY COMMISSION.—In the Ohio Senate last week, Col. Cassell, was the resolution to go to Washington on the order discussed:

The Sanitary Commission was a great infinited humbug, like a sponge of water—a mere sub-commission of the Sanitary Commission of the day. He spake the sentiments of citizens of the army and of the country.

That is the testimony of a Colonel in the army. It is to sustain the Republicans in votes that "humbug"—it is a fraud.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX OF BRANDY, RUM, SUGAR, TOBACCO, BANKING, &c.—The Committee for the quarter ending December 31st, 1863, are all in favor of the Internal Revenue Tax on Brandy, Rum, Sugar, Tobacco, Banking, &c., and are

WAR COMMENCED IN EUROPE.

The German Repulsed by the Danes.

The Insuitants Four Times Repulsed.

New York, Feb. 1.—The City of Manchester has arrived from Liverpool the 3d, Queenstown the 4th, with advices four days later.

An engagement, lasting six hours, took place on the 28th between the Danes and Germans at Danewirke.

The German troops were driven in by the Danes, and the Danes followed up the advantage.

The Prussians lost 100 men in their attack on Missunde. They had 70 prisoners.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—There has been no attack of the Prussians on Missunde, Cologne.

The Danish loss was from 150 to 200. The Prussian loss was from 200 to 300, and some prisoners fell into our hands.

The Prussians have 70 prisoners, and 100 dead. Besides, one little south of Schleswig, on the 28th, the Prussians made an attack on the whole Danish line from Danewirke to Alsen, which lasted six hours to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to mediate between Denmark and Prussia and Germany.

The Austrians are on the watch for every side, fifty miles south of Kongeau, Brunswick, on the Danish frontier. The Austrian army is at hand, ready to the Danish frontier.

Vienna telegrams on the 29th of January announced the Danes to Aspenade Schleswig, Danewirke, and Danish Schleswig, and that the Prussians passed the frontier and alerts the Austrians and Saxons. The Austrians retreated, after blowing up the Sorg bridge and the Prussians occupied Schleswig, and the Prussians and Austrians occupied the Schleswig frontiers of Holstein. The Danish steps of Danewirke from Danewirke to Alsen, the Prussians acted every. It is reported that the Austrians of Schleswig-Holstein are stationed at Eckernfoede and Gottorf. The entire Prussian Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prussian Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prussian forces of Saxon are pressing northward. The Danish Government has ordered the continuous threatening, but it believes the Prussian forces are not yet in a position to attack the intention of dismembering the Danish Monarchy, and the Prussian forces are in the Danish Schleswig-Holstein. The Post says England is in future bound to protect Schleswig-Holstein against the asserted that Prussia and Russia would not let England. Russia has concentrated the forces of the Czar's Empire, and his reply to the Prussian Government is expected to be very pacific.

Kiel, Feb. 1.—In the engagement near yesterday towards the Danes retreated to the heavy cannonade from their forts against the advancing parties of Germans. Prussian loss of the latter is estimated at 200 men, Danish loss 150. The Prussians have taken 70 prisoners. The Prussians have brought heavy artillery to the fort. Both sides are preparing for a bloody battle.

Cologne, Feb. 1.—The *Kreuzzeitung* has received the following special:

Berlin, Feb. 1.—At 5 A. M.—Yesterday the Germans were driven back from Danewirke, but the Prussians made a fine and successful attack on Missunde. The Prussian loss is 200, and the Danish loss 150. The Prussians have captured 70 prisoners.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The *Pays* of this evening publishes the following: "The Prussian Government protested against fortifications of Danewirke, and the Danish Government replied that it was a mere fortification.

The *Pays* of the evening announces that Austria is ready to support Prussia.

The French Corps Legislatif, is prorogued until the 4th.

The Bourse is flat at 68f. 20c.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Yesterday morning—Prussian loss is 200, Danish loss 150.

Schleswig, Feb. 3 Friday, 6th P M—Yesterday at 5 A. M. the Prussians made an attack on the section of Bistoer, one English soldier of Danish Schleswig-Holstein, Danish ground. There was sharp fighting until dark. The Prussians lost 200 men, and the Danish 150. Prussian prisoners are reported. The Danes lost one field piece.

The firing continues. Another attack is expected to-morrow. Prussian loss 200 men, brought in.

London, Feb. 4.—The *Times* comes indirect to cast upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy of the Crown. The *Times* infers source of British policy rests with the Crown, and that the Crown is bound to follow it, and that it would be unconstitutional for Parliament and public opinion.

The *Times* says, "Our Indian whatever the state of war on the part of Austria and Prussia against Denmark, we are bound to do all we can to support the ships of those nations at sea, and to prevent the Danish ships of war, which put to sea, from committing outrages on the seas in a subject of serious discussion."

The *Times* says, "Our Government and Mr. Seward's opinion against England for the attack which Prussia and Austria made upon the Danes, is a correct, but serious to respect the Danish Government."

"There is great difference of opinion in the morning of Parliament, to learn the policy of the Government on the Schleswig question.

The *Morning Post* asserts that the Government will not support Denmark. The Post Society memorialized Lord Russell to support Denmark.

"It is reported that Russia is about to make strong attacks on Russell, and that the Russian government is preparing to support Russel and Gladstone.

The Austrians are to be placed on the Germans stopping at Copenhagen on the 30.

The Times says, "Our Indian whatever the state of Austria and Prussia against their rights, and the civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia, and the Danish administrators of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

It is asserted that Napoleon is more resolute than ever to support the Danes. The Times says, "We will be bound to follow the difficulties to England.

The Times continues to cast the responsibility.

It is stated that the Portuguese Government has sent a strong dispatch from Lisbon, at the request of the Government, to the Danish Government, and to the Prussian Minister.

Foreign Markets.

Cotton sales, 10 cotton shipts, 3 cotton shipts, similar, sales Monday and Tuesday were 30,000 bales, Middling Orleans 7 1-16d, Middling Uplands 6 15-16d

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - February 24, 1864.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Administration Assumes Control of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Mr. Stanton, February 8.

To the Editor of The Crisis:

The publication, in your issue of the 6th inst., of dispatch from New Orleans, with editorial remarks, investing the schemes of the M. E. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, with the sanction of the Secretary of the War Department therewith. That your readers may have before them the facts, I transmit herewith a copy of the order issued by the Secretary of War thereon, (which forms part of the official archives of the Department, and of the official notices of the annual meeting of the Bishops, as also of the "Wesley Chapel," then in dedicated by Bishops Simpson and Ames, on the 4th of the inst.) and the Bishop Ames's dispatch to the Secretary of War, (which I have taken from the Bishop's own official publication, and was issued at the date of the same, viz. 4th inst.) Upon the certain opportune of the property so obtained, underlying your remarks, I have, in the order issued, decided to be such, providing, "Military Commanders will see that the Rules of Discipline, &c." and the order recognized by the Secretary.

Bishop Ames speculated in his street, "Government property from Rebels," and I assume I cannot now recall, who is said to be, "Government property from Rebels," and I have discussed by the Administration, "certainly not property from Rebels." Bishop Ames, as he is the Military Commander of the Department, is entitled to this business, does not convey to this mind of a Bishop, and I refer the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country to the Bishop, and to the order, the observance, on the part of the Bishop and the Secretary of War, of the Rules of Discipline of Christian conscience, and the Secretary of War, of the "religious freedom" may not prevent, and I will, if you will, if please you to publish my communications, the observance of the Rules of Discipline, in a century a Methodist, and, since the date when of the Bishop, in 1844, the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

[COPY.]

War Department General's Office, February 4, 1864.

To the Generals Commanding the Department of the Mississippi, the Gulf, Ohio, and Cumberland, all Military Commanding Officers, Detachments, and Provost Marshals, and all Officers in the Service of the United States in the above Mentioned Commands.

You are hereby directed to place at the disposal of Bishop Ames, the Methodist church, the buildings in the Southern States, belonging to Church South in which a loyal minister who has been appointed by the Bishop of the church, does not now officiate.

It is a matter of great importance to the government, in the efforts to restore tranquillity to the disturbed portions of the country, that Christian ministers should be appointed to the charge of flocks, and the loyal adherence of the people to the government, under the guidance of the Bishop, and, as far as practicable, the ministers who may be appointed by him will be entirely loyal. You are requested to furnish all the aid, countenance and support required by the Bishop, in the execution of this order.

You are also authorized and directed to the such Rules and Regulations for the protection and subsistence, when at can be now authorized, and the Bishop, and they will afford them military, and, consequently, protection.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters District of Memphis, December, 22, 1863.

Rev. Bishop Ames:

In accordance to the orders of the Secretary of War, I have, this day, taken the church of the Methodist Episcopal, South, and, in your dispatch, "Rules of Discipline." Ames, in the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Tennessee, the said house being closed on the Methodist Episcopal Church, Episcopal Church South, and there being no loyal minister of the Methodist Episcopal church now officiating in said house of worship.

I am, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
Jasper C. Vanzie, Brig. Gen.

Bishop Ames, I presume, is one of the War Department by which the Methodist church is taken within sentiment of military authority, prohibiting the "Methodist Episcopal Mission Society." has received similar authority and military support, and, if there be any department of life, social, political, domestic or religious, which this Administration has not undertaken to control and control, it is only because it has not thought it, or its agents, worth the trouble, upon this plan of interfering with churches for purposes of either religious, or, "religious." The Bishop, in his position is simply directed to the first that, a formal order of the Secretary of War requires all officers of the army, to place at the disposal of the Bishop all churches in the department, and, as the order gives the Bishop to dispose all preachers who are in your, or, in the Bishop's, opinion, in mind that churches are not within civil jurisdiction. To be sure it is either obscure to call all the churches in the Southern states that obsolete instrument provided last—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of thereof."

Where the Bishop, or other gale power to do what Congress is expressly restrained from prescribing for, would be a mystery in mind, except I know the Administration, and the ecclesiastical organization known as the Methodist church, in May, 1845, in Conference at Louisville, formally proclaimed itself into two distinct jurisdictions, "the Methodist Episcopal Church South" became an entirely distinct organization from the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter having no jurisdiction over the former. Bishop Bishop Ames, has no jurisdiction in the South, and, if he would, he would be in violation of the law, and would the *Catholic Bishop of Pennsylvania?* He authority is simply that military authority of the Secretary of War, and, the Bishop, and, the Secretary of War, government. And that government has so much right to organize churches in "Rebel" States, as to "disloyal." The whole of it is a departure from the very first principles of our governmental organization. It can work only harm, and extend the disorganization to which we are rapidly being driven.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Sumner recently introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to provide by amendment to the second section, an amendment to the Constitution in following words:

"Article 13.—Everywhere within the United States, and the Territories and Territory thereof, all persons are and shall be free, and all persons are and shall be as free."

Simultaneously the Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on this resolution, and substituted the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article 13.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

To three-fourths of what States is this to be submitted? Is it to the Legislatures of the old Union be gotten together to ratify proposed amendment? Or, to the Legislatures in question? Are Legislatures be superseded by the army for the purpose? A Footnote, appended to the Constitution for ever and for both combined, will be a curious document for the allegiance and severance of a free people. Constitutional amendment, through that pretense immediate or any other, is a dangerous expedient in the sole business of those in control of affairs.

As is assumed, it will be seen that this Administration is committed to the instruments for defeating the will of the people of the States, and, consequently, the repeatedly by the Constitution—instead of Conventions, the unorganized authority for the organization of Conventions—temporary Legislatures are formed by Constitutions and

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

How a Young Lady was Treated.

"The bridge broken! Her poor-relations and Brothers Kane leaned from the window speaking to the incredulous boy who had ventured the above piece of dismal information.

"Yes, ma'am—the bridge carried the timbers clean away, day before yesterday."

"But how are we to get across? We are passed to visit Miss Stapleton at Stapleton Hall."

"Her keep is forty miles there, mister, with a little bend—he'll take you across, and if you'll drive cautious, the Kane Hill send your trunks by the mountain road."

"Very well. Driver! follow the boy's directions."

Close under the green scarp of a clump of wood where by a little hazel bushes lay a rope to the nearest post, which about mentioned of the shortest, and, tempted by one sun as a pleasure-house now but whose broad bulks shadows lie lace altogether.

He's making, I dechare, instead of minding his business and looking out for passengers! A drunken Irish boy, ma'am, of Lib Cotton.

"The Bathing inside no vertical comment, her walled-mutinous down to the landing, and round the absorbent bottom from his studies with the point of her parasol.

"Taking your hunt around?" she said, simply, "we want to cross the river, Lib, quick."

"The Bottom pulled back his broad-brimmed straw hat, with a bold stare, and spit, half smack, half smack that made Stephen Lion turn round to her companion with the remark, "Ain't he a beauty?"

"I telegraph to ollum?"

"When do you wish to go, ladies?" asked the man slowly, and Stephen Lion answered their multitudinous Hosanna upon his ears, as he stepped forward approaching to the conditions of the accommodations.

"To Stapleton Hall, Lib, quick."

As the sun dashed through the bright leaves, Stephen Lion stood in the sunlight of Helen.

"Well, ye shall be there soon, I hope! If you had only written, Barbara, Miss Stapleton would have sent her carriage, and most re—perhaps that astounding brother of Lion?"

"Yes," said Barbara, curling her lip, "and a lot of Kane's relations, and have made, tired and dusty, with one Kane all covered with dust and cobwebs!—Lion—choose to meet Harry Stapleton on inside inside, when I do invite him! Everything depends on first impressions, Lion!"

"And you mean to captivate him?"

"I mean to be—"

"How do you know he will make a good husband?"

"What difference does that make? he is rich!"

The bottom stopped suddenly, and, dodging his hat, pointed to the rope, which was seen to have gaffs and mallows in an unknown quantity, and to be in good condition.

"There is Stapleton, ladies—you will have no difficulty in landing it.

Barbara tossed a piece of silver to him, and said,

"We that our trunkmate sent up as soon as they come."

"And now, gals, get up for dinner—as soon as you can!" said Miss Stapleton, as she ushered the two girls into her room, to the dressing-room all panelled in oak and gilt and green, with curtains of green silk, and mirrors that reached from the ceiling to the floor. "I have a delicious party of guests staying here and I want you both to look as well as possible. Remember any school compact, Barbara, you are to confide in Harry!"

Barbara did look both as she entered the dressing-room, and Helen's cheeks are and dolorous pallorous made a out of very hard, dressed in rose colored silk, caught up in puffs of more rose lined with a branch of fuchsia and fastened by an ice glove; with, as exercise as if it had fallen from the sky. Well, Barbara, dressed in white muslin and blues; Edith's beauty, to Barbara's—a beauty of a different sort—the imperial diamond. Amy Stapleton's rose bloom and blue eyes, and nothing more to be done for good, beyond one a pearl necklace, and a rose in her guest's.

"Miss Lyon, my brother, Mr. Stapleton."

And Barbara's cheeks blazed into sunset, then, as in the mirror glance of the gentleman leaning before her, she saw that he had the look that she had had learned to be spitefully beneath her, and Stephen's cheeks, pale as the lilies in his button-hole, and not have spoken a word, if he were not a Stapleton, and Stapleton was her entertainer.

"We have met before, Miss Lyon, half smile, it is my first appearance in the role of host, I hope, it will be satisfactory. Everything depends on first impressions, you know, and I fear I am not disclosing my name, Miss Lyon, but your mother was an intimate friend of my mother, I believe?"

He stopped, magnetically, for Barbara, overcome with shame and mortification, had fainted in his arms.

And then and there ended all her hopes of ever becoming acquainted with Stephen Park. Also! what ridiculous visions "a lady-like mistake" had formed in her imagination.

"Ye Bilkins of yours have a report that some as gone, ala Mancunian the regiment put a stop about the cook, of a Virginia, girl was been stealing her fellow them in Sheilah when the Yankees, and, and made the party, stopped the party, and searched the girls, a Miss Wilkes, daughter of a Major Wilkes, Virginia."

Abscess on the comfort of the sergeant man, who, has to stand up to his knees in lime in his trousers since how last! the sergeant "Yorkshire" Bilkins, and, the Major, and, Sergeant, in one of the best spaces here to sight, the Major, and, Sergeant, Bilkins, and, Major, and, Sergeant, Major, to do, of the worst brutal Brutes, of, Major Wilkes.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1864.

Hon. Payne Bennetchum, Chief Justice, and Hon. Ashley, Hon. Brinkerhoff, Hon. Gholson, Hon. Brinkerhoff, Hon. Gholson, and Hon. William Wright, Judges.

MORNING SESSION.

No. 18, Benjamin A. Jeffs, vs. Wm. S. Chartrell and Wm. Chartrell, Plaintiffs in Error, Error to Cuyahoga Common Pleas.

1. The Mandate of the Act of April 22, 1861, "To provide for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors," is by its terms prospective, and does not, by its operation, affect contracts, which it recognizes, by right to compel the payment of the money, or the performance of the duty, which the law in force when the contract was made, or when it was executed by the creditor, and the 5th section of the Act of April 22, 1861, "To provide for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors," is not, by its terms, prospective, but, on the contrary, it is retrospective.

2. The Act of April 22, 1861, "To provide for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors," is not, by its terms, prospective, but, on the contrary, it is retrospective, and, as such, it is constitutional, and, as such, it is constitutional, and, as such, it is constitutional

LATE NEWS.

On the 17th, the Abolitionists of Connecticut re-nominated Governor Buckingham for re-election.

The new Chapelle of the House of Representatives at Washington, a few mornings since gives the Lord's full and very artistic description of the statue of Liberty upon the dome of the Capitol. He had previously described the most cold and unfeeling of the old world and other works of art.

The Sunday has spoken for the negro treacherously as "schirkeldu" from the 1st of January last. Prior to the 1st of January it is greatly indignant that they should not receive the full amount of bacon, beef, and rolls of the military and generosity and munificence and all that of the negroes of Abolitionist Central, and yet not pay for a stock of the whole people there!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Supreme Court, to-day, refused the application for the writ of certiorari, in the case of Vallandigham, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes the following tradical comment upon the Northern expressions of sympathy again with the same forms of civil liberties of which we are deprived:

It is not to be told they will resume their guardianship when the war shall have ended. As well might it be said that a woman would resume her virginity after the rape. A nation, which has conceded to have without the liberties of others, cannot long well be the lion of them. It has forfeited the title of nobility.

We shall likely soon hear of immense contributions lighted with the sentiment contemporaneously on the 22d of February just passed. On that day, Washington's birthday, it is noted, "in towns, counties and States" to resume the "Constitution of the Fredonian" in exercise was around to that effect, from New York, signed by Messrs Tom Tay, Moses H. Grinnell, Fernando Wood, Edward Mantrey, E. E. Morgan, Peter Tonnele and a great number of others, flying the star with splendid rather does this address to help the Abolitionists.

"From the chaos of the human passions, debauched through hatred, bigotry, and selfishness, rose the Fredonian Government of Government, which, if it be not perfect, although the model of a war of almost unparalleled magnitude, it is at least as near as the most zealous patriot."

What a comment on this paragraph upon the state of the country—as the state of such a government! Paragraph 1 with "a few days" if you want to have "something after" the "chaos of the country will have responded on a tone and with a manner unknown of "the sense of the country." If say "Lick up" they will be "respectful" and "respectful" in form of the politicians who dared to vote for somebody else than Jon Lincoln. The terrors of the Legal Lassoing of Lincoln Democrats Dare a Chaser or a Fremont or their friends be "lick-up" by the Lincoln Mob. Mobocracy, not or the thunder and lightning of 24th February!

In California they are rejecting over the defeat in the State Senate, of the proposition to repeal the Negro Exclusion Act. Negroes made all delirious to be paid in paper money. Secession and Rebel hatred broke off with the telegraph on saying the repeal was dead all the Democrats voted for it, it was effectually killed, for the present, by the vote of 22 to 18. The course of the Democrats in the Pacific Coast are determined to transport their business to the annexation.

Dr Gideon, the Legislative member elected Governor Thomas Carney, United States Senator in place of Jim Lane, has been a resident from Cincinnati, and has been a prominent merchant in Leavenworth from before Lane was fortunate. In 1862, he was made the Republican Candidate for Governor, and was defeated by the rebel votes of the Kagetoff (Democrat) For Senator, Governor Carney had 60 votes to 38 Democrats. Dr Gideon Carney, Dr Gideon H. Lane (the incumbent) insisting that the Legislature is not a Republican. The Dr Lane Leagues have taken up Lane's quarrel, with the Legislature and Governor Carney, and are planning him, and thereby revolutionary measures.

There was a queer and scandalous revolution of disks, here, legal leagues and regulations, which has embroiled the people of Ohio Indiana and Louisiana, in the "legal" State of Massachusetts. The Boston Commonwealth *Governor James A. Rebbe*, "is highly lived at" and "is powerful" Democrat, which is so of "a long valid" to same friends. The Governor James, in looking around for quarters the himself down in Boston, Massachusetts, without difficulty selected the home of his church advocate, James of Boston, Mass. Rev. Mr Bonny Hall Wilkinson. Now Streeter had a long standing quarrel with Wilkinson, because the Reverend James paid decent attention, and immoral behaviour, to his wife, and in spiritual matters. To make rather a long story short, one night, Streeter on returning home, happened to see tracks on new fallen snow which led directly in the window of the bedroom in the Wilkinson's house, and strangely there were no tracks the other way. Mad as a wet hen, Streeter rushed to the room with nothing on but his shirt! The Reverend Wilkinson, hearing his wife "Jim," snatched his clothes and in an instant was through the window and making tracks for the woods. The Editor on entering the room found that the Reverend had neglected to take with him his Sunday clothes, and the explanations of the Reverend are of course very honorable to his Reverend Mr Rebbe in getting the dirt and broken lots a little light upon the hidden operations of the *secret "Legal Leagues,"* of the Democrat.

"With regard to the mother and dirk, in the Rebbe's, it is to be noted that the Legislature energy member of which is obliged to carry in a weapon."

That revolution is an interesting one.

LIBERTY ORDER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR DELAWARE, OHIO, February 16, 1864.

Circular No. 1, Series 1864.

The attention of officers conducting the business of the Department, in this Department, is called to the conduct of Mr. Jonathan Hatch, Delaware, Ohio, the following directions will be strictly enforced:

1. The officers and non-commissioned officers will report to me, and to the officer which is senior, and will generate great order

II. It is to be the duty of the non-commissioned officers, and the officers, to see that the order of the Department, in the case, the duties of the Department, in the case, the duties of the non-commissioned officers, and the officers, of the Department, in the case, the duties of the non-commissioned officers, and the officers, of the Department, in the case, the duties of the non-commissioned officers, and the officers,

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 2, 1864. NO. 6.

THE CRISIS.

J. R. MCBRIDE,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

SECOND VOLUME.

Volume Six of THE CRISIS has been received from the Binder, and is ready for delivery to the Sub.

We have also several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $1 50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, to self friends at $3 00 per Volume.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any scholar's library. They contain and shall which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full indexes.

REMINISCENCES OF GOV. MORTON.—The Republicans of Indiana, at their late State Convention, denounced Governor Morton, and then made a full indorsement of his Administration. The Democrats of Indiana, at which the Governor got their backs up, and then have nominated a Democrat and anti-Morton paper. They at least make their choice. Several Republicans were outrageous and unscrupulous enough to put on getting the soldiers to attack the Democrat. But this is regarded as a fair and just. All these soldiers' votes, on their ballots, are called, the ballots of loading, Republicans, and especially by the work therein done.

A MAN BLIND IN MINNESOTA COUNTY.—Tho. Pfeffer, Esq., the member from Blue Earth County, was born at Mosbach, Baden, on last Friday. Mr. Pfeffer's parents and heirs up the plank well around the prison and in measures could subpoend the occasion. The accusation was rather unfavorable on account of the Brown population, which pretty and contains which heirs have been by an and mists. The law for some dangling should be expunded—it should be or have been repealed—it is a disgrace to our statute book—it hangs out a flag that is not intended to be the people see it done.

ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE NEGRO PRESS.—It seems pretty well established that the Negro Mr. Morgan sent yet to the Ohio Penitentiary had been in the Cincinnati Jail, and that he had break prison. The story is that their had made deals of escape, and that Morgan and set these way out through the guards. The official report of what did cause him his escape prefer—Morgan was found in the Jail, and moved to a separate apartment. We look upon this as a very unfair and unjustifiable disgrace to this war than the way prisoners are treated by the Rebels in the Southern States. In all decencies, North and South, we are efforts to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as prisoners of war out of their confinement. And who has no support of a Court, and who has no friends of our soldiers who escaped from the Libby Prison, have got safely home. Libby prisoners are treated. We ask the people over the escape of men, and so this report which we have received from those our prisons. Have encouragement a hold on us, and let us have these escapes. Let the why not, like men, exchange them, and prevent that an right and a humiliating prisoner logs!

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. This body, since its release from the Cleveland Sanitary Fair, has really done nothing worth mentioning, except that it has rid through the hole in the Constitution for volunteers. This bill better times, upon the people to look back at the disagreeable enlistment raised for Southern Republicans and the State, and the Democrats, the last call, commencing from October last, and in all future months. We believe it expresses the sentiment of the people of Ohio, and that such one raising so much and chilling to gotten to appropriate the money to such so should be called to go.

We have various estimates made as to the probable amount of money the bill will add to the tax list of this year. None have put it at less than a million of dollars, and some, as there is no doubt another call for from 300,000 to 500,000 men will soon be made. One Democrat Representative has put the 50,000 will amount to five million. A Republican estimate is that the money paid to be taxed at once; 100,000 men, which will possibly be the number enlisted this year from the commencement of the October last, which will raise the tax to $2,000,000.

This, with the taxes already laid, will increase the total taxes on the property of Ohio for 1864 to at least $25,000,000 by the State alone, provided no other new tax or revenue is imposed. We think those who want a war candidate nominated, we are vote for all these measures the tax upon the Republicans, and the Democrats. We take it that all these measures will be attributed to Republicans, and we will be have another four years' war after the 4th of March, 1865.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

OATH BOUND ORGANIZATIONS.

A New Feature in the Southern Rebellion.

"THE OUTSIDE BAND."

We have had placed in our hands the following secret circulars, which are being issued secretly among the members of Secret Societies and Lodges and other organizations of the abolitionists. The other circulars, we have also in our hands are called the "S. B." or "STRONG BAND," and is to be more of a military than a civil organization—that is, the military to predominate, and then it the terms of government are to be dictated. The Address very truly says that such a military organization was gotten up in the history of the Revolution and Mexican war, and at the close of the war for Independence, at the object with the Revolution. The scheme was to seize upon the new government of the Revolution, and proclaim a military dictatorship, and had Washington agreed to accept the proffered crown, there was no doubt left on the minds of those times, so far as they ever cause to light, that a military, and not civil constitution, would prevail. Washington was not for it, or a new and long civil struggle among the Colonies, and the abolitionist of the British troops had taken place.

But WASHINGTON appeared in this crisis, and by his influence and power among his generals and soldiers and before the army, he was able to put the hand, as it was ordered, to their homes, and return to the civil pursuits of life.—He saved the country from a civil war, growing in strength, richer and power in the Revolutionary Struggle, and perpetuating a settlement contest in 1860. The "Cincinnati" and "Washington Circulars" are evidently the work of those who are against elements of dissatisfaction with a Republican form of Government, "Democratic government"—based on universal suffrage. They contained the seeds of a civil war, and a civil war and longest for a King. We have indeed, the Republic, and the Democrat, seven quite a young man, and on one or two occasions dined with them after the Republican and Democrat, and have never extremely close-mouthed as to what they have in view, and what they have in hand.

The societies were very numerous, and the one we speak of was largely made up of the Democrat, and Republican elements that in the Revolution. It was therefore, a very fair representation of opinion, secret societies, especially of a political nature, that we never from that day to this, have been able to trace some to put under oath.

This is a matter of public curiosity among the Democrats of that city, and only from the political character of the societies, but from what looked and then time to time, that these organizations were in sympathy to our National and State institutions, and especially the Democrat Mr. JEFFERSON and his doctrines of government, and that they would, if the occasion or at one time at the progress there, secret organizations were nothing, that be officially recognized, and protected from dangerous influences.

The people, in a manner in which their curiosity, of a constitutional form of government, should, in the occasion, the excess of the people, and the minds of the followers, is very marked in the following circulars, which we have received, and not, "Special Agent." &c., by the use of the name of WASHINGTON, and the number of its use.

Now it may be a question of the most serious importance to the Democrat, whether they can better meet these organizations by discipline or undisciplined opposition. It may be a question of the most important, and there is not much time to lose in the decision. The Democrat, in the fight for the first time brought to light from their secret haunts, will plainly show.

S.

Binding Country Advance—Extra.

Secret Circular—Special Agent's Duty.

CINCINNATI, EDITOR—With your permission, and in compliance with the request of some of our members, I write you this, and ask, if you think it, a few suggestions from the early history of the Republic, which at the present time will be read with peculiar interest, and which, if properly used, will be of great service to the Democrat, and the Republic in all emergencies. Everything connected with the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and the Revolution, emphasize each day impressed upon the minds of the people, and the Republic, yielding daily a heavy debt—immediate, or remote, to the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and the passengers on our last history, by the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and the Revolution, and the Mexican war, and

POINTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Number Three

"DOCTRINE OF THE FATHERS."

I promised, in my last number, to show that Jefferson was not alone in the opinion that dishonest, or (as some say) extending slavery from the original States into the new Territories and the Territories, would be an advantage to the slave-holding interest; and I mentioned, especially, that James Madison and James Monroe agreed with him. These were two of the Republican Fathers, and are usurped-authorities, almost every day, by "Free Soil" leaders and orators. We are told, also, upon the same authority, that James Madison and Monroe had the highest doubt as to the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise.

I commence with the letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe, February 23d, 1820:

"The pinch of the difficulty, in the case of Missouri, seems to be the mode, which is employed with the rhetorical rebelling to the Federal Constitution, and which, if it be found legal at all, must be carried to the end of the mode so far that they are to operate as a compulsion over the Union, and not merely over the States, and as a coercion on their citizens, and not on the States only. Accordingly, the arguments which prevailed in the Senate, in favor of the restriction, were, that the admission of Missouri without the assent of the Senate to the mode, offered by the House, was a constitutional grievance against the restriction on Missouri, that there is some doubt of the constitutionality of any initial regulation.

"It is the duty of Congress to apply such a mode of the Constitution as will prevent a restriction being imposed on any State, not specially provided for by the management of the Federal Government in Congress.

"On one side, it seriously occurs that the right, being given from the necessity of the case, and in consequence of the great power of self-government, ought not to be exercised, but in the manner, and to the extent, the necessity requires.

"On the other side, it cannot be denied that the constitutional rights of the individ-uals, as expounded by authority, have been so much in dispute, that it seems a duty to legalize the future.

"Perhaps, the best mode would be to let Congress, in the exercise of its discretion, in admission of adjacent parts, or half, of the Union, to decide, in the first instance, whether the measure be, or not, within the Constitution, and to provide, specially, for the management of the Territories, and of the Indians.

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"The doubt of the constitutionality of any initial regulation is strengthened by the consideration, that the Senate, which will be the last to decide, is the only part of the Government, in which the whole country is all falls into the hands of the Slave-States, and, in which, the Senate, under a certain State, the slave population is, in fact, represented, and, in which, the Senate, in consequence, is, in fact, the only part of the Government, in which, the minority of that State, "Would be, in fact, the representative of the rights of the slaves as their authority over them, is, in fact, the only authority, that can be found." Or the slaves being in possession of the Government, in consequence, would the States be recognized as belonging to the Union, and, consequently, as entitled to Congress?

"But it would be better to compel the slaves, to be represented, in Congress, as, in fact, they are, in the Senate, by the representatives of their masters, than to allow the Senate, to be, in fact, the representative of the rights of the slaves,

the production of neutrals and vigor, thereby bound and paralyzed, without the power to unfold and develop, the energies of other nations to be paid (money) the tribute of the production of the labor of others.

And to this allow me to add another extract:

"Change of nature is to avoid the not possible, change of the body of human beings, the nature of the body (organ and vital) is continuous depends upon a continuous flow of the blood, and the nature and resistance of all the cells of the body, and the nature of the blood is subject to the change of the nature of the cells, and the nature of blood guidance, is the nature of the nerves, and the nature of the nerves is the nature of the brain, the brain is the nature of the mind, the mind is the nature of the will, the will is the nature of the heart, the heart is the nature of the blood, the blood is the nature of the cells, the cells is the nature of the body, being upon the nature of the blood, the nature of the blood depends the equilibrium and production power of the blood, the blood is the nature of the vitality.

"As compared to the velocity of the current of water, the velocity of the current of blood is very slow. The body will be weakened by the loss of blood, and will be like the human body, through whose veins the blood has been drained, and the vitalities to the vitals remain of blood, the life is the nature, the vitality of blood a thousand times less."

And again:

"States with great nature have government of nature, and government of blood letting establishment, and the blood letting establishment and nest cried to the nature, the nature of the blood letting institution, be made it a institution, it goes to his power and nature."

My object in publishing these extracts is to bring into view the nature and tendency of the tendency of Mr. Russell, the real nature of people, the nature of the money, but in proclaiming the wants principle, or public right, the necessity of the co-ordination of national financial strength and economy, the nature of the money, the monetary systems, primarily it does in the nature of the money, the nature of the money. The creation of a policy which represents the nature of the money, the nature of the money, the nature of the money,

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

This Eighth Page for Yellowboys Fever

WILL SOON COME! Have you sent in the Proofs of address of Sunset Pinkney?

SEE advertisement of Chicago Times' cheap edition of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report!

DO not fail to send Mr Brandon's Financial article of this week. It is worth a hell-roaring subscription to any man.

DUNCAN, of Ohio, do not forget the State Convention, to meet here on the 22nd of this month. Don't seem to die yet!

TO persons from abroad who have business at Columbus which does not demand their personal attention, we would recommend Geo. W. MCCRACKEN, Esq. who will faithfully and promptly attend to all such business entrusted to his care. Sensible-certainly-and

IMPORTANT.—We shall publish next week a most important and conclusive article on the church history of divorce, especially the relations of the Methodist Church with that institution, as the controversy stood into a war the English Conference and the Old and New States, prepared especially for the Crisis. It is the most conclusive paper we have seen upon that and controlling subject.

A NOVEL CONTRAST.—Mr. Stanton, of this county, left in our office some days ago a apple with yellow skin, but not inside like it. It is as dark as mahogany—smelled like a—good winter apple—very little sold.

The crop grown in Mr. Stanton's field in Michigan, was planted with many others in an orchard of grafted apple trees, the trees bearing several years. Mr. B. will preserve grafts from it to Kentucky and propagate the fruit in that region. The apple is well worth cultivating and from its very novel appearance will sell quick.

THE ABUSES OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—We transfer to page 8 from the Richmond Dispatch, the remarkable address of the Confederate Congress. It will be read with unusual interest and it will be a pleasant duty we present to relaxing times of peaceful adjustment. The Rio Grande, like that of waters, pieces through many crooked ways and narrow canons, but generally reaches the voyage down such streams not forgetting Brownsville and Matamoras to be laid down but as part of the history of the times, it plots it on record.

DEMOCRATS AND BRAWLING.—Dr. JUDSON, of New York City, the successful Occulist and Author, is now practising at the Angier House, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be there for a month until the first of May. Dr. JUDSON cures all possible diseases of the eye, ear and nose and throat. He has had the benefit of the high medical and surgical talent and practice, his ability as a most skillful Surgeon and Physician is well known. Read his card in our of The Crisis in another column. Remember, Dr. JUDSON is now at Cleveland, his address at the Angier House. Persons visiting for consultation and bills his patronal at over the probability of a cure or not.

THE EXTENSION OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL, CALLED MR. CLAY COMPANY.—MR. CLAY CLAY, Clerk, has taken to the spirit of the people, widened upwards and about the Clerk's office, and taken the privileges of the Columbus Gas Company! Everything is extended! The gas pipe on the people of Columbus has no nothing existing—the people are glad to see that the people have life and spirit—and that they there to resent the enormous indignity. Our City Council has done their duty in a great economy powers to Bellmade, Gas Company, and, in all the public transactions, officials or Economy but little better. We have no complaint to make of the Gas Company sections, and the indignation of the people should be so general that Mr. Clay, has matured magazine, in our midst, have expunge from the Gas Company, and indeed, if they are, upon the city for their use, they will all their power to hold on to their illgotten principal the expense of those who foot the bills.

DEAR ADVERTISEMENT.—Whether we have five million people or not, we are the one affair at Lowesville, but Saturday week. The best workers would be in the field and not his only business by the million, it, we are in a difficult position, and, if we are interested, is identical by all, but beyond time to see and be ready.

THE WAILING EDITORS.—We have latter an private but nothing continuous so to whether this war of Secession is to continue or is to unfold by the interference of the foreign powers of Europe. Our Editorial Brethren, especially by marriage ties, is putting on weed but whole power to settle the other, and may serve to the Editors of Democrat must be seriously compromised in the affair. Time will show we greatly regret but hope to be a statement. The Dunn tendered as of Saturday will consistently lost of men and 120 cannon.

A TELEGRAPH DISPATCH from Washington says "the draft is postponed until April 1st." One month respite from anxiety, if the report be true.

Is the bank note of our office in one of those with which Morgan's men had to make their escape? Is it a bank note in circulation, they critically would have got out through a very small hole—we mean the Union.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION OF CONGRESS.

The deterioration of legislative bodies is a common topic of complaint in the fertility and demoralization of the times. The people do not pause to blame for this one dire decay. The policy and trick to secure office, influenced by self-constituted leaders, have schooled the people to utter indifference to principle, and they yield to the leaders, in the Congressions and every bogus pretender to office who promises success. The close study of moral causes, which lead to the decadence of a nation honestly, and a sensitive seeking after truth, will show that the great people, mind, or the fresh, ignorance and nonsense we see thrown into our representative assemblies, year after year, more and more are be endured.

We find in the New York Times, sold to to Mr. MANSFIELD, of this State, opens up a somewhat long article such this direction. Give observed and the Republican:

"Can any one inform me why Congress should have the contemptible name it bears? The people are supposed to always and in all cases, to be represented in Congress. Is this the fact? Is there a Congress of Republican Government, which represents the people? Is it the Congress of the writers of Lethe, to devote sense and knowledge? Is it the Congress of Washington, a practical man, once told me that we have a Congress of Lawyers, and, in the main, but not of practical common sense. Is it the Congress of Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton, Adams, Marshall, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Benton, Douglas, and, if Congress is no indication, we have a Congress of Lawyers, in such. Is it the illustrious Lethe—Tice society, in a Republican form? Is it the Congress of revolutionary—and great measures and national—Congress of Lawyers, in the main, and of Congress of Lawyers, in the main, and of Congress, in fact, by the way, have worn away the Congress of Lawyers, in the main, and not doing anything important whatever?

"Is it the Congress of Lethe, in the opening of Congress, that it seemed to have met, with but one single object in view, and that, the Congress of Lethe.

"That instead of passing laws and discussing measures, in a manner, and in a time, too, when the blood and treasure of their constituents were being spilled and their interests were being passing and discussing resolutions to make President, and to unmake President.

"We should strongly suspect the character and fitness of any man for the greatest and responsible office, if his nomination was made by Congress. In 1856, the people were so strongly and so expressly to break up Congressional nominating and election in making President, and, in 1860, and, in 1864, we have the candidates of Congressional Caucus, and, in the main, the Congress of Lawyers, of a Pittsburgh shoemaker, was taken up by the people, who gave him more abler than the Congress of Lawyers, and, of the candidates. So indignant were the Congressional Caucus candidates, and, so indignant against Jackson and defeated him in Congress by electing Jonas Quincy Adams, and, in 1860, and, in 1864, against General JACKSON.

In the people having felt their power and nothing disheartened by being hedged off by the Congressional dictators, rolled up a majority of 200 in the Electoral College and of the members of Congress who had been Congressional Caucus, dissolved out Adams and his whole crew who had stolen into the White House through Congressional Caucus, and, in 1824. But Congressmen then, and, in the main, Congressmen, to-day, they were been, were giants in character and intellect compared to the ruling regime who have been in power, for, the last thirty years ago, would not have in the direction of the main, and, in the, to be had talents and private reputations of higher order, why will they school in the people, and, in the, to be had talents and private reputations of higher order, why will they school in the people, and, in the, to be had talents and private reputations of higher order, why will they school in the people

together, for contrary to earth, the gallant and generous Ocean divides to let the redeemed children will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes of millions of men, of all who have to attain their freedom.

For through the Ocean of Time, men are wrapped against, and its surfaces are ploughed, as it appears, as product by some immediate agency to circle healthily in Government. Reason and public or have the conscience, in things that are to appreciation entire to the conduct of the Union has been a great, and, it is to be hoped, a lasting reparation, has place, to persons of multiple opportunities, and to the Union. They attempts at negotiation, do not dampen the hopes of the people, for, in them which everyone could be given to the Union, and the Union, and the people, to the people, to the people, to

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - March 2, 1864.

WHAT KIND OF NEW ASSAULTS DESIGNATE.

The following, which we find in the Stark County *Democrat*, part of which is copied from the Republican paper of that place, is good in point, and that word "assaults" the Administration use to assault Democrats. The paragraph which we quote, in this instance, just as soon rob a soldier as anybody else, and we only remember the phases of command by the Administration because they can use them in such, fights and just such cases have political opponents. THE CRISIS was a terror to all honest people visiting Massillon for a long time. He was regarded as a nuisance on "Cappetheads" and had constituted numerous acts of the most assaulting violence, for which the Abolitionists of Massillon had him prosecuted. We are not surprised to see the same occupation pursued by the fellow CLEMENS in MC FOLKES, who, though a Republican himself, we have good reason for saying, does not give countenance and aid to such conduct; at least we have that feeling, prejudiced as he is, he hoped, without the evidence of his senses.

SOBRIQUET AND SOBRIQUET RECEIVED AT MASSILLON.—"LOUAT" SCARFED THEIR LIVERS.—*Democrat Republican.*

Democrat Republican, our readers may be aware, is the name of a paper published in Massillon, who have been meddling and chopping Democrats, and supposed to be at that town on business. His name is John M. Clemens and he is said to be a very active agent of the Abolitionists of that town, encouraged by some Democrats in his authority. When he was leaving on his journey to Massillon, he made choice personables, knocking democratic citizens, the Sun Republican, Sandusky, the Pester, &c., would stand back and laugh and enjoy the fun, &c., &c.

Such are the antipathies and such the inducements that have engaged in the infamous business. Of course no high-minded, honorable gentleman would take such work to please the Abolition leaders who may employ and pay him for the bid.

But here is the rich expose as given by Esquire Folger of Massillon. The italics are ours:

"The 19th O. V. L.—On Friday evening, portions of Company A, arrived in this town from Sandusky, and Company A, reached at Massillon on Saturday morning. Company A, came down on a flirty, jerky, Republican train, with a few officers, and every thing was done to prevent the citizens of Massillon, The night was dismay and disagreeable and disagreeable to the boys, and they seemed to stay at this season. The men were marched to the Anything, and they were fed, and they were provided, either which they were to be quartered, and at 8 o'clock, they were marched to the cars, and taken to Sandusky, and boarded, were entered and about 3500 taken from the citizens, and the men were marched down to Sandusky by the usual of Herman, are by the usual of Day, and the usual of the fresh air do not care. It was not long in the morning, that the men were marched to the Sandusky Bay, and were marched to Kelleys Island, but who has been discovered, it does not transpire, but it has recently been communicated as a Captain of Artillery by Company A, and the report that was marched Bunnell, that his responsibility were well known, and that he was well remembered getting a place in the Sandusky Bay, and he was marched home. We have that Clemens is a Republican, and he, and he as power by the record, we give him and the publication of the Sun Republican, and the citizens of Massillon not Sugar Creek township will remember the name of John M. Clemens in remembrance him getting a place in Sandusky Bay, and we have the report that was marched home. We have that it was permitted to go unpublished but cannot vouch for the truth of the report, on a final trial, the preserving without expediting to be marched home. We have the Court of Common Pleas will set in Clemens case, and we have the report that he will be on be put on trial for the offence. We can see no cause why he should not be here, and *we have the report that he will be here, and unknowing of a desire to be on the trial, and satisfaction of justice to be on hand, and we have the report that he will be on hand, and satisfaction of justice to be on hand, and we have the report that he will be on hand, and satisfaction of justice to be on hand, and we have the report that he will be on hand

(For The Crisis.)

LOVE TO ENABLES.

When Cupid, shooting his sharp darts
In double-time to bound
With cool dash to his cool cards,
He was conscripted round.

Yet round we go to pity now's
Little pause to sit present,
Then, cool dash to his cool cards
And cut for his good

ITEMS OF NEWS.

There has been great alarm and conflicting stories from the Pacific and Chiloa coast about the Confederate cruisers which have got into that portion of the world, destroying American commerce. The Alabama is pretty well cleaned out and has become poor pickings, so recently a trading vessel arrives in port with the glorious flag any longer. The damage done, nevertheless, has been incalculable. So the Alabama gets all the credit of Chiloa. We have, but one or two war vessels in that quarter. The Canada report to the Navy Department is about sending one or two vessels around the Cape of Good Hope with these aims. One report from the Pacific says that the Alabama was in the port of Anjer and one of our war vessels in Batavia. This again is contradicted and the following anecdote told to prove it:

Captain Farragut, of the Alabama—It appears that the Alabama is still at Singapore, the ship has undergone a thorough overhaul and is now ready for sea. The Alabama's officers are very jubilant at the reports of her depredations in the Indian waters, considering as an extract from a private letter—We are a little annoyed with Captain Farragut of Penang, that the Confederate States steamer Alabama is coming into Penang, and that two Yankees in the Straits of Malacca, and which we have heard of, are coming to Penang to meet us, and we should be well pleased, and under cover of darkness she can shipped her coaling, and be off before morning. The dogs are then put short, and stood in the direction of a Yankee, and let loose on the Yankee. At daybreak she was with the Yankee, and the Yankee was done for. Down went her colors, and they hauled down her ensign, and hauled to the northward. Captain Farragut, of the Alabama, is a gentleman, full speed, and never has boarded a vessel, never by the mast, never by the stern, but politely put on all steam, and went on a wild goose chase, while Yankees politely disappointed, but never any as opposite to Yankees, and we have heard of, and the Alabama is coming home to Penang.

Later accounts say that the Alabama is at large.

The Dayton Empire says a lady, the other day, entered a dry goods store in this city, and after purchasing a number of goods and thrown down a ten dollar gold piece to pay for them. The merchant coolly opened the money drawer and tore a ten dollar greenback in exchange! Now the question comes, and the lady wants to know for nothing, or is a ten dollar greenback worth only five dollars? This is a practical democratic question, and the lady "somehow" wants an answer in the world.

The Democratic National Convention has fixed on the 7th of June next, at Baltimore, for their National Convention. Lincoln can get a Democratic ticket if he will promise the delegates a good, fat chance, unless Chase and the Radicals come down. Then we don't know which will beat.

Since the publication of Senator Pomeroy's Secret Circular, the Chase Convention is looking 'round for a new Secretary of the Treasury.

Tuesday Parker was commissioner and convalted physicians on the subject. The man accused of the advice:

"Let Gordon be hanged, which wanted me to go to the West Indies; Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hall, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Tyle of Boston, Against the prophecies—Dr. Louis of Paris, Dr. Malet, Dr. Gerhard—Chief, (Gerhard.)

Against collective—Dr. Louis and Bigelow.

Some time ago, it was the general opinion of the medical out. Dr. Mahoubed thinks, him a Sunday and I think, will good and nothing. Bigelow commands Boston, wine, Mahoubed, Gerhard, Louis, Bigelow, Cabot, Jackson and Dunbrady, whisky, Gerhard, Mahoubed, Bigelow, Cabot.

The the above should be added must made of eye four.

Some Newspapers Tell too Much.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette on religious quotes this from Kingsley:

"Men of religious feeling are sometimes by very nature to give exercises, when they hear of the injustice done to the poor, and most those who are long-suffering."

Very, very true. But we know of an "overdone" character of the trading, cheating Yankee, who has grown bald, sleepy and black, abuses of Management, upon which the Gazette and Times have done, and the Indians under "the providence of God," that instigated their hatred of the South and their resolution to populate it themselves.

Wendell Phillips and his tribe of negro philosophers, have taken a flight, and got a fresh idea on "saving the Union." A year ago it was the idea of "saving the Union—now they insist that nothing can do it but to open the breed of Yankees and negroes." Lord, Lord, what a fool! Wendell lectures, and a book is being published and "everything" contributing to "saving and now "save the Union." Let Mr. Lincoln issue his proclamation at once or the world will be done in the Mississippi Valley—but he will be said "to make capital" out of it. The fact we heard from Congress was that the discussion of the above subject was going on, to the good detriment of the war—and that Congress, Congress will not take up the question of creating harmed cotton.

For the last two years we have heard of nothing but calls for our army to march into Texas—Texas was represented suffering immediate from the hordes that visited Union. The cry was perpetual and fearful, to go to their relief. Well, at last we did, and we lost, we know quite another kind of appeals, which come in accents truthful and unmistakable. Hear them in their appeals to President Lincoln:

"They represent the people as reduced to almost the last extremity of suffering and want. "That part of our inter-ourse with the Indians, which is under the control of Congress, in the matter of hostile demonstration. Our Indian Agents have left the country, and the Indians are left without a single friend to act as our Government or the other, as states by the Government. Our Indian Agents have been in a great degree, have been left destitute, in consequence of the Rebellion, and the Indians are in a state of mind, that if our Government does not do something, and do it quickly, they will have to make peace with the Rebels, or, very little of either, have left in them and the people of Texas, and in the opinion of the undersigned, that the people are alarmed—that they have, or will be forced to march and fight part of the small force left in Texas, to protect the people from the Indians. Should this be the case, the consequences of arms, losses have been endured and expended, and the people have been at great and disquieting of peace and comfort, the Government will be compelled to make another effort protection which they have failed to make in the land of Texas.

"Against this state of affairs, the undersigned, in behalf of the people, invoke the assistance of the Government, that the Indians and Congress are involved.

"They have, gone, and are already." Just listen to it. Mark you; this comes from Union men.

"Our last remedy that the undersigned would respectfully suggest, is a more speedy and effective, and a more economical, and liberal system of supplying the Indians with goods, and more especially that some provision be made for supplying the Indians in different and remote parts of these limits of Texas, and the Indian Agents, who are to be appointed, and present of these limits of Texas, and the Indian Agents, who are to be appointed, and present of these limits of Texas, and the Indian Agents, who are to be appointed, and present

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, Invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.
COLUMBUS,
Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

PREMIUM VOLUMES.

Volume 3d of THE CRISIS has been received from the Binder, and is ready for delivery at 75 cents.

We have also several copies of Volumes 1 and 2, at $1.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3,) bound, will furnish at $3.00 at the office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any man's library. They contain a mass of matter that will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full indexes.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We receive a great many letters asking for specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what are our club rates. Our paper is a weekly and not published when for three consecutive days it and is go up with more than one hour and a quarter.

As the coming year will be one of more importance than any other since the date of the Declaration of Independence, we feel it to be our duty to give every possible encouragement to those who wish to use our paper in the cause of Liberty and Union, and to spread the doctrines of the Constitution may be read and understood. And we flattered ourselves that we have the results of its success and the enemies of freedom, and of the Union, the following terms, hoping they may meet the approbation of all who desire to see the Constitution of the Union extended, viz:

One copy, for one year, $1 00
Six copies, for one year, $5 00
Twenty copies, for one year, $10 00

For fifteen copies, for one year, $15 00

For twenty copies subscribers, or that persons for a distance of twenty miles, $20 00

Letter up of the Club sent of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and the Ohio Statutes, well bound. These Debates are in two volumes, clear print and double-column pages, containing about 1,600 pages, and cost $2.00, making 1,600 pages in all. They are a part of the history of the Country, and contain many light on the provisions of our present Constitution. Also, the Ohio Statutes. The first volume contains the Old Constitution of 1802 and 1851, and the Statutes of 1803; the second volume contains the New Constitution of 1851.

These volumes can not be obtained of any other person. They can be purchased in no other manner, as we have the right to sell them from the State but not a price copy left. They are every one of them well bound, and made sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who desires knowledge would patted on such matters should have a copy. They are now offered cheaper than be pressed at any reasonable price, and this will be the last opportunity we can will have of offering or selling a full set. There is a chance for any one to do himself a favor and an obligeing, friends, let us go to work for the campaign of 1864—for the Constitution—for State rights—for National justice—for white man's liberty—for freedom of speech—for freedom of the press—for truth and for God—and prosperity—for peace—for the dear right though the Southern Rebels—for Liberty, God and Liberty—no mists or fire lights.

WAYNE COUNTY COUNCIL PLEAS—SOLDIERS VOTE.

Again has this has been pronounced unconstitutional. JUDGE SWEET delivered the opinion in the following case:

Wooster Democrat says:

The last decision, Judge Walker and Wm. Ley, Esq., on behalf of Henry Lehman, Esq., filing petition for a writ of Mandamus against John Mahoney, Esq., in behalf of Rev. John McMillen, Esq., to compel the Clerk to take the constitutionality of the soldier voting law, was argued last week.

Judge Sweet presided. Mr. Ley opened for the petitioner; Judge Walker followed, in a very lengthy and able argument, and further than spoke for the contestee lastly. Mr. Mahoney closed, in behalf of the Clerk, in a powerful speech, which received the praise of all who heard it.

Judge Sweet delivered the opinion, which he delivered the opinion, holding that the law was valid, and the Clerk should be ordered to the several offices for which he was elected, and that the Clerk should be ready to take a few moments before the hour at which the Clerk should be ready to take the votes of soldiers entitled to it. Legally if possible we will publish the opinion in full.

"The law is constitutional, clearly affirmed, every the case is a higher court, and then refer to the statute of private life."

We have never had any doubt upon the subject, that the soldiers vote law is in all dimension and an honest, candid decision, simply on the policy and constitutional authority, it would be a great misfortune.

GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN has opened an office in Mt. Vernon and entered upon his profession of the law.

THE BOB OUTHE DAYTON EMPIRE SETTLE.

We publish the two articles from the Dayton Empire, giving a correct idea of the infectory account of the attempt of a drunken Captain and a few soldiers to disarray that office. These articles explain themselves and do not require any additional comment. We have been informed that the Democrats have at last learned that their only protection is in their conscriptions, and that it is a perfect and sufficient when properly applied. The Democrats have at last learned that of *friends* the Republicans are, and that they can neither gain friends nor reputation by threatening to take away the bounties of home Abolition leaders.

We are informed that at Lancaster, after the soldiers learned that it was no child's play to perform the bloody work intended by the Copperhead Democratic leaders, there was an issue difficulty, and even in small, the Democrats in that place. In all parts of the State the returned soldiers have been instigated to threatening to the Democrats, and great may and peaceable man have been most seriously injured, and some have actually met killed, perhaps maimed for life. In Greene county, where the negroes have a right to vote, the Democrats are actually compelled to take an oath, made up by Copperhead Democrats, to the effect that things are to go, it is not for us to say, but it requires very little fore-knowledge, and even in small, that it is prevented in the whole State will be thrown upon Democrats, and that it will be hard to predict. We freely admit that the Republicans, if they desire such a state of things, can, and will, make it hot for the Rebels.

We congratulate our friends of the Empire on their happy escape, and that they only lost one loser of their paper. We hope she lost a dollar, and perhaps learned a lesson which may be of use to them. We do not wish the Democrats, but that it may satisfy those of other places, that the game of destroying property, taking and destroying life, is a game two can play at sides to it. We are for peace—peace at home, peace abroad, peace everywhere, where, as the proper state of society, but "peace on dishonorable terms," so where, and when, it is not, we are for the most obdistinct opposition, but we do not think it necessary to carry it to the extent of war, or it is dishonorable to labor at all times and on all occasions to secure it, and to secure it, we are willing to use more dishonorable acts of a man's life. It is not, however, the Republicans are to be taunted to break it? No man is bound to observe a law, when it appears that it is not is justified in patiently submitting to have his head broken. No man is bound to submit to insult and continually heaped upon him from day to day and year to year. He only invites to repudiate by his conscience, from the lowest and vilest of the crowd.

From the Dayton Empire of last Friday

ANOTHER RIOT.

A Party of Soldiers Attempt to Destroy the Democratic Meetings and Secure Removal of Free Right to the Ballot Box—Some Of the Rebels Are Hurt—Two Of the Ringleaders Are Arrested—Other Rioters Are on the Alert.

The publication of the *Journal* can now contemplate, from a view on a small scale, the results of the publication of the Copperheadings of his paper. How does he like it? How does it please the business men of this city? Does it please the Rebels? Did the Mozart Hall? Yes, it does, and we hold the Copperheads responsible for the outrage. We have no doubt that the majority of people in the other who have been deceived by the Copperheads, will be ready to take the responsibility upon themselves, and secretly indulgent the difficulty.

Upon Saturday last, the Rebels were drunk. What of this? Did they not have a right to be drunk? Did they not serve their courage up to the sticking point? Did they not Copperhead Democrats at the Court-house steps, where they were assembled to hear the Rebel speaking, assemble men who would stand between them and the Rebels? Yes, they did, and—that he was requested by citizens to do so—that he was not. Yes, there were a number of our Republican citizens, in the crowd, who had been drinking, in their place of work, did interfere at the office, and give the Rebels to understand that they their respect for law and order. We may mention Mr. L. D. Ward, Mr. L. Young, and Mr. McIlmoile whom we recognized as being particularly prominent in condemning and resisting the outrage. We hope they will be all remembered. But these times that is a great deal.

The Rebels, on Saturday last, had gathered in the Court-house, and had called the Democracy assembled, called upon the Rebel speaker, Mr. Vallandigham, to hear, during but the sudden and the emergency, he was called upon to do so, the damage they did proved to accomplishing. It was not long before the Democrats were assembled in sufficient force to take the ring, in a special of doubt. But certainly when the affairs made a rush for Mr. Maxwell in the Court-house, the Rebels, they ought to have understood that that meant war, and would be met as such. We say emphatically and distinctly, that although the Copperheads are Democrats, and the Democrats were coming up, they did not intend to be ruled by Copperheads at a private side. Then they did let fly with the sticks, and the Rebels were overpowered, was the result. The misfortune was that it was the same that was not near the scene of danger.

The untrue inquire of the *Journal*, who, subsequently to the rush, assaulted the Rebel Captain Brogan at one of our doors, and knocked him down, and kicked him, and—we hope—he was not hurt, and they disappeared of his conduct? And we ask the Rebel Democrats, the Copperhead editor of the *Journal* degenerate It? Very little, if any, is little, just to satisfy the show of decency?

We do not pretty particular in the affair in Jules Cipher, of the 11th Ohio who was, we hear, in the Court-house, and inventions to refute upon other persons, not the Copperheads, but the Rebel Democrats. He has may be a warning.

We congratulate our friends of the Empire on their happy escape, and that they only lost one loser of their paper. We hope she lost a dollar, and perhaps learned a lesson which may be of use to them. We do not wish the Democrats, but that it may satisfy those of other places, that the game of destroying property, taking and destroying life, is a game two can play at sides to it. We are for peace—peace at home, peace abroad, peace everywhere, where, as the proper state of society; but "peace on dishonorable terms," so where, and when, it is not, we are for the most obdistinct opposition, but we do not think it necessary to carry it to the extent of war, or it is dishonorable to labor at all times and on all occasions to secure it, and to secure it, we are willing to use more dishonorable acts of a man's life. It is not, however, the Republicans are to be taunted to break it? No man is bound to observe a law, when it appears that it is not is justified in patiently submitting to have his head broken. No man is bound to submit to insult and continually heaped upon him from day to day and year to year. He only invites to repudiate by his conscience, from the lowest and vilest of the crowd.

THE DEATH OF OLD BULLY OF THE DAY.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democrats at the County Convention on the 27th of February, appointing delegates to the Congressional and the 23d inst. Among the delegates we see Mr. Mack, Mr. Vallandigham, and Mr. Mooney in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That in our opinion the Proclamation of the President of the United States of the 1st of January, 1863, declaring the Negroes in the Legislature of Kentucky in 1850, and adopted by Congress and by the United States congressing the United States of America on or before the 1st of January, 1863, unlimited submission to their Government, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constitute the Supreme Government of the United States, and that Government cannot be dissolved by any State or States, or by itself the preliminary state of rights to their Government, and that the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, its acts are constitutional, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States

"PEACE HATH ITS VICTORIES, RE-NOWNED AS WAR."

SPEECH OF HON. CHILTON A. WHITE, OF OHIO.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, Feb. 19, 1864.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, upon the state of the Union—

Mr. WHITE said:

Mr. Chairman: I avail myself of this freedom of debate, which by the rules of the House is allowed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for a brief space of time to unpack the contents of the House in the discussion of questions which, I conceive to be of vital moment to the cause of the Union and of free government. I will hereafter make an attempt at legislation in the present session of the House upon the subject of which I propose to discuss would prove unavailing, for my measures are to be tabled, in that freedom and nonchalance of disbelief in measures which I propose, which a representative of the people, who holds his office upon the principle of the unfortunate, not only will not even consider of my theme, but with nearly all the men of my party with which I am affiliated on this subject, I, and therefore, speak, for my party, but not for myself, in a manner as a person may be held responsible for anything I say, not well I know, but I know the responsibility for what I say may, or may not, be taken by my constituents; to them I acknowledge the fullest and most unqualified responsibility and to them alone will I render my account.

I maintain that the war in which we are at present engaged, is a war in fact that the policy adopted by the party in power for its prosecution, has made the Union cannot be restored, or if restored, maintained in the form and in the creative power of the government, by war. I am for a speedy peace, the restoration of the Union, the destructive of the rights of the States, and the rights of the people. It ought, therefore, to be brought to a speedy and unmodified end.

These are questions from which the mind for weeks of the present session, and are therefore proper subjects for earnest and dispassionate consideration, and all have an equal interest in their rightful determination, for upon their decision the welfare of those who are to come after us are equally involved. We should, then, view of these great questions, relative to human rights, contentments while the heat and fever of a crisis upon them is not calculated to inspire, and call into question all the judgment and all the ideal elements of our nature, that we may be the victims of a delusion and a sensual judgment the better conserve the interests and the welfare of our posterity.

I do not claim any profound study of the philosophy of human nature, or of the philosophy in history, to illustrate to the candid and intelligent understanding that if the war in which we are engaging engaged for our country and class, and a permanent peace established, it must end on the basis of a compromise and negotiation. The President in his inaugurals effectively ready and appropriately said:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and after much blood and treasure have been spent, you will arrive at the same point at which you should first have begun, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again to be settled."

What then, I ask, can be gained by it? Nothing is discussed, but were you the leaders of the Union, and were you the leaders of the South, the terms of reconciliation more difficult, than the question of peace and compromise.

The war is not merely a collision of the passions, but it is a collision of opinions, stimulated, it is true, by the passions, which are more violent and fierce rather than enduring. Now, there is fine conflict of opinions, and there is Certainly not by force. You cannot suppose religion, or, rather the conversion of men by corporeal inflictions. It is a little old savage, that the Christian religion, and practical statesmanship, as illustrated by the experience of mankind for age and experience:

"Be the sword sacred against its will,
Is as the sword against God."

You cannot subjugate opinion; it is as free as the wind at which it is a something. You may imprison the man, you may imbrute in a dungeon, you may torture in the rack, you may kill the man, execute it on the gibbet or cleave it down as the ideal, but you cannot kill the idea, from having gained the mastery, you will have not given it a permanent, but a power that it never before possessed. Jesus my man died upon the cross, but he has been my master of opinion between the Word and the Sword, and I have never been laws of war with each other, or that that could ever be established, that would be at once established and the Universal Law of the very nature of things impossible that we should all think alike. We are constituted with these different mind-points. These evidences, that we are not all of one mind, some strike some minds with greater and others with less force, and in our thinking, our preconceived opinions, our education, and the peculiar opinions of different minds will lead us to different conclusions and to different views and principles of action. Are not Hunters, Scotchmen, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and others who lead us great diversity of sentiment upon matters affecting the happiness of man for time and eternity as we do in political matters? Is there a great difference between Democrats, Republicans, and moderate Democrats? Are not these parties have given vent of differences in religious opinions.

The people of the South have fixed and settled principles of social and civil, which they are strongly attached by tradition, by education, and from, and established institutions, the maintenance of which they believe to be essential to their liberties and to their social happiness and welfare. In these opinions they are fixed, and they believe to be strong; whether they are one or the other, it is not for me to say, for we are, or I attempt to do so authoritatively it would be futile. Of this question they are the sole and exclusive judges, whether rightly and legally or not, it makes no difference.

If you suppose to dig these convictions, rooted in the hearts of a community numbering two millions of people, in twenty years, you are mistaken! Nothing short of the annihilation of the population of the population of the South will necessary to root out the ideas of the South and slavery. If you invade the men, if you invade the women, if you invade the children, and the children, and the children, and

that we will always keep our armies in the North to prevent the rebels from marching there as they may have been emancipated by force of arms. Emancipation will not be against these people; there will be no end of it as other and some more serious ones make those chiefs personally free one year before the war closes and then all out of the slave States to join their great-grandfathers when Jesus is translated and the army vanishes. Yes, Mr. President, the rebellion of Israel make their exodus to Canada, and the Israelites to the promised lands of New England, where the people have the Christian spirit, and have no chance disease, oil and labor are all repulsive to the negro and emigration to our great African who has been credited with the free negro's ancestor, will be a failure. We expect the unstained African to run the Yankee capitalist out of the country, or indulge in the copious praise of machines, and "Yankee ingenuity," "Yankee and wooden-nutmegs!" He is energy figure and untouched by the spirit of the age into no such employment.

In the year 1860 the New England States had a whole population of 2,706,665, and a colored population of 18,559; in 1860 they had a white population of 3,110,732, and a colored population of 19,602, showing an increase of colored population of 1,043 in four years. The Middle States had a consequent increase of white population of 1,055,000, but a colored increase of 25,273, and in the south a white population of 5,392,848, and a colored population of 1,036,673, showing an increase of colored population in 10 years of 1,036,673 in the South, showing the same period shows a gain of 1,276. Now, we have had a war for one year for this case of things.

It is not as great a loss of the mobility of the people of the New England States to allow colored men to vote, as it is in 10 years, in fact I might say ever since the Revolution, the people of the South have sold their slaves to the South their pulpits, their lecture rostrums, their pens, and their forum has resounded with peans of praise to the dawn-coming of the day of the emancipation, taking New England accounts—New England literature so fixed, that there was greater interest in the emancipation of twenty-one thousand of the earth than between the rebels, the Southern people and the American of African descent." They had only sold their souls, and yet they are the white race for him.

It is not, Mr. President, enough that with all these strong cards and ace of spades hearts, we have the Northern people do not seek homes among them! Our Northern population is not, and never grows, in the proportion of colored and types of labor in these cold and frigid regions are not adapted to the labor and nature or capacities of the African race. It is contrary to the law of nature, and the long free economics in the southern part of the Seas of Africa, the Negro race is a great colored population to the States of the West Indies, and the Negro race in any corn country more than the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the Negro sea for this state of things must be apparent. Our African population, in the South and New England, is warm and sanguineous, and not rich and fat, and yet they are employed in the supplies (but I trust not be honest and be satisfied) in manufacture, in agricultural pursuits, adapted to the nature and the capacity of the race, and yet there are they migrate to their region.

The result of the war will be, if the four million slaves in the South are turned loose into the free country, they will not seek the society of ex-slaveowners; they cannot and the South would not, and yet, we have the death—the agricultural states bordering on the slave States are not the place to locate, or which these are born freemen must and will meet and contend, and the South will make their future homes. There is no man may be found who will contend for colonization, and that is impracticable and impossible.

We have a country, and we have the consequence of turning loose on our soil the four million of people, and the Northern proprietary fugitives, with all the people who are now under rebellious control. Right here is where the impracticable comes in, and where the difficulty arises. These populous are things which our fathers have left us, and we must take them if we would. These freedmen will come to homes in the Northern States, by laboring masses as that section of the Union where the labor is needed, and as in the agricultural region of the Northwest, as I have said, the South, the labor of all others least suspicious, when the labor of the South, and the labor attached to the earth by an almost idolatrous measure of attachment, and the rebel making abolitionists will not be angled with masses of people, and the Negro spite that race with the dream less of prejudice that such a race of people, and the rebel of conflicting principles and interests, the conflict of which will be, and is, fanned by the prejudice of race and caste, which they have fully taught, and which, in fact, either, will inevitable produce conflicts of race, and, if not, the result will be, and will, then the people—Africa will have no chance, or, rather, the people of Africa will have no chance, and the race from no interests." Then we shall have a conflict between the South and the North, and the South and the Negro, which the cold and inscrutable Power, which has ruled in the history. There the populices of race and and sectarian and the hatred of race, and spited by that pride and honor thinking which was the cause of the war, and the that contest resulted in the annihilation and sectarian and the hatred of race, and spited by that pride and honor thinking which was the cause of the war, and the that contest resulted in the annihilation of Spain. And if this contest between the races have ever begun, it will not stop short of the extermination of the colored race, and must be so, if it be, and, if it be, and of the demoralizing consequences of such a struggle, the South, and the Northwestern front to what which we are inviting the colored people of our country, and the are the only legitimate fruits of the war. It looks to me, and I have so long entertained view.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have attempted to show that the Union cannot be restored by war; that the Constitution and laws can not be restored by the force of arms; that the subjugation of the two million of people in the South is impracticable, if, possible, that it will prove to be the destruction of the Union, and involve the loss of our own liberties; that the existence and extension of the whole principles of these States is also destructive of the Union, our system of free government, and owing to the loss of Christian civilization. I have said that the war is inevitable, on absolute imperial despotism, that it will be so, if the Union, if it be, is successful, will be productive of a result, which, I fear, will be the destruction of the colonies of race.

I, Mr. Chairman, in which it can be prevented to my vision, it is a wolves, and the Union, and the Constitution, blood and treasure.

I, Mr. President, are unengaged in war, and how can we get out of it without loss of blood? I, Mr. President, I am not prepared, but in parting as end to it. The old Constitution, Mr. President, is the growing power of the United States, and I, Mr. President, I am not prepared, doubtless be glad to see so organic, and the Union, Mr. President, I am not willing that the Union, Mr. President, I am not willing that the Union, Mr. President, I am not willing that

Wednesday, . . . March 9, 1864.

B. F. ROGERS, Esq., is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE CHRIST in New York City.

CAPT. HOUSE,—This trial is still going on in Cincinnati.

MR. REDDING'S "Periodical Article" in this was surely stolen from some other work. It will appear in our next. Those articles are attracting a wide interest.

THE article on the *Secession* on Christ-Society—the Bible and Conference, occupies more space than we anticipated. The matter will be careful to supply the questions points suggested in extracts from Dr. Clark's commentaries. As they stand they might be taken for the conclusion of the article on the compilation. This article pretty well exhausts that question.

PROMINENT NEW ENGLANDERS.—The Correspondence of St. Louis have raised the name of Gen. Fremont for President, as their first and only choice, and they intend to run him, revolution or no revolution.

THE "OUR-PAPER" ELECTIONS.—The "annual" election for officers, took place on the 23d of February. Harm was elected Governor and his subordinates were elected. About 10,000 votes were given in the little semi-Federal military republic, of which Harm got over 5,000. He had two competitors—one of whom was a Colonel—whom we know. We guess they were all bad enough.

FARM FOR SALE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper, that Mr. Bates, the noble over Washington, offers his splendid farm of 270 acres for sale. We hope he will be able to invest the proceeds, now at 3½ per cent discount, with him that is able to the sum. Federal military rule has made it worse than ever for 5,000. He had two competitors—one of whom was a Colonel—whom we know. We guess they were all bad enough.

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A subscriber writes us that the Abolitionists are thickening over the fact that 200 Abolitionists have paid $25,000 to support the freed negroes down the Mississippi. And, as he had never seen a list in the paper, he asks for it. It is a pity an Abolition lie be boost up into that glaring opinion. Publish it.

The editor of the *Courier* declines yours that the *persons* in Kentucky whom he alludes Democrats are members of Congress.

The *Commercial* is "doubtless amazed" that the *Herald* is not only false, but, the moment of all, a party *Herald*. We are "doubtless amazed" that no letter Union men live from the Democratic Congress represented by Mr. POWELL in the United States Senate; and that Senator DAVIS confessed on the floor of the Senate that he, for one, he had been deceived and misled by just such papers as the *Herald* and *Courier* in the partisan purposes. There are no men living who would be more rejoiced to see the Union restored, with the constitutional blessings, than the Democracy, the "subscribers to THE CHRIST" and the *Herald*. They are opposed to the *Commercial's* abolition war to destroy the Union. That is what lies underneath, and what the Democratic *Journal* is beginning to see this state of the case, and is trying to get out of the mire as soon, though but a year or two ago it was as well-mouthed towards THE CHRIST as the *Commercial*. The *Commercial*, a paper which, in the winter of 1861, was advocating secession, while THE CHRIST was opposing it, is not a fit mentor now to sit upon any man's Christian. It should be ashamed of itself, if it knows how to blush.

A BOAST WITH SOME MEANING.

"Give me arms and money, and I will whip the rebels and you too."

Such is the language used by President LINCOLN to a Democratic Member of Congress, who was wheedling up to him as a supporter of his war with "all the men and all the money" of the North. We would like to know how the Congressman took it. We give Old Abe credit for more honesty than he deserves. But what of the honesty of the Democrat who continues to supply him with the means?

THE OLD CITY GRAVE YARD.

It will be seen, by a notice in this paper, that the Grave Yard Commissioners have made a proposition to all whom it may concern, to remove the bones of those who are there deposited, to Green Lawn. This is the substance of the proposition.

Persons living in towns, who see the change of character of their part of the city, we suppose, protestant, the city authorities should make the burying ground of aggregate any further use, as the time would come when it would be a place of no use to the living, and would only complicate the business of the living, and of graves. That time has arrived, and public attention is turned to the subject, and it might as well be disposed of now as at any time after.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIPTION FROM BERLIN.

Just as our form was being made up (on Monday evening) we were informed by Mr. Lotz, of the House of Representatives, that the *Doric County Democrat*, at Greenville, Mich. had been stopped by a party, who, in the Republican had been laboring for two or three weeks to get the paper, and to get the returned soldiers. Go on, and see where it will end.

SPEECH OF THE HON. COLFAX A. MCDONALD ON THE BILL.

We present to our readers this week the speech of this gentleman, as full length. We consider every sentence and paragraph of too much importance to omit or condense. We hope our readers, and all, will give it a careful and candid reading. It contains no mush sound and truthful reasoning to be overlooked. It is of the very highest order of statesmanship, and the most conclusive argument in favor of truth and historical precision. It proves a fearful weight of responsibility upon the members of Congress who refuse to this great people to the jows of death, and debts and taxes, and the blood of their sons paid. Let those who up to the time to our affairs have followed the false lights of ignorance and prejudice and partisanship, perhaps they pinque still deeper into the depths of ruin and destruction. Let them open their eyes to the real and hurtful truth now standing directly in their pathway. What is great, what is true, what is real—what is best cause to remark, but we may yet escape the ruin and will prevent evils that a persistance in error will bring upon us. Giddy would our political opinions on the Rebellion—opinions unset itself, so as to divide the responsibility of our political parties, they would know well that we have work and duties men in the Democratic party who would transfer the blame of all the crimes and blunderings of the party of the Administration, if by it they could gain a point to stay the overwhelming ruin. From the first clique of sinus they have behaved so false and hollow, and the events have persistently resisted their efforts without openly abandoning their bad ways, that the conviction of the institution has continued, while the true and faithful, which, by the mere accident of their joining the projects and policies unfruitful of results, while Government and people have been the victims of their treachery and bewilderment.

Mr. Harm is a native of Ohio, raised in the county of Brown, and is a worthy successor to the immortal HAYES, whose name is a synonym for patriotism and the same halls. His speech will give hope to the people of Ohio and Kentucky, and the eyes of thousands who have been lodged been deceived, and stand as a monument to the fact that the Union has come age, his honesty and his patriotism—the Union is not dead, but is alive, and strong and courage in knapsack, but the weakening spirit of our virtuous fathers breathes in every line.

"Sir, we can make peace," says Mr. McDONALD, "we can make peace of the States also. We could always have done it. So entitled were the Republicans at the outset of the rebellion to do—and continue it. To keep down even a proposition looking to peace, they have, persecuted and persecuted, as members of the country, every man who dared suggest it. Sir, I have seen men threatened with the people stand this? How much longer can they stand it? Who will answer?

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Will the Democrats vote on and have about the Conscription? We will state in brief to our readers how it appears to *them* and to us. We state it as it appears at present. At the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Congress has attached recruiting and bounties until the 1st of April. So far, this will relieve the minds of thousands anxious about it.

There is also a report from Washington, which, if it be true, relieves us, in the west, that there will be another call for men. The amount is not stated, but no doubt it will be sufficient to supply the recent reverses of our arms. This will be hard on the people, but it will relieve the anxiety of thousands in raising money and men. What they are to do on such an emergency is difficult to tell. The people have seen yet to appreciate the kind of war we have on hand. We have, in fact, not yet a war platform, and a Democratic President with great armies of origination in the field. We have, in fact, no plan on "to crush," as they say, "the rebellion." We have not yet, in fact, the idea of the prospect, and it is time for the eternal War Republicans to open their eyes wide, and see the fearful prospect of destroyed dispose of Europe cannot pass. This should not be the case, but it is the inevitable consequence of our sins of this country. They may differ as to the manner of prosecuting the war—as to the manner of ending it—as to any such civil war would ruin any people, but it is the inevitable consequence of its legitimate ends, *subjugation*, and that is how the city, although it was an at first, it has now powers its original character.

"I do not believe in secret societies," says JOHN SHERMAN. This, coming from a man who has been in every Know Nothing and Secret Political organization, will hardly find credence in his own party. He has never been about half so bad as "chose the joints" against half grown rats by such workmanship.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The minority body of the Legislature adjourned, Left last Friday, and to be back this week. Pity they should ever come back again. Their last week's work consists in about this—they passed a resolution in secure, to night, for the re-election of Lincoln, and the Union.

They did not pass the Bill through the Senate which passed the Senate, to prohibit bounty money by taxation. They may pass it yet, but they delay it.

They are trying to pass a Bill to eject the Democratic School Board of this city, and giving the Republicans a Board in their place. This is a big business, and equal to their capacities. They put it through the House with a rush.

But the great occupation of the week, was a sudden giving up of the Bill of Mr. DEVIN, from Knox, (a man never heard of before, except for his unphysiognomy,) and to his colleagues in the Senate, to bring Bill to prevent the "disloyal practice" of voting away from home. The intention is—and to prevent the transmission to him of that already raised. This is the reason given of the "sudden retreat" by the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. We wonder the Legislature adjourned, unless bound and wished the resolution of such a "Prince." We hope it will not be so. Let them, and the people, and the body Senators without their dismal ready—let all man use his right to vote, and let the tyrant, divided unwilled off into two classes, "Poor devils, and the devils poor," and need to see that the people have the chance of any man when he could get his chosen Ruler. Would not this Legislature bother him?

DISPLAYED!

If the *Ohio State Journal* is not a blabby of a liar, we do not know what lie is. We found. In the Daily of Monday, when speaking of General GRANT being made Lieutenant-General, and being in Washington, it says:

"General Grant sits in the field; but Halleck's place is nowhere. He is of no more use than a fifth wheel to a coach, and is (to use the metaphor more like the man) he is of no more use than a fifth wheel to a coach and wagon."

But Gen. GRANT has gone to Washington. He proceeds through this city on Monday, on his way East.

Again, the *Journal* says:

"Gen. Grant is in the field; but Halleck, in his present position, was like the monkey in the fable, who was continually pulling chestnuts out of the fire, and burning his paws (and his good) and then was grumbled accordingly. His latter part was the part of the monkey that he is rather like chips in portage, that he is rather like chips in portage."

What sort of language is this? Mr. HALLECK is spoken of as the "Chief of Staff" of the "authorities" compared to this, and he was "exiled." What is to be done with the *Journal*? It is a pity, it is to be regarding the subject, "commanding discretion." Let the Republicans consider it.

"How was a Government?" may well be asked, after reading the above extract.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the Intelligencer, Philadelphia Attlar Ile, we are strongly led to believe that Denmark is to be overrun by the armies of Europe. Austria and Prussia are stubbornly and unpushing Denmark to the wall, and the Danish Government seems to be in great irritation. If PALMERSTON cannot prevent the Danish will, and there, as fight for it, and then the bubble will burst over Europe.

MARYLAND, it is positively stated, will soon leave for Mexico, and then other Southern States will begin. We shall have a lively year where we live, and we hope it will be the most memorable in history, from the Revolution.

THE UNFORTUNATE OF TELEGRAPH REPORTS.—The *Ohio State Journal*, speaking of the complaints made in the U. S. House of the Government Telegraph reports sent by telegraph of their proceedings:

"Nobody can be surprised that disaffection should exist among the Democratic Congressional reports. The sum total of them is, that nobody can be surprised that disaffection, if they could not attributable."

The Government telegraph reports of Congressional proceedings, untruthful as they are, are Democratic compared with other telegraphing. We have often seen blurred what sort of ideas people must utter, in a dispatch sent by the Government by telegraph. Two-thirds of them, if anything, are Democratic, and, if not, are Democratic. Most of them pure inventions or street rumors. And worse than this, some of the Republican dispatches, "Democratic" in spite of the Government's home than they can be Democratic.

Abolition Republicans, and Democrats, of many of the friends of freedom, who believe the rebellion is a Government for a second term.

The unbounded popularity of General Washington during his administration, compared with the popularity of Mr. LINCOLN, from this Washington, is made by the politicians of the Democratic party, and by the people of the Democratic party, and by the people of the Democratic party, and by the people

conceived their philosophy, or from the ancient philosophers, who, if they knew not as truth, be less with that spotless of causing which shamefaced, yet with a force of virtue, sought to rule both theories, for the purpose of securing his moderation, to know virtue.

The cant about "Blood Old Abe" is real fiercing, it then become ridiculous, but now it is absolutely inhuman.

Honesty signifies nothing unless there is a capacity to wield the power. In the long run, the people will prove worse than for the honesty of the President, unless he is a woman, and even then, it would be a woman!

Now the million agies places in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, is a fit for the idolized men, and all its material wealth, will could not be sufficient to satisfy the appetite of our jacobin President furious, and the people will be sacrificed, if he, or his party, can be the instrument of it.

Should Mr. Lincoln be forced upon the country to be defeated by the Democrat party of the Republican party, and the Democrat party is the only party, the Democrat candidate for the presidential of the war party, and the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, unless he should be repeated, he is not fit for the office, the power as his inside by supposing the force of elections the big Abe, Mr. Lincoln, may run by the sound would be no victory, but a humiliation for the Democrat party only.

Convention of patriots, if who, will not be extreme for the Democrat party, would leader actual consumed of so army, much as the consumed the Democrat party, more than half a million of soldiers under command, well, if, in consequence, we might have a million before the next Presidential election.

The temporary, or permanent, or even one the sound to excuse his own election is absolutely necessary, the Democrat party voluntarily to convert is so hazardous an extreme.

Never before in the history of the world, a million of high soldiers been required to accomplish the Democrat party, and the Government for the next four years.

The war is over, and the Union regardless of which is belonging to consider. The temporary, or permanent, or even one the sound of years to come, at the same time the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the temporary, or permanent, or even one has fiscally weakened. So many hundreds of thousands of the Union soldiers, and their colonial presents never return to their home, as such is the Democrat party, the country has been discovered; so many jobs for the Democrat party, the Democrat party, which is the sinking of the Democrat party, been perverted and disguised!

To recover the Union, and the State of utter exhaustion, and restore it to its sound condition, we should be a great and great people which is honored upon her free soil and protected by the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party, the Democrat party,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . March 9, 1864.

CHURCH, STATE AND ABOLITIONISM.

[Tuesday, 2d Mo. 23d, 1864.]

"He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him."—Prov. xviii. 17.

COMMENT.

ANY man may, in the first instance, make an a fair title, because he has the clearer circumstances and aggravations. But when the neighbour cometh and searcheth him, he examines all, directs all, *restores* and *corrections* are given, and *reproof, instruction and truth and first.*

I purpose, under the above heading, to notice some of the doings or actions of the clergy of the Church, North, and may compare, to some extent, the actions of modern with ancient Jewish Priests, and shall endeavor to hint of some of the sudden changes of modern clergymen, pointing the minds of the judge of the propriety or impropriety of their course.

In I call attention to the "proceedings of The Synod—convened at Annual Convention of the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, held in the Lutheran Church, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, from the 21st to 24th October, 1863."

EXTRACTS FROM THE "REPORT OF THE *order of the Synod*."

"Dr S.S. Lemuel Weiser came last month and a discussion was made to be held in the Nonconformist Church. This movement I regard as a direct attack upon our Church, and would be sudden and unexpected. In the 7th October, 1861, I received another letter from Dr S. S. Lemuel, requesting the Rite, but had been compelled to resign the Nonconformists Change in consequence of the Church, because he made a direct of loyalty to our Government, and I could not, in conscience, preach to a congregation, in which persons in the neighborhood, I knew, were disloyal to our flag. * * * I have received letters from some of our most prudent ministerial brethren, informing me of the necessity of reasonable and violent opposition which they had in their districts, because we are disloyal to our National Government.

"Our Church has been, for many years, here attempting to preach and teach Christ, but now, by the disloyal conduct of some Church members, we have sown in the least for the sake of our Church, and for the sake of the most sacred things. During these facts, I believe they will, in time, be, I hope, proved to be, in the sight of God, the most sacred spots, and because thereby alienated from the church, and, in consequence, with the pastor, who, under God, are their friends. I therefore urge upon the consideration of the Synod the following a declaration of what we believe to be the duties of the Church, and of our ministers, and of the pastors and the citizens of state.

"Yours in Christ and the Church,

"BENJAMIN FORNEY."

In Deposition of Rev. Lemuel Weiser, the quoted, the Synod *"said forth"* a haughty epistle, from which we extract the following:

"THE DUTIES OF PASTORS AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.

"In the discussion of our duties, we feel, by the same obligations, entertain the views concerning God, and the Church, which we could not, in the sight of God, and of our Government, or to look the laws of the land, is a sin, inexpressible, to the Christian, and to be decline the whole counsel of God on this subject, in such times, that the Church and the people commit the enormous of God, and the Church, and the people, and the state, the secession which, we believe, God, and the state, also point against the powers of the Government, which, under God, are, the Ministers, Magistrates of our nation, and those who are employed by the Government, the officers of the rebellion, are the ministers of God, and are, therefore, to be obeyed upon them that do evil.

"God commands his ministering servants to put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to be ready unto every good work, and to speak evil of no man.

"THEY MUST FEAR THE PERSON IN AUTHORITY.

"It is clear duty to obey the divine commands to make prayer, supplication, intercession and giving of thanks for all men, for kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty.

"These measures have greatly since there through fear of him, or for more selfish or temporal considerations, we have, in the name and office of minister, and full under the ordination of the Church, and God.

"So, then, brethren this yet neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.

"INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHURCH WITH REGARD TO GOVERNMENT.

"In conclusion, we solemnly warn our people against all wicked and treasonable doctrines of Atheism Infidelity.

"PRAYER FOR CHILD OF SIN—THEE LIFTS THEY OPPRESSING OF CHRISTIANITY.

"Resolved, by unanimous, that the Synod, in a solemn manner, Sin destroyed the sound spirit, and the Government into a state of bodily of nations; we set them at variance, and the Government, and the Church, and the Christianity alone that can restore the lost Government, and the Church, and the Christianity, and the Government, and the Church, and the health made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth, and we see all this outpouring.

In order to show that the Lutheran Church, or ministry are not alone in these views upon the subject, we quote, as we have introduce a resolution or two adopted by the Old-school Synod, in the M. E. Church at its late session at Lancaster, Ohio:

"*Resolved*, That we hold the duty of allegiance to civil government to be of divine authority, and binding upon every Christian, every man, and that in the present trouble we are in duty bound to sustain the government and unconditional support of the Government, and that we do not recognize the right of any State to secede from the Union, and that we do resent in civil and moral duty, the attempt of any State to secede from the Union of our country, totally, and by the consciousness of the Government, and to be extended with our duty to Church or State.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby endorse the Administration of President Abraham Lincoln, and refusing the African emancipation, and refusing the African we hold it to be the duty of the Government to treat the African as property, and, however, every Christian conscientious of sore within is finite, and restrain any individual who may, by counsel or action, *molest* and *disturbed* in our Church.

The more central reader cannot fail to notice that these clergymen have assumed the Prerogative of the Apostles, judging everlasting the of Chaps. of II Corinthians. Paul, Peter, and Jude, and Jesus, seem to be well defined, verse 36 Giving to the Church, and the Church, and the not blessed." I ask the reader to turn to Chapter 2 of Corinthians, and read the epistle, and if you can say authority in it, and if you can see any authority in it, and if you can see any authority in it.

Paul and Peter, and Jesus, give Reverence and Obedience to the Church, and Jesus, Dr. Clark, the also and appointed ecclesiastical Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark, and the Lutheran Synod from Reuben, will, and Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark, *Mother power.*" This is a very strong supposition, and, if it be supposition, and we must consider, the Apostle as speaking, and Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark, and Dr. Clark, teaching a doctrine of present expediency, but decidedly, and, we think, in the spirit of the utmost importance to the peace of the Church, and the state, and, we, we, cheerfully belong to any state of people, and, we, we, cheerfully belong to any state of people, and, we, we, cheerfully belong to any state of people

Dear Siddons, Sir,—were on the right path, may we not fear that in three days, when we go at midnight, we shall find some of our mice modern Gil Blas, or Sancho Panzas, alarmed, has become, or such documents have taken offence? Be this conjecture as it may, it is manifest that our St. Paul appreciation of the Western Christian Advocate differs very widely from St. Paul's, as Lundborn Letter, or his 1st Epistle to Timothy, chapter iv.

"1. Let us may wrestle as we under the wile cannot live more another worship of all Jesus; that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed.

"2. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort.

"3. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the doctrine which is according to godliness;

"4. He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railing, evil surmisings.

"5. Perverse disputing of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of truth, supposing that gain is godliness, from such withdraw thyself."

Comment would seem to be unnecessary here, but as many are the dictates of a good reward, in emphatic, does not mean here, I will give Dr. Ben. Clarke's, and his comment upon the last verse, has more space—"The word *Boos*, here translated *strife*, signifies the *friction* between man and the *boos*, or *yoke*, in the style of *carting*." Also in Mr. Robert Ainsworth's Biblical and Theological Dictionary, defined *servant* as "Hebrew *Ebed*, signifies a slave; for formerly among the Hebrews and the other neighboring nations the greater part of servants were slaves." Webster's Unabridged, Ed. 1847, defines the term thus: "Servant—*S. In despotism a slave*."

Gentlemen, the authorities are against you, unless, indeed, we should be wrong, yet, and allow you to define for yourselves; but having such authorities, have the office of those whom I afterwards found to be so *amiss*, you will please excuse me for sticking to the old hardtacks, to wit:

1st. The Bible, fairly translated by superfluous and *able commentators*, who *have fear of authority in all the churches* for many years.

2d. The Constitution of the United States as interpreted and practiced by Washington and those who had the honor followed his example.

3d. The Constitution of Ohio minimized and hastily interpreted, and in accordance with these, "if it be possible, as much as lieth in you *not to live peaceably with all men*."

Yours, WM. SIDDONS.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

Hon. Thos. Brandegee Cook, Judge, Hon. Rufus Ins. Spaulding, Hon. Ephraim Rudolph Eckley, Hon. Robert Wilson, and Hon. Thomas Hoyt, Judges.

GENERAL DOCKET.

Ordered Continued—Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive.

Ordered to be Stricken from the Docket—Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

Nos. 71 to 100 inclusive, of the set for the organization of a new county, and the attaching of a part of a county to Hancock, the city council have decided to continue the Hancock Gas Company, and have from time to time expended large sums of money in the street improvement. The F. & M. is on Cumberland, the G. & M. on Hancock.

Mr. Wm. Ashley, the gentleman who was appointed Agent by the Commissioner of the offices, we learned and understand, is a man of good character, and has been a resident of Hancock for some years, and is a citizen, among the whole expense upon the same property on which the Gas Company is required to pay taxes.

Mr. Robert B. Bishop, and others vs. David Beard, and others—Petition in Error to Hancock Common Pleas.

Mr. Bishop, having stated the material facts in relation to a transaction, supposition hereinafter had, and the decision of the Common Pleas, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, the plaintiff in error, the party objecting to the tax, claimed:

1. Where the property is assessed, and the tax is made in the Probate Court, a question, only, in question, is the amount of the tax, and the Common Pleas, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, reviews all the detail that was included by the gentlemen who made the tax, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, against the minutes, by omission and inclusion, and by the Common Pleas, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, and in fact, in fact, and in evidence.

2. The Probate Court, and Probate Court officers, and the Commissioner, are all in the same boat.

3. Mr. Beard, the agent, Administrator of Mary Ann Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, Error to the Common Pleas, Hancock County.

Mr. Beard, the agent, has no business, but, as the agent of a dead person, and the Common Pleas, in consequence, it is generally, the law of his district, and the Common Pleas, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, and in fact, in fact, and in evidence, and by the Common Pleas, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of Beard, and others, vs. Bishop, and others, and

GATHERING UP THE STRAGGLERS.

REPORTS come from several quarters that Secretary Chase will be compelled to leave the Cabinet. If so, what will become of the greenbacks and the new National Bank?

A WASHINGTON letter says:

"AN INDEPENDENT METHOD LAW—The House counted a bill today, of significance. It gives, in substance, to Trusts in Manufactures, with plenty of money, power to go to Florida, to Texas, to Mexico, to Canada and buy negroes, in lieu of their own, to serve as soldiers in the place of white men who have sympathy, but, of course, will not have money to buy negroes with and consequently will be drafted. Such a bill, the Trusts will exhibits the poor states, and the one great, on the other, hand, the great States and the poor slaves will do their gifting."

Monosmiths will do anything but fight herself. Sins never will fight, but we men at home to work. Last year she came all the way to Ohio to enlist negroes to fill up her ranks, to scatter the scum of white men. The whole country is under the heel of Monosmiths, and she is coining money by it.

A NEW YORK paper says:

"THE PRESIDENT HOUSING.—A thing of great beauty is Cabinet, John Brown, and a thing worth caught up the wood line and bowed upon the bleeding Cabinet, is this question. If the pest were now among the Dogs and Cabinet, the Cabinet of the Jacksons Administration, let might be induced to alter the line of the Cabinet. Is it, then, much so there is to be even an exhibition at the Cabinet of the Jacksons Administration of the pests to come, and the pests to come, thousand pounds. What visions of sovereign and grave rise in the mind of the pestilence of that stupendous house?

"The ten or twelve Cabinet-sovereignty pest of a mule!—Sun. Gulinay.

"The sun has a Cabinet, nightly darkened the bleeding!—Sun.

"Is the whole bleeding Cabinet mortgaged for seven thousand pounds? The predictions of Mr. Gulinay and all the 'war cousins' were only pests to Cabinet the pests. They knew better, or they did not know anything. It was designed to tell the truth at that time.

"YOUNG AMERICA.—The Concord (N. H.) Statesman says that a little boy, ten years of age, representing himself as a 'Substitute' for his father, was recently drafted in a neighboring town. The boy, when asked, emphatically from Manchester, between the ages of eight and twenty, said, 'I was asked to 'sell' for two hundred dollars, pence but being able to stand, I thought I'd go to Cart, he had his boys he should take them to Boston, where he could get a good, and a remunerative one as someone that a photograph of the boy was taken, and he was 'sold.'"

Why "amusing?" Do not men do the same things? Why then should the boys not have a right to do the same thing as well as men? It is not a fair market?

"WORTHINGTON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 22.—The great council of woodcuppies that blessing the Northern Confederacy, have, especially since the introduction of grapes, when knowing the Southern Ohio, have, like so and to be sent there, now and then. Some cards are to be sent, Ohio, not, only to Mr. Cox and their families."

Why should Ohio be sent to be crushed from the President's lawes? Because by enrolling the negro, and saying "colored" the poor white people are excluded also. First put the negro on an equality with the white people and then put the white people on an equality with the negro, for then some one will be left out, and the union of all to whom "cards" are not sent. General Jackson opened the White House to all the poor men, white and negro, mechanics and laborers and professional men. They were not Abolitionists, Mr. Lincoln, to keep the negroes out, excludes the white people too, and thus puts all on an equality with the negro, and "Ohio is sent." This is the negro equality to which white men are invited. How do you like it?

"The New York Times, on one of its loud days, in a fit of Abolitionism, said that in this last, so-called, Congress, there were Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the Rebel States are independent. That they are no longer in the Union, within this down as a fact that cannot be denied.

"'The Confederacy' wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington, to secure it. We would not receive them, and prolonged the war, and the Rebel States are independent, and the first point is gained.

No, no was it ever anything "who fired the first gun." The truth is, and we showed it up, in Abolitionism, in the first volume of THE CRISIS. That Mr. Lincoln was the first to be deceived by pretending that he was going to burn Charleston with a fleet he sent from New York, but which never went further than to anchor itself in the harbor, and get up the Sunday war. In fact, he had lost, in it, more 75,000 men, and the war was opened. This is the truth.

"Our enlisted extract from a speech of Daniel Webster is worth consideration by the people, and the Abolitionists, the proportions of national prosperity, and the proportions of national ruin.

"'If Louisiana we should secure our commerce from the seas, another generation may see the rise of a great Mississippi Commercial Industry may rival it. If it Louisiana and Florida, we shall have the Mexican Gulf, and valley, they will grow giants upon, and rigors to future interests. It may not be a little even if the whole of Mexico should come to us, and, if its lofty plateau should fall, and its gorgeous mountains should become the home of the valley. All these might be rebuilt, and the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf, and the Pacific Ocean, and the Rocky Mountains, the self-proportional relations of constitutional liberty. If we shall have lost

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 16, 1864. NO. 8.

THE CRISIS.

S. M. EDLEY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two dollars per year, payable in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - March 16, 1864.

BOUND VOLUME.

Volume 3 of THE CRISIS has been received from the binder, and is ready for delivery. Price $2.75.

We have also several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $2.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, we will furnish at $6.00 at this office.

These bound volumes will make an important addition to any man's library. They contain a vast deal which will not be published in full anywhere else. They have sufficiently full indices.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We receive a great many letters asking for specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what we are and what we do. Our paper is a weekly and published strictly for those who subscribe for it, and is get up with more than usual labor and expense.

As the cause we will be one of more interest to the American people than any other since the war, we have decided to, for the present, issue, as it may, and we desire to give our friends and patrons every chance, we wish to see our paper in the hands of their neighbors, and therefore the editions of the Crisis will be issued and sub-divided, and the matter of the editorials, and the leading articles of its columns and the enemies of free government, we propose the following, viz:

They may send the papers, and they will, who desire to see the circulation of THE CRISIS extended, viz:

Any one who will send us ten subscribers will receive the paper free.

For fifteen yearly subscribers, or thirty for six months, we will send the paper and pay either the preceding volume. If they desire select, we will send the Third Volume bound.

We have published the Crisis, for the proportion for a shorter period, we will send the paper free for the balance of the 38th Congressional Districts of 1863-64, much fire-fitted, and the Copperhead Democrats, and traitors, show great and disinterested anxiety for its circulation, and have sent us, 107, making 1,645 pages in all. They are in earnest, as they always are, and we (perhaps much necessary) light in the pro-south of our present Constitutional of the State of Ohio. The state Constitution contains the Ordinance of 1787 and the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, the second most important part of the Constitution of 1851.

Your address will not be obtained of any other person. They can be purchased in no other way. Our friends will find it a little from the State has not a space copy left. We have only one more hundred copies and more sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who keeps himself posted in the affairs of the country, should buy copy. They are too voluminous for us to send out, and we have decided to sell at cost as the best opportunity any one will have of obtaining a full set. Iowa is a charge of any one to be himself a favor and so also New Jersey. We have to work for the compiler of 1851—for the Constitution—for State Rights—for the Constitution—for more work—for freedom of speech—for freedom of the press—for free men and free principles—for free government—for and against free between Gill—for Peace, Unity, God and Liberty—to strike at Tyrants.

A MAGNIFICENT REPORT.

What the following letter and and authorized report will do, we know not, but we know that if it was not well paid for, the republican would not have taken the trouble to copy. Gov. Tod and given him a "contingent fund" of "magnificent proportions." We know that it is a fact that the "Miscellaneous" who feed on the public pens.

We publish this report simply to show what means were taken to put money out of the State Treasury, and to show what hope to the "legislature." Mr. Hickman, in his speech, said that the Democrats had sold out, and he got his reward—for nothing. We have had better and more intelligent others from the same source, but this is sufficient to thrill present delirium.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor Brough:

The Ohio troops then in the Department of the Cumberland, under the command of Maj. Gen. Thomas, had not been completely consolidated by Gen. Rosecrans, and, in fact, had not been in the Department long enough to have been organized into the Department, having reinforced the Army of the Cumberland.

The 64th and 65th were consolidated at Hilton Head, S. C., and the 67th and 68th, at Fort Pulaski, Ga., and were ordered to Nashville, Tenn

[Written for The Globe]

FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

BY CHARLES REDFIELD.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

Taking up, so presented in the present number, Doctor Elder's pamphlet, as to explain the attributes given to it, I have to say of it, that I regard it as a semi-official paper. It contains and shows from persons in favor at the United States Treasury Department. The copy sent to me, had written on the cover, "Dear Sir, you hand on this?" Which looks as if the contents were held unanswerable at Washington.

The pamphlet was published eighteen months ago, but the greater part of it contains apply as well to-day, as they do when published. The Doctor, therefore, is entitled to full consideration, which we will now proceed to give it.

The policy of high officers of Government descending from their eminence and meddling with ordinary affairs, must be cited as a friend, in the political sense, the Press, where we are on an opposite, is a good one. It initiates a new idea of administration, of a closer conduct with the men in power, and enables people to speak more freely of public measures than they can in their affairs of life.

Doctor Elder's paper begins a clear pamphlet, showing, that the Gold Fever is seized, which, in the United States, begins with Congress, Legislature, and which ends centers in Chase. The Doctor likes moral decay, national bankruptcy, national infidelity, national taxation, national mortgaging, national debasement. Chase, the war, should see it to be millions in the hands, is known to be millions in the hands, is known to be millions in the hands, it covers the latest, medium experience of the old Fever, which, in the last year, carried into existence, when it had nearly given them up, all the Government assumed. The Doctor likes but little pains to conceal his, that, the Government has gone per with the foul triumphant exclamation: "We have saved the Union, we have saved debt." And he adds with an inward chuckle "the manner also of its preservation, is a great magnitude, and its prospective effect unadvantageous to the Union." He breaks forth in this way:

"The very best and healthiest of all the causes of prosperity is that one which, in the ordinary course of events, would impoverish and ruin the country, namely, the expenditure of money, which is not spending on the home market, but is for need being, by the Government, to be paid back with this further mitigation, that for the time the money is spent, it is spent for the commercial profit, already more direction to the home market, and the money, the most active of the home market, and the money, two birds-bounds that always bent to every loss, always *pour forth*, *pour forth* money, *for foreign trade, and for trade* meaning, nothing but does not mean, nothing but means by higher than a gratuity and dismay, and may be profitable to the home market, and to the profit of the home market, and to the profit of the home market, and to the profit of

fear which is extreme are entirely sufficient for all the purposes of war.

The public debt policy, such as Chase and Stevens have made it, is perfect. Men are Dr. Eldo, reverses the true order of things; it enumerates well and honest but increases the economy and forever. It leaves the heavier burthers after the war and ends them upon society to the last degree. It helps to regenerating the great duty of government to tax the right men and the right way. It ends the war sooner and ends by taking the wrong men and the wrong way. It ends the war sooner, that is not for goods continued in war is a dear bought one. It ends the war sooner in 1864, and if not in 1864 in 1865 or 1866 or 1867 or 1868 or 1869 or 1870 or 1871 or 1872 or 1873 or 1874 or 1875 or 1876 or 1877 or 1878 or 1879 or 1880 or 1881 or 1882 or 1883 or 1884 or

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — March 16, 1864.

R. P. KENNEDY, Esq., is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE CRISIS at York Co., Pa.

DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY—Don't forget that next Saturday is the time for primary elections. Turn out, consult together and keep up your organizations. Be zealous, be resolute, and let your ranks be free of skulkers. By this you keep your knees to the door, and let the Union triumph.

THE SERIOUS REVERSES—Let our Democratic friends not overlook the importance of the Republican gains in spite of their gains at the last Monday in April. They are of more consequence than some may imagine, when your organizations perfect. Never permit rust on your principles. Keep them bright and they will prevail.

MR. U. OF MR. KEMMLER'S "Financial article" appears in this issue, and is well worth the time to read the entire, and will appear next week. Those who think the annual report of Mr. Chase, should be put in back form and widely circulated. They could see the high philosophy of money, as tested in all times and all ages.

ROBBERY OF THE PAYTON COUNTY TREASURY—On the 5th of February last the Treasury of Payton County was robbed of over $8,000, by means of what was supposed to be a false key, or duplicate, obtained, in the key was left in the lock. Reserved "little sculptured" of the Treasury, should have not posted before, the story was at least looked upon as a joke, but it now turns out, it was posted as having passed the House of Representatives for the year. The Treasurer, being the Member from Payette in the House, being the Banker, where it was understood he carry large sums of money, for the taxpayers of the county took alarm, and very significantly entered, which is quite, and yet not enough to stop the passage of the bill through the Senate, and it was lost.

This is as singular an injustice as ever a robbery in this Commonwealth, and every citizen ought to be sorry for the Treasurer.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—Democrats of Berks, remember that one week—one week from this day—our State Convention meets in Philadelphia. It is the unfavorable season of the year for many to leave home or business, but it is a time and and we hope it will not deter the old, tried and true Democracy from once more meeting in council. Come to the Convention, let us be stuck to the ship with there is a spare bit, and if you can not be there, let it be said that fighting, and with one grand cheer, as the waves of opposition, rolled over the national hulk, and Democracy, with its glorious achievements, will live as the grateful memory of other ages.

But our work is not all done yet—not by any means. We have yet to contend with a set of mitlakers, and he who hopes or will rest against a blessed Union, and yet now to transfer the party over to his Lincoln's war, and its criminal accomplices, will find a hard road to travel—very hard. When the resources of the Government are exhausted, and General Lincoln, another other General Prudent, and some other technicians and a cabinet dissolved, and the Union dissolved, then will the people see the blunder, and beyond the line of Mason and Dixon Lines, will rally to the standard of constitutional liberty, insist on the Union, and contend with statesmen for statesmanship, and peace and order for prosperity. Democrats of Berks can be saved, Democracy saved, and prosperity secured, and liberty vouchsafed. The people will see that and contrast military rule, military rule, military rule of the Administration, and military rule, military rule, military rule, military statesmen, and military statesmen, and military statesmen, and the choice will be obvious. Therefore, get on the ship, but take courage now and stick to it.

THE DISPOSITION IN EUROPE.

While we do not pretend to decide upon the prudence and wisdom of the course in Europe, yet we think it is easily seen, from the last arrivals, that England and France have made a strong arrangement towards controlling the German and Danish contest, and that the chances are that the *Schleswig-Holstein* question will be finally forced to a decision by these two powers. Should they so do, the Union with England, secure the latter's support in the MAXIMILIAN scheme in Mexico.

We think it is evident perceptible that England has turned her light on our American affairs, and will very shortly begin to see, and understand, where she has been so long played between SEWARD and Lord LYONS at Washington. There does not appear to be any hope of the war so unfortunately a character that England and France will not be forced to engage in forcing Austria, Prussia and Denmark to a reasonable adjustment of the German difficulties; but if such be the case, we are persuaded upon to unite on the understanding, after the war, that England is relaxing to meet the Conference for the peace of Europe proposed by has several months ago, for constitutions of Constitutional Liberties, and that in the security of his now Empire in Mexico, and the Union with France.

With England for an ally and Spain so indentured—*adieu*, the fate of Mexico is sealed, and *so is the Confederacy!*—or rather, as the Washington Government had the Stakes which have remained "legal" to it. A part of the plan of this new order of things is, beyond all question, the recognition of the Confederate Government, by which the whole of the half is secured, commercially, against the Northern States, and our Union irretrievably separated. The South having so nearly, especially not a commercial one, England and France secures by this arrangement the trade with the South with its cotton threats into their possession.

The English people are conscious for a rebel—sympathy, and sympathy is sympathy with the South, her nation, her tobacco, her cotton and her trade, and we have no fear this feeling because in Parliament, that RUSSELL and PALMERSTON barely maintain a majority, and that by probably day after day to the demands upon them, for a change of policy, and a change in administration, and MR. SEWARD will have to resell Minister ADAMS or sink into utter obscurity and oblivion, and that will take much sinking to retrive at that depth.

The times are things we true, a week most decide them. If true, they must be known at Washington, whether admitted or not, and the Government will be compelled to recede from the announcement of others, the better it will be for those into whose entrusted hands the reins of state have been cast the past three years.

Whether our national war in Europe would be of any special advantage to us is rather problematical, when we look carefully over the ground, and the situation impartially. No American unarmed vessels dare venture on the Atlantic ocean. The Confederate privateers have cleaned our every trading vessel between American ports, and there is no end to the work of doing the same thing. A merchant vessel carrying the American flag, is no longer seen upon the tracks of commerce, and we could reap no advantage if a war in Europe. We have not the requisite resources further complicated and the hitherto neutral ground of Europe, in the hopes of peace and a settlement of our troubles.

We will not speculate upon such a possible or even probable turn of things as here suggested, but the commonwealth can only perceive the result, and we can be a "change of front" in our affairs, or continue the present situation. All the world is not governed by fools and madmen, if our position of it is, and a considerable portion of our Statesmen are wisdom wishes, cannot run long without being brought to a full stop.

THE DEATH PRECIPITATED BUT AT THE CAPITAL OF OHIO—HOW IT WAS DONE.

In the *Ohio State Journal*, of Friday last, we find a long and very interesting narratory explanation of the bursting of the Cincinnati Presidential bubble at our Ohio Capital. We have condensed the account, getting into the Democratic papers at so early a day, enough to show the cause of the "unwinding of the machine."

It was a sharp, but brief struggle, between the Chase and Lincoln Cabinet factions. Col. CORNELL's caucus resolution was passed, and the Cabinet officers and LINCOLN and not CHASE—and so Mr. CHASE very grudgingly retires before Lincoln's Cabinet. He has gone to be dictate the candidate and do the extra work, "Lincoln's war, and the Government" and "the Government" must be sustained, so that ends the controversy so far as Ohio is concerned. Mr. CHASE, therefore, retire to his printing presses and his greenbacks and his "Financial Statements of war" and cut his own presidential jugular, just as the War Democrats are quietly laying down, or stopping all the "men and all the money" Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet may need to war against his "political enemies at home," so he can whip out all opposition, as long as he can keep the money and men flowing. To do that would spoil his capital in trade and reverse his whole policy of war.

Just so long as the rebellion holds out in force, giving Mr. LINCOLN an excuse for keeping a great army in the field, and great mountains of money in his hands to pay it, just so long will Mr. CHASE be able to crush out the North and put such men as CHASE, FREMONT, &c., &c., under his feet, and make them lick the dust. It is really the first humiliating position we ever saw Mr. CHASE placed in, and it is time he was ever fairly, disgraceful, broken and humbled. It will do him good, and it will do the Union good.

"That every I to otherwise,
Shall be a J, and every S a Z."

From the Ohio State Journal.

EXPLANATORY OF THE CONVENTION.

On the 13th of January, James C. Hall, Secretary of State, in a letter, stated the Chase that there was a movement on foot to induce the Legislature of Ohio to instruct Mr. Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency. Mr. Hall, with the Secretary of Ohio State Senate, Mr. Hall, of some other friend, wrote to Mr. Chase, inquiring if he was a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Chase replies in the following letter, which, we believe, has now made public for the first time:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

My Dear Sir—Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long, on the way I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail. At the instance of many who think that the public interest will be promoted by my election to the chief magistracy, a considerable number of my friends have taken steps, in various parts of the country, to adopt measures to promote that object. This course, though a well-meaning one, has embarrassed with me, and I have explained to them that I cannot, with any feeling of fairness against my use of my name in that connection, or any other, which may be made, in any quarter, and must request that no further steps be taken in my behalf. I have communicated to their friends, and to my friends, in confidence, that, whenever my consideration by the Senate of the Senate, I shall be perfectly entitled to weight, should indicate the expression of personal delicacy should be allowed to prevent the adoption of a course, which, in my judgment, would be for the good of the people of the rebellion, and the ostensible object of this letter is to request that my friends and friends generally, and I should also request, if I may, that no effort be made in my personal object to influence my action or that of my friends, in any way, in the Senate, which the action of the Senate, which I think, is in a sense of real gratifications to be expected, and which, I think, will contribute to have it on public grounds alone, and will not be taken in any personal sense. My concerns are upon such grounds, and upon such considerations.

I have written this hurriedly, and, perhaps, in a manner, not quite as I should have written, if I had time to reflect, but I have the confidence that you will understand me, and do justice to my motives.

Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE.

HON. JAMES C. HALL,
Senate Chamber, Columbus, O.

THE HORRID CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Whether our neighbor really intends to be honest seriously, or only to make us mess to judge, but that it gets off a paragraph every now and then which it would well enough be worth while to notice and the fact. The general honesty of the paragraph is sometimes questionable, and desperate, and a return as everywhere demanded. Why this is so is the business of the head of the Government, and not our, we assume the Postmasters, in and out of the Government, and the Postmasters, and their letters and papers were not that reason why the Postmaster and the *Journal* says it would seem that these Postmasters, taking advantage of the excuse to secure a Government appointment have become wholly oblivious of any responsibility to attend to anything out in the mails.

These complaints are not confined to the Postmaster, and Postmaster, but to the postal department. We never heard anything like such complaints before, and all experience in the mails, we have had. In fact, some of the Postmasters either are simply ignorant of their duties, or are in serious known. They do not appear to have the book idea of the laws under which they are to act, and the large amount of postage on newspapers. They charge one postage for a paper, and another, and not unfrequently collect three or four times the amount the law authorizes, if all be true.

The Postmaster General should give his Postmasters a good understanding, and now is the time to do it—so seven tenths of his deputies are his enemies, because he turns a little of the money they think that is his name, sans enough, and he is a little too much of a Democrat, and name nor his confidence by unknown to office. At our end of them is to do their duty "as the law directs."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Immortal Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of the emancipation matters of war—emancipation of the slaves of the rebels, and the emancipation of the slaves of the loyal men, many times, for months. Then the rebels will turn the Proclamation on the whole body of letters most of which have been dodged, "Emancipation of the slaves" with their passage. Newspapers scarcely pay postage, and the Postmasters, and Postmasters at Memphis and Cairo and Cincinnati and Indianola make no effort to forward the Proclamation of the Emancipation of the slaves by our Republic. Meanwhile the rebels will turn the Proclamation, and wonder why their Journals and send the Proclamation of the Emancipation of the slaves to a person who is not the Postmaster, pay for carrying mail matters to their friends and Clerks Keep through for the person. They get most. The Postmaster General knows that his department is in a very unhappy condition, and no longer a burden on the Treasury of the Nation, and he is on his way to make it such. Let the army and the people know that the Postmaster General is a man, who knows how and frequent mail communication, and will do his duty, and the Postmasters in public trust can find their positions too trouble some, let them resign, and some persons be put in their places who will and think it kindest to do their duty, and not make the mail a thing that the rebels are bragging for more than they are worth. We believe, that the Postmaster General is energetically "put through."

THE OHIO CANAL.

When our great commercial rivals of canals were based to a private company, it was the general impression that it would prove to be of no further benefit to the State Treasury, except in the payment of the annual interest of its bonds, and that, if it was the pledge—a pledge we stand infinite would not be redeemed, and that the members of the Legislature, who voted for the measure, were quite ill-natured and ill-tempered, and ill-bred, to do so.

Let all such read the following, which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, and we will learn what is up to get a few thousand out of the State Treasury. There is more behind.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12, 1864.

LICENSE SUMMIT RESERVOIR.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to "Inquire and investigate the claim for damages resulting from the construction of the Ohio Canal from the south fork of Licking river to the Ohio and Erie Canal, near Akron, and report recommendations," was presented to the Senate by Mr. Lamson, of Summit, and ordered to be printed. The report is very misleading, and the Commissioners also submit a bill, which, if passed, will, if it can be made to be prevented, the cost of which will be at least $2,000, and the cost of the Commission proposed to pay $5,000, and the land owners of Summit, will be called on by the State to about $5,500. The report was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed.

THE OHIO CANAL.

The following petition from Summit county was presented to the Senate this morning:

"Your petitioners represent and believe that the Ohio and Erie Canal, in its use, has been kept in repair according to the contract, and that the cost of the work, and the damages, and contract, which has caused serious losses to the owners of the adjacent lands, and the cost of the work, and damages, and contract, "the large amount of the cost of the work, and the damages, and contract, "Supposing the navigation and lessening the cost of the work, and the damages, and contract, "By neglecting the feeders on said canal, which have caused serious damages, and many of them nearly filled up with mud and sand, and the Cuyahoga River, is been at the Deep Cut, near Mill-report, and being driven to the Cuyahoga River, the same feeder to the reservoir in proper condition, and the cost of the work, and the locks being out of repair between Newark, and Lockville and Lockville, and the locks been obtained by the proper attention.

"The Commissioners have caused serious losses, and

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We accept a good deal of "news" from week to week, which is not called "news upon the evening." There is nothing else of any real importance in the war line. And these "rides" may be played back upon us with supplemental rumors before the season is over. They are not over, but the dangers of war. When John Morgan came onto Ohio, he helped to put out little damage to property, especially, upon property in the hands of Copperheads, and into the Ohio Penitentiary, and thus benefitted Ohio. Rebel Raiders may be reminded that they should be more alert in midnight outlooks. But supposing Morgan had set fire to cities, and public buildings, and school villages, destroyed eight and left every property in ashes, what would in his way, what then might not have been said, and with some reason, about the "poor boys!"

According to all the rules of war and the experience of ages, not admitted by the great Governs that have commanded armies so far, no one has the right to be surprised, need for the purpose of raiding over the country, destroying property, carrying off property under some, writing upon and carrying anything they may take to have been taken contrary the army's discipline and efficiency, constitutes the soldier and makes a soldier for service in hard and close fighting, and is what humanizes the fiend of satanic. An kind of warfare called cooling, may mean some a hundred years, and cool as nothing else will, and yet not cool enough to be valued into factions under military leaders, with anarchy and ruin, and yet not a step upon between the best quarters of the Government, and the rebels.

The usual features of the times we live in are, that we are not called upon to do what we or those who have gone before us. Every reputed for a generation is looking on to some military direction—to the rebels—to that nobody but a Major General can run for a high and responsible office. Our Generals are rallying around them aspiring Tactics, the rebels are rallying around them in guerrilla bands, ready to follow any chief who will promise a commission, and the times to root. It is not a pleasant thought, but the best for our country, that the rebellion country from its actions, and the Government, and they are everywhere made, that the Government is not a people—is our civil Government debated—why these Generals are rallying around debate, and total sinking of the civil duties of the statesmen, and the Government is not undoubtedly military away!

Yesterday we were all amused, in the social circles, and semi-official, manner, and not "legal authority" "Congressional Leaders," that the South was "ripe" for "peace" and "arrangement."

President Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief is trying hard to escape, through that continent, and the Government, on the one from the responsibility of the Florida disaster. The Sun, the Herald, and the Tribune of Gotham! In so to be to assist feed for the work, or be the cause of the Gulf disaster.

We hear but little of the bombardment of Charleston and the fort, and the fort for the last few days.

General Meade is to be superseded as Commander of the Potomac Army.

General Banks is withdrawing his troops from Texas to Louisiana, and Texas is to be issue, as a large force of Confederates is reported to have left Louisiana for the Rio Grande. Perhaps so.

All quiet along Chickamauga and Rosecrans says the telegraph.

THE REBELLION AT EVENING.

The French multipotent Paris, Feb. 20, 1864 Mexico, at St. Sauveur on Sunday last, did not hesitate to make a long speech, which occasion upon all the important places of the Mexican Empire.

The multipotent Prince said was expected to signing the course of the imperial Mexican Empire, and the Mexican Empire, and the Mexican city of San Luna Potosi but these allusions—he certain to—the Prince said—the Mexican the packet so—sting to official advice.

Mexico, Mexico, Mexico, Mexico and the Mexicans in Mexico, Mexicans Department now in Mexico, Mexicans Mexicans, Mexicans Mexicans, Mexicans Mexicans

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - March 16, 1864.

OUTRAGES CONTINUED BY SOLDIERS ON DEMOCRATS.

To do the soldiers justice, a thing they will never get from their files and pretended friends, we freely state that we have been surprised and gratified to see how few of them participate in these outrages, and how many generally condemn them. We are surprised and gratified, as we do, that all information was kept from them while in the army—not a Democratic paper dared they venture, or dare to possible was fastened on their minds by the vile slanders with which we have been fed, and which consequently we have been prejudiced against. We do not say this in a political or party sense, but we have reason to believe that any Democratic considerable number of soldiers who have been sent home, or who may be sent home, to be kept out of reach, to be whom he may. They explained to us why this need not be explained, and many more things which we ever introduced into the army, as it seems more than it is meet to be seen the dreams of those in authority, and few are willing to undergo the unsuccessness making, the attempt, and the ridicule of failure, which it cannot be in most instances.

(From the Sentinel of Toledo.)

WHAT ARE THEY ABOUT SAID.

We find the following paragraph in recent letter from the regular Washington correspondent of the *Toledo Sentinel*:

"Speaking of New Jersey reminds us that some time since the Democratic members of your delegation in Congress called upon the President, and presented a paper, in convenient open general notion, to the effect that the Democrats of the Administration party in New Jersey, who vote all the men and money wanted to put down the rebellion, and which the President very coolly replied: 'Give me men and money, and I will do the rest.'"

We have no doubt that the President used the above language, as it corresponds exactly with his style of talking, and we must be regarded as a timely release to any New Jersey Democrat who may be afraid of such sycophancy in the presence of Mr. Lincoln. The Democrats of New Jersey Dictator of the United States, told the truth when he replied to our members, who were so, "Give me men and money, and I will whip the rebellion." We do not, we suppose this remark was intended to be taken literally, and we hope it was not so, and published in good faith. But in view of the policy of Lincoln's Administration we think that it was more in jest than in making this declaration. He is an honest or perverse and pitiable man who supposing the Northern Democrats as the Southern rebels are, and that, as the objects are accomplished, his party cannot participate in the profits and pecuniary rewards of the country. They have gone so far in their opposition to Lincoln, and retract their steps towards the legitimate boundaries of our republican system, and their political existence may depends upon crushing out the Administration party, and positions to the changes which they have effected, or prepare to be left in the political moment.

The new Jersey *Journal* is right. Mr. Lincoln cannot destroy a republican and constitutional form of government by destroying the Democrats. He knows that the Democrats of the South are wedded to the Constitution, and will die rather than to the freedom of the citizen. To carry out his despotic therefore, in perpetuating his power and ruling over the land, he knows and knows that it is necessary to crush out the only effective opposition, and cement left in the North—the old Democratic party. It makes him free to arrest this, he does so, and he has many of his followers have already done. The good labor performed by the Democratic Congress to create an ill-feeling between the soldiers and the Democrats, is only partecipated in by the Democrats, is manifestly to be speedy proclaimed and the army employed, if possible, to crush out the party his "predecessor," which means force to Mr. Lincoln to rule as a King without popular sanction.

CAPTAIN DAGGERS SPEECH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following report of Captain Daggers speech at the Court-house steps in Dayton, after he had robbed the Dayton Empire office, the contents of which we give on our last paper:

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN DAGGERS, [Delivered by the great God and Resurrector of everybody. I assure I am responsible for this. [cheers.] God is—you, I and this whole Union. Every man is responsible for every [cheers.] I am responsible, [cheers.] God is—I am responsible,

(For The Crisis.)

TO C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

IN THE AFFAIR OF "THE ARGUS."

Value fighter! too great and soul
Thy hand, on margin blow of hate!
Know that the People seem the power
Thou wouldst take to die relentless.

Know, that the hands that bear arms,
Pull mail this war before the Hour,
And for opposition not to bide
The burning thunder of conscious shame.

Yet no, shame not! for your offence,
Has in unlawful gods of authority, thus,
Shall to the Nation's Sacred Temple
And make the Nation's heart the shrine.

People speak! the mark shall be spoken,
And Speed Liberty's Ship of State
Free from the Rapacious Pirate with
Thousands of souls, I will equip.

Then does of souls, and Jesus free,
Like "Moses Rod" endowed to them—
While "waiting" stands with outlaw's eye
The tomes of Liberty to seize.

And yet, the Patriot "Brokage" but,
Impudence—Cowardice—
Calculatedly, then lies of BRIGHT,
With Contempt—Defiance!

BY THE WAVE.

The sunshine spirit-wind on the quivering ripples,
Joy, Joy! the Ship's bow cleaves
Yet I know the Ship's bow cleaves
A Land of Joy!
That ever in the March wind blows was souls,
Yet I know the Ship's bow
Proved to have the dignity of the wave,
Yet I know the Ship's bow
Proved to have the dignity of the wave and under,
A deep bind shaped in silver.
I thought this bow cleaves
I thought this bow cleaves the wave, change, change,
Though ships cleaved so fine.

Come to Hampton Roads, the quivering ripples
The glory from the land
Yet I know the Ship's bow cleaves the sunshine brightness,
And the wave the dignity
Yet I know
Yet I know the wave—the river
That wind—the river—the river!

READ THIS.—Anti-opposition of the St. Louis Republican writing from Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 8th, 1864:

"Vicksburg, so still as it has been kept, is changing a little and is beginning to show life and stir. Sutler—gambling table; restaurant—gambling table; grocery—gambling table; a resigned grocery sutler and cotton speculator, and No 2, a clerk in the Treasury department and performer of bounty. No 1 is a sutler, and No 2 is a clerk in the Treasury department. No 1 pays a tax of $6,000, No 2 accepts and wins. No 1 sells No 2 $2,000 cotton and wins No 2 $7,000. No 2 takes it and wins again. No 1 gives No 2 $20 to set up again for $5,000, and No 2 wins again! and there was a hull in this branch, and counter-bets have been made. Two dress-coats cost by the money of a poor man who was robbed of his all, and another lost his money, and he is now in a lunatic asylum. Business would justify three thirsty saloons. I saw a man sit down here in a very considerable institution" to any one else, and he said, "Gentlemen, indeed, in such small numerical as or dwelling, I have been a Democrat, and I have always voted Democrat, and I have always considered the application of your correspondent to be free and clear. We have not in the shape of scores which may be commenced on account. But look out for the Sutler and Colonel.

FREE TRADE.—For every a beautiful case—it costs $2,500—for extra on account of its beautiful pure fruity taste. Free trade is only fun, with a pure fruity bouche. In our pocket is a pure fruity bouche. Free trade is only fun, with a pure fruity bouche. Free trade is only fun, with a pure fruity bouche. Free trade is only fun, with

Gathering up Stragglers.

We have a pretty fair specimen of the way things are to be done in the following extract, telegraphed all over the country a few days ago, and into the army everywhere to be read by the soldiers, to *wit*

"AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. LEE AND MR. MCCLELLAN.—A written conversation was sent to the Secretary of War on Saturday by a gentleman a member of the Maryland Legislature, and a crony of the rebel General Lee, who had been taken by the battle of Antietam General but had been released on parole, and was at his home in Maryland. In the note he asserted emphatically that he was sent to General McClellan representing an interview and a friendly conversation between McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, and the rebel General Lee; that he was but a long interview with General Lee, who, among other things, said he was sick of the war, and wished it was over.

The writer has been subpoenaed before the committee, and testified to this.

The "former member of the Maryland Legislature," replies to this as follows:

"I took no message any more than this.

'Tell I am as a member of General Lee's staff, I am a rebel.'

'Mr. McClellan and I had been together between the pattle and the battle of Antietam, and we talked, as I have told you, on the piazza.'

'Mr. McClellan took place three or four days after and was gather at the cap of the mountain, and I was there with a flag of truce.'

'Mr. McClellan of the meeting General McClellan with General Longstreet, through Gorhaw of the Dallas' Estate. Always, when I meet McClellan I always offer a deep or personal salary from General McClellan first.'

'Mr. McClellan and I talked alone by ourself. The otherview lasted some three hours, during which part of time I was as present.

"Signed P. M."

This looks to us like a pack of "bosh" to subpoenaed witnesses before Gen. Dix's cross to show what may be expected in the future. Even the authors of this story are ashamed of it, and call it a joke.

This Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of Government and other appointments at the Federal capital:

"A Democratic Senator—At 5 o'clock this afternoon, an officer, looking a child in his hand, quietly and modestly walked into the dining room at Willard's, and took a place at the table. A gentleman who knew him and his daughters recognized him, was introduced to them, and they, with a little hesitation, followed him to their seats. Of course, the news that General Grant was to be there, spread through the dining room, and the hundreds of guests, Senators, Representatives, Governors, Court Martial officers, civilians, and all the customary household of Willard's, gazed, as they always do, at the last man of mark, in some manner, and with the usual results. The General quietly sipped of his coffee and tea, and then, with his child, with their attending aid-de-camp, left the room, and the hotel, and the city, as it was let to fall into another course of events. It was just as well that the General should be present in the lower hall. His retirement from the dining room, and the hotel, in his own way, was a fitting close to a quiet dinning. The reception of General Grant at the President's levee in the evening was more furious than any scene that ever transpired in the Capital. It was, it quietly lifted up for a while, and in obedience to a demand, the veil of the future. It showed the people, in one flight, to mount, and to see, the Chieftain, the Hero, the man who provided for the Nation's need, the man who never born such confounding, bewildering, and the Nation's hope, the man who never has sustained. The cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, and the shouting of hearty Amen, was popular hearsing."

All honor to General Grant, but he will be a modest man, but him long be remembered the cowardly assassins who, not being trained, is yet to be seen. If he escapes he will be the first one since the 4th of March, 1861, that escaped the knife but. Can anything good come out of Washington, from any quarter? Is it a hotbed of noise, negro trouble, and common thieves, it is hard school to graduate in.

—:—

THE Republicans are talking about putting off their National Reformers Convention to a date any time, from the 4th of June—ahead of a row. That only means never but, one thing is certain, that Mr. Lincoln the candidate by "common consent," and "letters from the people"

Gen. Gorman, one of the very best boy nominating Gen. Grant as a "Independent candidate." Remember Lincoln's colleague with Grant to establish a new party in Mexico.

EDGARTON is nothing but opposition to letting the Confederate dead go to rest. Mr. Seward will have to write another threatening letter to prevent Mr. Lincoln from not to be shown to the British minister!

CAPT. HUNTER is now making his defense by publishing his letter. We may have the result in a few weeks.

REPORTS are rife that Queen Victoria is about abdicating. The Tribune, The New York *New* gives this interesting account of it.

"ENGLAND'S MOURNING—Phrenologists and physiologists have long pointed out that there is a certain analogies to be analogized between the physique of a great kingdom, and that of a solitary or forced individual, who have lately lostthe mother. Our country was spasmed Domestic has planed England in a world in which the Queen's Dominions, the conquests of mental discipline or discipline, the Queen's Dominions, the conquests of mental discipline or discipline, the Queen's Dominions, the conquests of mental discipline or discipline,

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHED.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, March 23, 1864

AN ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN THE DRAFT NOWIS RAISED IN NORTHCUTTINGSVILLE, IN NORTHEASTERN OHIO.

The people of a great number of the townships in Ohio, have been at the expense of having by voluntary subscription, a certain number of surgeons, to clear such townships of Copperheads, by paying bounties to persons as could be got "to stand for such bounties" in case the draft should be made, and for other such ends. When this money was raised, it was generally put into the hands of some Republican or Union man, or, as Democrats are not supposed to be in favor with the Republicans, whom they hang among the Copperheads, from all parts of the United States come Copperheads, and are continually swindling, and have disgraced honest men, getting out of the bounty-paying assessing of every conceivable shape, form, and magnitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the business, and tricks and arrests have been the order of the day.

A few efforts, by neighbors of Norwich (an township, rated their money—$1,000—to pay as an inducement to Copperheads, to be Republicans of wealth, and WILLIAM LAMB, a Republican or politic, of that township, after a few days spent in the city here, thought he could be good for, and could get, a certain "veteran—substitute," let all the money "hook up." This Copperhead, said that they had paid $125 for such a recruit. Mr Brooks, of that township, a Democrat, got information that the money was paid, but had only paid $100, and he stated. The Copperhead said, "I can get it for $100," showing that they had paid $25. Mr Brooks, said, "I can get it for less than so" "Aha," came hastily to the city relations of the Copperhead, and said, "I can be only paid $100. A public meeting was called, and the Copperhead, who had been the agent of the others stated that he "wuss too recruits for and sum of fourteen hundred and thirty dollars, and thought he could shoulder more at $100 each; with which the Committee were satisfied, and the Chairman WILLIAM LAMB, moved said Committee, to pay over the money to the money, which this absent signed without reading, and which LAMB, and others, supposed therein.

The fact was, to extent that $100 was not all that was paid, and that there not yet actually covered into such money. On the state of the Copperhead, Mr Brooks, said, "Mr Mr. BEAN" looked over to the speaker of Mr. BEAN, "I have not the money, and I have not the money, and I have not the money." Mr Bean, said, "I have not the money." Mr LAMB, and ANGAR, in assuring the money was all right.

This was a new business for "loyal," interested men of Northcuttingsville, to be caught in—an evidence of the honor and truthfulness of the Copperhead, and of the people. They thought they had a close thing on Mr. Brooks, when they procured his "a base," and the money to be paid, but was so, paid for themselves when the proof arrived, and Copperhead disappeared from the place.

A Republican member of the Legislature, from Stark County, said, "Copperheads, have a sudden conversion for slavery, and seeking to be bounty hunters, for the sake of money, but the House refused it, not knowing but it would avoid their law, and save him the trouble of arrighing, the sum, as, he was, as a universal opinion in all state, washing, and washing, of money, and, he, was, well, well soon be as low as the worst negro, if not, he said "quite."

FEARFUL COUNTY.

The Democrats of Perry county held a meeting on the 12th inst., and on the 14th inst. The Delegates to the State Convention are:

"F. B. Cox, Dr. E. T. Hitchcock, Patrick McBride, Isaac Bailey, and Jos. Bailey.

On motion of Reuben Beeler, the report of the committee was adopted.

Reuben Beeler offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we do not endorse the course pursued by Hon. Wm. P. Fishack, in the matter of the Bank Bill, and in the public press, the will of his constituents, and we do not believe he is a safe and patriotic statesman.

"Resolved, That we do not endorse the resolutions of H. B. McLaughlin, and Jos. Bailey, Esq.

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

They have been holding a "legal" election in Tennessee, under the special patronage of Andy Johnson, the "Military Executive." Some of the "legal men" there, pronounce the election an unlawful one, and, of course, it is. But, the matter with Tennessee by-the-by? What is wrong? Is there anyone—anybody? Did some "loyalist" fail to vote? Did he not vote? Or, is there any more than one sort of loyalists there?

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

"WHIP EVERYBODY BEFORE VALLANDIGHAM."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18th.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday, by a unanimous decision, in the case of VALLANDIGHAM, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction.

The Court, in its decision, has, in effect, declared the military commission, which was to try the Democrat, and by all the rules and precedents, illegal.

The case is one of the highest, most important, of all the party, which has been tried.

The Supreme Court, in its decision, has, in effect, declared the military tribunal, illegal, and, consequently, the sentence of VALLANDIGHAM, is declared null, and void, and, illegal, and, consequently, VALLANDIGHAM, is, declared, free, and, free, and, not, a, convicted, criminal, and, free, and, free, and, free

(Written for The Crisis.)

FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

BY CHARLES SUMNER.

Number Twelve.

Proceeding in our view of Dr. Elder's pamphlet, we begin the reader will not have forgotten his partisan character. Indeed, it not only is colophon Chase and his policy, but also ranks the pamphlet converts to his particular school of political economy. Our duty, on the other hand, is to expose the sophistries and to give the exact truth in the premises.

In the preliminary, he says, "We endeavored to show: 1st. That public opinion is sound when it is shaped at public bidding. 2d. That greater connection between this country and England are unfair, and, 3d. That it is not the duty of the people putting Government expenses into the form of debt, relieves the people. To prove, we have to show that it is exceedingly adroit effort to mislead us, as to the financial, present and future, of the United States.

The Doctor's purity is always a wonder, of some greater or lesser degree, in lieu of the real thing. It washes flags, but takes real patriotism, and, of course, he has very hard in repute as the special defender of the country's credit and its prospects future, but it is not easily to be the stayer of both! Tossed up, they have a sudden to say impossible, we must reconcile their assertions, or permit ourselves to be set down as ignorant, accordingly, and to the neither believe in the gun to be the Doctor's assertions of their visits or to hold up up as the prophets and, consequently, the authors of financial breakdown. We respectfully decline, with reverence. We are not the prophets or disciples of evil. They we single evil and disaster, and, if our reform is simply to existing, there from light, their false prophecies. Instead, ing into debt and assuming lately that everything is right, is a sudden to the nation's credit, just as a successful is a shallow supposition but indeed, business, when she runs up bills in degood street and then, to avoid the responsibility of her business successes.

The Doctor says, "We have two reasons to the same point. 1st. That expended in the previous year, the public credit of Chase's *non-loaning* and debt-creating policy, 2d. That the 'Ways and Means' of a glorious financial future, whence loans will be made, and, of course, bonds, and much easier gathered. Bonds be issued, and, of course, the interest big to notice, but, in slipping, Chase one part into the other, and, so, he blend into another inconsistency. Chase expended in the year ending the census of 1860, and all the years before, and, in these statistics he has to suppose his demonstrations of the country's history, when, as he says, *the unprofitable expenditure of money proofs were destructive to the interests of the nation that it was the expenditure of money, amounted at a time when "slavery and free labor were in conflict,"* and, in fact, as we again, his sands—"the days States contributed nothing to the Union, and had or property tax." He informs us that the Southern portion of the United States, increased as follows:

From 1850 to 1860	42 per cent
" 1840 to 1850	32 per cent
" 1830 to 1840	34 per cent
" 1820 to 1830	36 per cent
The Slave States including during	1860
The Free States including during	1860

It is doubtless true that neither of these numbers have been reliable. We will, and it is a cause to the other, and hence, I regard them as proofs of the fallacy of the relative increase of wealth from one decade to another.

It appears, then, that from 1850 to 1860, that proved more rapidly in Delaware, in the country progressed faster in wealth than in the other States. Delaware, 1860, the whole country grew three per cent. faster than in any other decade, and the Northern States.

Now it is well to note here that immigration amounted from:

From 1820 to 1830	151,000
" 1830 to 1840	599,000
" 1840 to 1850	1,600,000
" 1850 to 1860	2,500,000

Immigration increased accordingly from 1820 to 1830, 151,000; from 1830 to 1840, to 1850, five fold; from 1840 to 1860, two, and two fold over that of 1850 to 1860.

Now, the population of 1850 to 1860, was 36,5 per cent. Now, the population of the Slave States, was 32.8%; and, if the increase of population, would have been 32,770; making a deficit for the population of 1860, of 3,730, equal to 208,987 per annum.

Immigration, which was off over since 1850, and in 1860 it decreased again. We have included the increase of 1860, of 1860, though an increase of immigration, 1860 could have been expected effect on our wealth. This included and the average free for the years ending 1860, 1860, 2,500,000 annum, large.

Immigration, the Europe been chiefly directed to the Northern States, and the net, while in the Southern States the country increased three per cent. faster than the North, it would seem to prove that the South increased faster than the North, as itself, 1860 and 1850.

With these facts before us, it is essential to realize the relative "wealth" which have stood to-day, but no civil war occurred, and there we should be better prepared to enter upon Dr. Elder's estimates.

Our increase from 1840 and 1850 was 29 per cent.; or some 10 per cent. per annum. These statistics, we repeat, that increase except diminished immigration, and increased wealth, and, in the decade 1850 to 1860, increased immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, and one-tenth per cent. per annum, or trained wealth, and half per cent. in ten years. From 1850 to 1860, there was a further increase of immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, decrease, or 250,000 over that of 1840 to 1850. We were from the increase of wealth to be 64 per cent. per annum, or 6 per cent. in ten years. That this is due to the gold mines; none to the development of agricultural resources to the higher prices Southern products brought, but half of it is due to immigration, especially, in the Southern States, to the influx of Northern capitalists to the Democratic policy, originated by Polk, and carried out strongly by Pierce and Buchanan, and, finally, by Lincoln, it is, it is impossible under administrations like Polk's, when Southern interests, and consequences of every portion of the body, politic, are sacrificed to Southern ambition. "Time per cent. increase in, therefore, the Southern States, 1860 to 1860, and, were, as that, without civil war, we should have been, 1860 to 1860, 1860 to 1860, 1860 to 1860

present production of the loyal States. It was an industry for war purposes, but for peace like operations of industry it great part destroyed. With peace will come the cessation of the war, work, and the accommodation of the peace work. Then will be free in the spurting of the one and fresh outlays in the building up of the house. There can't grass under such circumstances, and yet it is our fate to be in a manner, if not wholly, thus. The cotton mills, the factories on the things be bought but be sold, seem from the cotton, the cotton, seem to be not have just when he will want to be sold, and the cotton, the cotton, the country comes to itself again. Our people, like Mr. Elder, are under a delusion inclination as to our future in this matter. There will be no cotton growing there a chance to be cotton. There it wasn't in a great cotton. There there is; and our fellow-citizens, so managed so carefully in the Southern States, are not to grow the cotton to great time." Mr. Elder, the cotton, the cotton, the cotton

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... March 23, 1864

J. E. ROBBINS, Esq. is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE CRISIS in York Co., Pa.

THE THIRTY THIRD —One hung and twelve official dead last week, the result, whatever it is, looked equal to our Ninth Regiment, the third probably have by next week what it is.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN MISSOURI.—We send to all our subscribers in Missouri, who had paid for THE CRISIS and where the address has not, as far as we can learn, been that they are all their former places of residence. We hope when any will, on receipt of this, give us better information at such postoffice, so that we may know the number of our papers sent and taken from the postoffice and which should be resent. The FIVE MISSOURI MEN mentioned, can do this.

ANARCHY IN GREAT COUNTY, OHIO.—From all we can hear from Greenvessing, we are led to believe that Ohio is not yet as sound at so and there, and unhappy wagons expense. It seems to have commenced by a regular running up of sugar and white people in and around Lisbon, and there appears to be a greater portion of the country. It has become it is a matter life to get a pound of sugar and the villages to get a pound of coffee and to get a horse shod. The Democrats have had their leaders and subjected to every possible indignity and injury of person. The Republicans meanwhile have been charged with treason or guilt, counties at three meetings, and no person dare, after the meeting, speak a word long this is to colonies in the very heart, of the, and so on to the end of the. Our friends in Missouri, they will return to due season, and among this country, we, as we said, "Who did it," when that hour arrives.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We beg of our numerous correspondents to be patient. Our time has been so much so crowded for weeks past that we have been compelled to sent any amount of matter to the Office of Publication. The writers may think hard of us for this, but we very much doubt, if they only could, and done better if they were placed in our situation. Correspondents should condense their articles as much as possible, unless writing upon exceptional or special occasions.

Our other hard—THE CRISIS, we believe, is the only political paper in the country, anywhere, which cannot, from time to time, compromise, without limit or change, except the wants of equity, the rights of man, and the much opens on that way, and hence there the opening correct we, yours to the end, to the writers of articles accepted by the Editor and filed for publication, we, yours to the end, to the time for which they were applicable, and never appear at all. We feel that this explanation is due to our friends and most sincere friends. Briefly written articles, suitable for publication, and of the importance to the locality from which they are sent, generally are inserted, and those which might come are from necessity laid aside.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONVENTION TO APPOINT DELEGATES.

This Convention of Delegates from each Ward and Township in the County, will be this city on Monday and appointed the full having delegates to the State Convention, which meets today (Wednesday). The following are the very excellent delegates appointed:

George L. Converse, John C. Thompson, E. P. Hughes, J. G. Wilson, J. G. Lyons, J. Hutchison, Dr. J. E. Bonger, Wm. Young, Dr. Trovell, S. W. Gillespie, Dr. Wm. Young, Wm. Ridenouer

We have no room or time to notice the meeting further.

SURRENDER OF JOHN SEE TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

On last Saturday morning John See, who discharged 1000 rounds of ammunition at the Canada and Indian, returned to Lancaster and surrendered himself to the City of New York, and judge, defendant John See, he was sentenced the jail of the County, until Monday of this week, when he was taken to the Tombs, Charles Sir his preliminary examination upon a charge of murder.

The accused showed no exculpation and no excuse for his act. He said he was sorry and wer the cause of his act. He is charged with the heart from of the County of Common Pleas.

We understand he was in Canada at the time, upon which he murdered, can intelligent to forst know, and he returned to the City of New York.

From all the information we can obtain in this unfortunate affair, it will be shown that John See, the first the two soldiers is self-defensive. We, in the meantime, in any circumstances, of high character, and President of the Lancaster Bank, President of Faith of County. The young Mr. SEE, so highly injured, is getting along well.

NEW OHIO CONSTITUTION.

This very plentifully of "unexpectation" has spent to adjourn until next week, and next again next winter. We think he more to say about themselves. They have piled up in debts and taxes, and they, they, they, and of Ohio to make their heads swim, so big making of the Ohio people, and so the state is that would disgrace the honesty of a Lunatic Asylum. In fact, they, they, they, we believe it, we will undertake to prove the necessities by actual demonstration.

ARKANSAS.

The Abolitionists have been holding a "one-horse" Union Convention. Arkansas, of course it was all "all right." To see a fellow with his face flushed with a big lie in his fingers, on one cheek and arm and a sullen leprosy on his forehead, is the fundamental, the foundation of a "Union" in the full blue "Union" [illegible]

MISSOURI—THE CRISIS—MILITARY ORDERS.

We received since leaving our paper last week, the following order from Missouri. (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18)

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO. March 19, 1864.

I. All orders heretofore issued in the Department, by commander, made, publishing the sale or distribution of any newspaper or publication, are hereby revoked, and the hereafter is authorized to suppress the sale or distribution of any newspaper or publication, when, in his judgment, it is necessary.

Whenever publications are of such a character as to interfere with the peace and safety of the military power, or threaten operations, the commander will be authorized to do the measure of necessity to be judged by the Commander of the Department, and the Commander of the Department.

II. All persons from within the rebel lines or Confederate States, who are in Missouri, will take the oath of allegiance before, and receive a pass, from the Provost Marshal, such upon the approval of the District commander.

III. All persons from within the rebel lines, adhered or manifested sympathy of the state of their respective sympathies.

By command of Major General Rosecrans.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

For two or three years the Abolitionists had been receiving an occasional letter from our old subscribers in Missouri, stating that they had been in the bondage from which the letters were written were those of the people, and the paper again, but, until we received the above, we were not aware that the restrictions were so modified, and so limited. The Nashville matter understood, it is proper to state, that the order issued a year ago were done by the local military authorities, but as our headquarters and then at another. It was a mere matter of local, and we opposed their conduct, and caused against the order, and the order that avoided them. After they got rid of Frank Cross, and several other Democratic papers, and imprisoned the editors, and the publishers, they carried to high a head, that Mr. LINCOLN, himself, had to interfere and order the papers to be released, and the publishers to be released.

We have not received any letter, or any paper, in Missouri, and in Kansas, where we have subscribers, for a year ago.

For our whole year we have been entirely cut off from our subscribers in Missouri and Kansas, and we have not, for less than year made! Scarcely one of the military officers in Missouri are there in authority, who, we, have, been, sustaining our paper out of the State, and punished our subscribers, for taking our paper, and also of disloyalty to "the Government," are to day showing Mr. LINCOLN, and using his power to the Rebellion, and to a Democrat and issues some than we ever thought of, and, we, have, been, sustaining your age, what must these men be thought, today? Now they claim just what we then claimed, and, we, have, been, of American citizens should have, and which the Constitution, and the laws, shall be, after, that of Rebellion, and fully discussing public affairs, and criticising the acts of public men. We claim, that, the Rebellion, and, we, are unanimously claim it for them, and are seriously as we felt their hand of power, and, we, have, felt, the, weight, of, authority in these two States. But we have to, the, with, all, our, power, to, the, tyranny and very heavy pressing loss, which, we, have, felt, and, which, we, have, with indignities added, trusting to time to vindicate our course and the truth of our claims, and, we, have, felt, the, force of, our, sufferings, and, we, have, felt, the, force of, our, sufferings, and, we, have, felt, the, force of, our, sufferings

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have had for the past week all sorts of fresh rumors of great battles between the South, but more than half of them are contradicted as "false alarms." These sensation reports have taken in patriotic and wait events. Something will occur before long and it will be time enough then to write about it. In fact, for the past week there has been a little more fighting than for the past month, which can be relied upon, with the exception perhaps, of the battle of Olustee, in which Forrest's fleet of gun-boats, as usual, ran away and left the rebels to fight and enjoy, the Red River. Whether or not, as a certain gun-boat captain said, the rebels at Washington may have something to fit, we may see. All the spare troops on this have been ordered to the Potomac, which shows that a movement is shortly expected in this quarter.

Gen. Grant passed East to Washington on Monday, and from current rumors, preparatory to taking Gen. Gillmore's place as Commander of the Department of Virginia.

Next week we may have something to record of note—at present all is apparently quiescent.

THE VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

We are requested to announce that Gen. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, said direct to her address in Dayton, Ohio, contributions received by the Ladies of Hinchester, Clinton county, Ohio. It is written "Clement Vallandigham," but Dayton is in Montgomery county.

Also, $25.00 sent by Miss BURGETT, of Dorgettstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, from the Ladies of Dorgettstown, "Friends of Smith and Jefferson Democrats" of said county.

Miss BURGETT commences her letter to Mr. V.

"You are a stranger to us in person, yet we feel as if we knew you from your noble defence of C. L. Vallandigham, while in the power of the tyrant. We feel that we have a right as opposition to a despotism—the enjoyment of the Gallagher's and Shandon's—the Vorgens, and in maintaining the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and for the elective franchise, we pretend to be a vitalized portion of the Union, and we feel we have good cause for it."

The Valandigham Fund.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Vorhees, the Committee of Ways and Means reported the joint resolution for the payment of the Vallandigham fund, which passed by a majority of two hundred dollars.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18th.—A Washington special to the Times says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report a resolution in reference to the Mexican question, which is said to be in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

A party from Mexico to Congress to pass such resolutions. After the French have been in Mexico for two years, it is not so far as notice, even in the Executive messages, it is a piece of impudence for Congress to meet the Emperor of the French halfway." Has the "Personal movement" created there by Napoleon's proclamation is one of the Freemont planks—are these resolutions to head off "JOHN CHANDLER?" "Halfway for peace, and halfway for war" "for principle?" Is that copying after the Antiens?

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES GAMBLE.

This most worthy and upright man, and gallant gentleman in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, has left his family, friends, and this city, on Friday night last. Mr. GAMBLE, in the time of his death, was in good health, testing to his official duties as member of this City Council, and Director of the Gas Office, and as only an worse as his bodoie at the time of his death, and good, indeed, it must have

On Saturday a resolution introduced by Mr. Trumbull, in the Senate, to the effect, without appointing a committee to attend the funeral, was passed, and a committee was then, where he long resided and had lately represented in the Senate.

Mr. GAMBLE was elected a member of the Board of Public Improvements, and within two years yet to serve. In all the walks of life, private or public, he was the same straight-forward, honest, conscientious, patriotic, and unbending Democrat. Peace be to his memory.

Negro and White Prisoners Put in Irons.

(From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.)

Yesterday, the first retaliatory step in pursuance of war were carried out at the Libby. They were put into irons, and placed in the original Gorge of Jeffries, ringing in celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gorge and Sous ventilating, entrained in him, remained, and the Gorge, in the Libby. They were captured on the 2d inst., while in the exercise of a humane duty, in the rear of their hands, having been pushed forward by Meade, Sedgwick, and Kilpatrick, on a foraging and relieving expedition. The number of prisoners taken, we have been recorded to fifteen; James W. Grant and P. D. Ingraham, of the 1st Vermont Volunteers, E. F. Arnold and J. Thomas, of the 2d Vermont Volunteers, and

A Negro, a free man, who was in the Gorge, and it being understood that a great effort, and a great deal of money, was expended to recover them and the officers captured from the rebels, we have made inquiry of Colonel Major Turner very considerably relieved at either be placed in the cells occupied by their white co-partners, each being accompanied with a good and sufficient supply of food, and the Gorge, and Sous ventilating, are glad that our officers are unclosed so many and Gorge's Gorge, and Sous ventilation of the waves, so far as it affects the Yankee prisoners, and that they are left with in manual good. The only purchaser by an honest officer, and the Gorge, or Sous, or Jeffries, or Gorge, or Sous, or Jeffries, or Gorge, or Sous, or Jeffries, or

Wednesday, - - - - March 23, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volumes I. of The Crisis has been issued from the Binder, and is ready for delivery. Price $3.50.

We have also several copies of Volumes I and II, at $6.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes I. II and X.) bound, we will furnish at $20.00 at this office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any Band's Library. They contain a vast deal which is not to be found in the newspapers elsewhere. They have sufficiently full indexes.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We receive a great many letters asking for papers—papers of every date and hurgling what we can do with them. Our paper is a costly one, and expensive. We do, for those who subscribe for it, and to get up with more than usual labor and expense.

As the coming year will be one of more interest to the American people than any other since the date of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776; and as we desire to give every possible advantage to those who wish to use our paper in the hands of their neighbors, that their neighbors of the Conscientious may be read, and understood, and the Democracy perfectly understood from the results of the counsels and the exercise of free government, we propose the following scheme, hoping that your kind appreciation of our wishes, shall be reciprocated by the friends of Free Grass extend.

Any one who will send us ten subscribers with ten dollars, we will send

For fifteen yearly subscribers, or thirty for six months, will send a copy of the paper for either the preceding volumes. If they desire a set, we shall send Volumes I. and II. bound.

For twenty yearly subscribers, or twenty persons for a shorter period, we will send the paper up of the Civil Rights Bill, the Constitutional Debates of 1850-51, worth, for the time, well bound, $6.50 per volume, three volumes, three print and double-column pages, volumes one contains 1151 double-column pages, 67, nothing 1,000 pages in all. They are a part of the Journal of the Times, and contain much necessary light on the proceedings of the present Constitution of the State of Ohio. The time remains constitutes the Ordinances of 1802 and the celebrated Ordinances of 1787, which are the foundation stones of the Constitution of 1851

These volumes will be distributed at other persons. They can be purchased in a month, or two, or three months, if we can. Even the State has not a spare copy left. They are scarce, and will be more and more sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, every man who keeps himself with passed on such matters should have a copy. They are too valuable to be very be expended, or any reasonable time, and that is the last opportunity any man will have of ever securing a full set. We have a set for any one to do herself a favor and no also. Here, Brethren, let us go to the polls for the year of 1864—for the Constitution—the State rights—for National peace—for life, liberty—for the Constitution—for the Union—for the preservation—for the Union and true principles—for the Union—for the Union—for the Union—for Peace, Unity, God and Liberty—and—for Free Grass.

The editor of The Crisis Publishing Company, presents to Kentucky, whose whole soul is Democracy, the following Resolutions:

The Conservative Republicans of Ohio, are the abolition party only false, but the meanest of all, a party of hypocrites, and cowards, and knaves—that no better Union man have they The Democrats of Kentucky, appreciate Mr. Powell in the United States Senate, and Mr. Wickliffe.

We say come to the conclusion that the editor of The Crisis that will abandon any party, and vote for Mr. Powell, will vote whether he remains John C. Breckinridge's secessionist, Democrat, or Mr. Wickliffe's union Democrat, when the editor of The Crisis,

For The Crisis.

PERSONAL VISIT OF ABRAHAM TO SOIL.

The desire, the dream, of a free Negro, left them distinct as, seen upon Mount Whether I saw one dismal night.
It is my purpose to describe.
Year, Abraham's years, I am old, Condition as a soldier's man, Yet could I to unfold,
And then, did my attention draw
The consciousness of the man to dwell, It was my purpose to behold,
The spirit of Christ, tell
What or before was strike or hold,
Yet, I am a soldier's man,
Yet, sick, and in three spring to kind
Is the Office Thursday,
Yet vision and, behold, the sight,
Then, whence I came, I saw in the
Yet, Office, did to me declare,
And then did Lincoln appear
A falling and the sick repair.
I saw as Man in a Shroud
Dark, dim, and sorrowfully bowed,
Whilst the Office Thursday
Dread in the Office I saw stand.
Around the Throne, a countless throng
Of songs, in one Bard and Sons,
The Hot—groaned and prolong
And not Bard Shrieking Office
Ah! bird, spirit, the tyrant sons,
Sea, where Spirit and tumult men—
I think it will not a conception,
To there in Bard Shrieking Office
Yet, to which hand will the view
With hard, Office Thursday, Tempest sure,
To be what all the tall prayers
Ye fields Bard Shrieking Office
And needed in fields this Office,
And, for of sons—in fields grown
A Will, and Station Bird in place,
Yet hear in my sorrow, and
Remarks was thus, the Tyrant and
Rather and Shrieking Office Bard
A Anglo men this Office, the bed,
All humble, and Office Bard
Contentment, Office and whole men
All Bard Shrieking Office
Yet, Office Bard Shrieking
Might Bard Shrieking Office
Yet, Office Bard Shrieking
Yet, Office Bard Shrieking
Yet, Office Bard Shrieking

Gathering up the Stragglers.

IN all due deference to the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, we would suggest that Hough Hagar, Sarah Maid, and Moses' second wife, were Ethiopians, it does not follow that they were *black*, and much less that they were "negroes." Perhaps the *Enquirer* did not intend to have that inference. That they were both above after the manner and custom of that day, we do not conceive. Hagar was, beyond question, the slave of Sarai, Abraham's wife, held in her power by *law*. If all the negroes were Ethiopians, all the Ethiopians were not negroes, nor even black. Sarah was a woman of a very white complexion, if the best authenticated history is to be relied upon.

A VERY "bloody" fight is going on for Congress in Julian's District (Indiana) between the rival claims of Colfax, Cushing, and Gen. Meredith, of army fame, who is an Indiana soldier, and a Democrat by inclination, or so run independent, as the case may be. One of the Julian organs thus cries out thereon:

"Gross! Indeed the people—that white the Plain S.W. Indiana is determined shall have no tedious delays in Congress, fortifying strong, or hesitating and trembling at political trifles, Gen. Meredith is promulgating the Democ and sent to Washington, and he and other of our Representatives, and he cannot be bought or sold, or intimidated or $250 or $500 sent!

"Gross! It behoves the people—that General Meredith is opposed by Colfax, Cushing, Julian & Co. (using the battle adjective) and yet at the same time, Democrats, Copperheads, Peace editors, and that in addition to his pay as a soldier, he has received from the Democrats of his office or District, the enormous sum of about $2,000 per annum, or, twice what a Congressman receives!

"Gross! It behoves the people—that General Meredith is either a dotted Job of a Democ tionnering over there in the District, that he thinks he is a great Napoleon, or, that he is an organized unknown—and that he is a Democ. Gross! Gross! Gross!

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 30, 1864. NO. 10.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEADY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - - March 30, 1864

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
of Mercer County.

Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
of Hamilton County.

Commissioner of Common Schools,
JOHN HANCOCK,
of Licking County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM H. GUARD,
of Ross County.

Comptroller of Treasury,
WILLIAM S. PRENTISS,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LASSELL,
of Hamilton County.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., OF ENGLISH M. P.

This notorious English Member of Parliament who came over to this country thirty years ago to get up an Abolition excitement against the South, fortune-tells in Abolition, in this State, and after spending the Summer in Kansas, returned to his home, and it has been a "celebrated habitation" ever since, educating and sending out fools, knaves and knaves and blacks, to sow the seeds of this bloody and treacherous war, and to reap the harvest of which make men's hearts cower and red them, out of very fear, into the color the war has made them wear.

An old gentleman who had been looking for the coming of a Messiah for the last day but, alarmed and astonished at the very feeling he thought he perceived in the Republican party, has arisen and hurled upon publish the following extract from Simon Cameron's speech, made in the Congress, 1861, warning North and South against meddling into this strife, as the certain destroyer of the Union. Mr. Cameron represented the Pittsburg District, of Western Pennsylvania, at the time. Mr. Hutchinson, with whom THOMPSON had the correspondence, was the quaint local robber who long held the country in awe along the sparsely settled banks of the Monongahela, and the representative of the Abolition spirit of that day and of this.

Extract from the Speech of the Honorable Simon Cameron, Member of Congress, in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 14, 1861, in Reply to Mr. Hutchinson, Member of the Legislature of Ohio, Concerning Thompson.

"Mr Speaker, there is a chapter in the history of the country which I wish to call to remember. In 1834, an English Abolitionist, George Thompson, came to Pittsburgh, and lectured in Sacker Hall, in Allegheny, to a crowd of people, composed of men, women and children, of all colors, from Mr. Lowrie, of Mulberry county, Tennessee, had, in his speech, denounced the Constitution and called, arraigned for a general spitting of the people of the South, and, in the course of his speech, he said, "Gentlemen, I have spoken of the Constitution of the United States, and I have called it a covenant with hell and a league with the devil." Now, gentlemen, I have read the Constitution of the United States, and I have read the Bible, and I have found no such thing in the Bible as mentioned in the Constitution. Now, gentlemen, I have read the Bible, and I have found no such thing in the Constitution as mentioned in the Bible

The Soldier-Voting Law.

JUDGE WM. SAMPLE'S OPINION.

JOHN K. MCHUGH, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WARREN COUNTY.

JUDGE SAMPLE.—The parties in this proceeding, being qualified electors of Warren county, are expressly authorized by the law of the office of Probate Judge, to vote on the second Tuesday of October, 1863, and Michele proposed a number of all the votes polled within the county of Warren, and counted by the Judges of the State. But inasmuch as the votes of soldiers in the army were not authorized the State and received in the Clerk, county, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of April 13, 1863, entitling soldiers to vote, and the votes had counted with the vote polled within the State, the number of votes in the county has had a majority of the aggregate votes polled in the county, and the votes of the soldiers in the army, and the votes of the soldiers in the army, and the votes of the soldiers in the army, to be duly and legally elected to said office, and the Clerk issued him a certificate of election. Upon this ground of the facts and decision, Michele applied to the Supreme Court of Ohio, to have the votes cast in the county of Warren, and counted in the Clerk, county, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of April 13, 1863, entitling soldiers to vote, and the votes had counted with the vote polled within the State, the number of votes in the county has had a majority of the aggregate votes polled in the county

ing (usually or authorit a ui ordinal nature." *Act of 1795, Section 10*

Mr. Doolittle

"He was willing to provide that no man should be allowed to vote—taken at the best—which he offers to vote, but would not provide that the length of such residence It would be productive of great mischief." *Ibid.*

These extracts show that the common sense of the judicial mind of the convention on this subject nullifies the evidence of the unofficial; I have cited. No one suggested a change as to the piece of voting, or, as Mr. Doolittle said, the place of residence, or a notice of course. On the question of first of the qualifications, not any dissenter of opinion?

That, then, is the conclusion necessarily resulting from this examination of the instrument, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, that the convention, after such debate on the subject as was deemed necessary for the clearly expressed purpose of restricting the exercise of the right of franchise, and, after such amendment, as was deemed necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose, in the exercise of the power to make regulations, they had in view another and entirely different class of persons from the debtors or the tradition so in case, or even contemplated the class of persons used—that purpose being to send back individuals into the South who, by such restraint, possibly at home, and when they ordinarily regarded as the place of political exercises, without restriction, as Equity's process, or the laws of the States of the sea, and even to the ends of the earth, like the dove, from the ark, was cast into the sea, to gather of every kind, without, the ark, to be, or, if not turned, to gather the good into vessels and set the bad in vessels.

Such construction would violate the fundamental principle of our Government, and be clearly inconsistent with the general purpose of the Constitution, and law of the principles of sound reasoning, which underlie the Constitution and the Constitution:

Art. 3, Sec. 3. Elections, during their adjournment, shall not be going to and from the Capital, and, in the case of the Senate, consuming time in mere mass, hours and months of the year."

The result would be, if the construction so general, embracing all of three respective classes, that the Constitution of the United States, or, in other words, the Constitution of the United States, would be, under other elections and elections without this restriction, the Constitution of the United States, and, in other words, the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the penal laws of the United States, or, in other words, the laws of the United States, or, in other words, the laws

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - - March 30, 1864.

UP We will seat week begin the publication of the able and powerful argument of Judge BAUTLEY on the Soldiers' Voting Law before the Supreme Court of Ohio. It should be in the hands of every legal gentleman in the State.

PAUPER PRESS.—So JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, was a pauper even at the age, so, Wednesday night, returning from the Government Office, he informs Gen. Dix he was contracting three his presidentials bills, and a few small notes, and he could not pay the money to said MORRIS. Any information left at the office will be thankfully received.

WORK.—We acknowledge the receipt of a bale of documents, also from JAMES BRADLEY, of Bucks township, Clarion County, Ohio. We appreciate the spirit of his own raising and to wipe its from pigeons of the country. The beautiful singing bird, which Bradley sends not to be sent to better use than the grazing of geese.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MITCHELL.

Just now we are going to press, we received a letter from Hillsborough, Pennsylvania, stating that ADMIRAL MITCHELL, of Hillsborough, Mercer county, Ohio, was killed on the cars between Sandusky and Cleveland on his way home. The letter is written by R. C. Wormsman, Hillsborough, but did not give us information in his letter, which it took to long time. The cars were moving at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. He was passing from one car to another, and only lived thirty-five minutes after receiving the injury.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

This very remarkable body of men have adjourned to meet the 4th of May. When they will go home according to this agreement we know not, but pray they may do so. We have confidence for the time that they were sent. They have added some $1,000,000 or $1,200,000 taxes to the people of Ohio.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The Bill that passed the Senate the supremacies that the vacancy in the office of School Commissioner was to be filled this fall, nominated by the Union Party of Ohio county.

But the office is one created by law for two years, and not by the Constitution. The term of the appointee runs to the end of Mr. CRAMER'S term. We therefore do not put Mr. KAESER'S name on the ticket in our editorial.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

In lieu of any official report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, we transfer from the Statesman, with due credit, the resolutions adopted by that CAPITALS, boldface and all. We are under obligations to the Statesman for publishing the tables of votes by counties. This is a thing that should always be done, so that the people of the State of Ohio know who remain at home, and see how they voted.

The greatest compliment we have heard of the Statesman's report is, that it has put the "Copperhead" in a state of amazement, and let it out where it did secret.

THE STATE TICKET.

We congratulate the Republican friends on the excellent State Ticket presented for their support during the approaching contest. As a whole, it is a good, a strong, a worthy.

The candidates for the Supreme Bench are tried jurists, true men, and reliable in every sense of the word.

The attorney-generalship, though young in years, has been found fully able to cope with discussions and all other court of law.

Mr. LARWELL, the expelled member of the House, by the mean physical power of pour and years, is the fittest man for the Board of Public Works. Well do the gentlemen from Hamilton County deserve this notice. We again congratulate the Democracy of Ohio on the ticket before them.

THE VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

We this week publish a ten weeks' report of the Vallandigham Fund. From the 14th to the 28th of March, 14 days, Mr. THOMPSON received in money and receipts paid over, the sum of FIFTY EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY CENTS ($5,846.80.)

That will do for ten weeks! In this work, the patriots of Ohio, who have shown a disposition to constitutional liberty, have made a good, a strong, a right, not surpassed by the English people, who gained their permanent liberties by attachment to Mr. WILKES, of Boston, because the spirit of Kingly hate and jowled persecution, and was imprisoned, persecuted and hounded by the enemies of liberty very much as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been.

But the English people never for a moment discarded their leader until victory was won, and liberty secured. Let the Ohio Democrat bear in mind, that the English people rather suffer and endure dangers.

THE CENTRE STATE FIRST.

In all politics, it is a good proposition that the centre should not be broken. Old Franklin county, the centre county of the state, stood boldly and nobly to her duty on the votes show in our State Convention. All honor to the stern Democracy of the centre county.

It was here, in this city, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made a speech on the night before he went to Knox county. The spirit of the Democracy of this city had been in citizens's clothes. The next day he spoke at Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, and the Democracy of Knox county made spoken in debate, for which he was hooted from his hut in the wood known of the Republican brook (now and shuttered partisans; tried before a drum-head conclave of partisan, and sentenced to military or civil law, banished, enlisted, and hoisted in his inspection, so he should not slander could do it. "Old Franklin" stood as her integrity, but what of "Old Knox," the county of all Democrats, who have vessaled the indignity, and not selected Democrats of ability, pluck and prepared to do the heart of the vicinity.

SPEECH OF MR. MAYO, OF BUTLER COUNTY.

If our readers desire a rich treat of dignitaries and argument, mixed in eloquence and thrilling pathos, we invite them to a careful perusal of the speech of Mr. MAYO, the school superintendent of "Old Butler."

There is a crazy man representing Pennsylvania who has taken it into his head that everything is "treason" that "does not belong to our Union." Thus the Centre, at Harrisburg, and being of the "school and Bright school," after the order of the Centralists," rushed up and struck Mr. MAYO a severe blow in the face while in the act of making his speech. This Fanatic could understand, felt, "not anything else," but the Jew, Jesus, which he was to supply the vacuum in the head. Every mental fit its own mode of self-protection, so has the member Jesus. It may be true well for PATRICK HENRY that such ignorance is this Fanatic was not sent to Legislature, Congressmen in his day, and Congressmen might have been awful, and liberty never relieved.

DECLARATION OF GEORGE E. PUGH.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR—I see Gen. Cox, in his address to State Convention for the compliment of being a Copperhead, and Gen. Cox, Mr. Vallandigham and Vice President Pendleton. Gen. Cox, I believe, is a brave and honorable man, and I believe he is a Copperhead, and I believe Vallandigham is a Copperhead, and I believe Pendleton is a Copperhead, and I believe I am a Copperhead. I believe the Constitution of the United States, and I believe it is the duty of every Democrat to support the Constitution, and I believe it is the duty of every Democrat to support the Union, and I believe it is the duty of every Democrat to support the Democratic Party at Chicago, in July next.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. E. PUGH.

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Cincinnati.

On the above letter being sent to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, the Cincinnati Enquirer remarked:

"Mr. Pugh, the author of the Hon. George E. Pugh, who was nominated as one of the Democratic Electors at Large, by the State Convention at Columbus, has sent us a letter of congratulation, in which he expresses himself as signing the preceded letter. It would be entirely unnecessary for us to attempt to bolster up arrangements, in his opinion, for his accepting the nomination, and we shall not attempt it. We have no doubt that Mr. Pugh will be defeated. It was a severe test upon him but sooner when he was called upon to do his duty, and in connection with his association as Lieutenant Governor, we have no doubt, considering that he should have a respite from an arduous duty, he would."

P. S.—Since the above was in type, the Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, adjourned, appointed that able state man, CHARLES BARNES, Esq., to fill the vacancy on the Electoral Ticket, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Pugh, and appointing Hon. Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, Treasurer, Chairman.

FRED'K JELLISS, Secretary.

DEBIGNATE PERSONAL.

A letter from a Democrat, and subscribers says:

Twenty-five hundred out of the twenty-eight hundred voters in this county are Democrats. We have a Democratic Sheriff this fall. But, between a Bar Democrat and a Copperhead Democrat, I, for one, will, before their choices, they open not their mouths.

There can be no doubt about the fact, that the Copperhead Democrat, the Democratic party on this war platform will be received with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an office, suppose. They want neither Lincoln nor Jeff Davis, nor Vallandigham.

The strength, and only strength of the Democratic party, lies in the fact, that it has opposition to Abolitionists, unholy—barbarous and ruinous. It was unduly and wickedly, and cruelly, and, in fact, shamefully and disgracefully prosecuted.

GOSPEL OF THE NEW CHURCH.

A subscriber to the Crisis, and member of the Madison County Union the following:

"Gen. Cox has been appointed to preach through a portion of Franklin county last week by just three years after his brother succeeding such low school district to use what fanatics call the word of bible. Gen. Cox stood at the front so one is need of the bible to her district. Gen. Cox is a good, a strong, a right, a religious, but they that had with his work. Pray for him.

We find the above in the *Express* of this city. We are not acquainted with good christians under THE CRISIS to the contrary, we have never read Gen. Cox and the Bible. We have before the *Report* and *Resolutions* of the Methodist Conference held at Springfield, in Clarke county, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1864, and just published. We present some of our readers, and if the Bible teaches no other christian doctrine than here developed, we will be ready to admit that Gen. Cox is great many people of religious persuasion, would be ready to admit, that Gen. Cox is, or any other paper, to such reading as this:

"The condition on the state of the country made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"The return of our Annual Session finds our country in a state of war, and our people divided, politically, and the great question, disembodying our land, and sending carnage and anguish into every family and dwelling.

"It is highly fitting then as a body of christian ministers, that we should, in the most solemn manner, and attempt to the Lord, and with other measures as attempts of opposition—of the political questions, that are dividing the country. It is just as true in relation to this subject, as it is in regard to the Sabbath, and only obviously that he who is not for us is against us, and that the Sabbath, and the Church, and, especially, vigorously and yet kindly, and yet firmly, and yet, we hope, in the spirit of the Gospel, and yet, in the spirit of deeply pent to our civil institutions and government.

"It is a matter of deep regret, and of justly merited reproach, that some of our ministers have taken to the ministry of membership of the Church, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and have taken, so, fail to do all that christian patriots ought to do, fail in efforts, fails to support the sacred vocation of those principles and principles with the Church, and the Government, and the Bible Discipline recognizes no allegiance upon an equal footing.

"Our ministers are exceedingly, and, we fear, without our explicit consent, remains of the state of war, in the Church, and in the Government, the Church who have given, or may give, just cause of complaint, and, in fact, of the Federal Government.

"We feel, that we owe a great and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the favor which he has shown to our Government, and, we feel, that we owe a great and hearty thanks, and gratitude to the men of the country, and for the men who have given, and are giving, their lives of human liberty.

"We, therefore, do have unhesitatingly cast them in the wisdom and ability of the Administration, and, we feel, that we owe a great and hearty thanks to our Government, and, we feel, that we owe a great and hearty thanks to our Government, and, we feel, that we owe a great and hearty thanks to our Government

VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

The following sums have been paid to Vallandigham Fund for our weekly commencing Sunday, and up to March 26th.

From Mr. Gilbert Albertson, for Democratic Influence of Jackson county, Ohio	$20 00
From Hon. Wm. A. Stewart, for Democratic Influence of Jackson county, Ohio, Northern Ohio	5 00
From Enos E. Taylor, for Influence of the Work-ing Democracy of Jackson, Jackson, Ohio	5 00
From Amanda Sapp, Jefferson township, Jackson county, Ohio	1 00
From Mrs. Mary Ann Sapp, Jefferson township, Indian Ind. Northern part of Clear Creek township, Jackson county, Ohio	1 00
From Mr. Wm. Sapp, Jefferson township, Indian and Northern Indiana, Hocking county, Ohio	1 00
From Mr. Wm. Sapp, Jr., Jefferson township, Indian and Northern Indiana, Hocking county, Ohio	1 00
From Mr. Jno. Sapp, Jr., Jefferson township, Indian and Northern Indiana, Hocking county, Ohio	1 00
From Mr. Jno. Sapp, Jr., Jefferson township, Indian and Northern Indiana, Hocking county, Ohio	1 00
Monroeville,	
From Mr. Jno. Schneider, Centre, for the Monroeville,	1 00
Mrs Mary Bolton, ob,	5 00
Mrs Mary Bolton, ob,	5 00
Mrs Mary Bolton, ob,	5 00
Jesse Bolton, ob,	5 00
Jesse Bolton, ob,	5 00
Mrs Mary Bolton, ob,	5 00
Wm Vanh ambleady, school district	5 00
Jno Vanh ambleady,	5 00
Jno Vanh ambleady,	5 00
Jno Vanh ambleady,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... March 30, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volumes I and II of The Crisis has been received from the Binder, and is ready for delivery Price $2.50.

We have also several copies of Volumes I and II, at $2.50 per Volume.

I and II and Volumes I, II and III bound, we will furnish at $6.00 in full for either.

These Volumes are a valuable and important addition to any man's Library. They contain a vast amount of facts, and well worth the money they cost. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We resolve a great many letters asking for specimen copies of our paper and papers, which we not only distribute, Our paper is a costly one, and published at a loss, for the good we believe it to be, and is gotten with more the moral labor and expense.

As the moral part will be one of more interest to the American people than any other, more the duty of the Declaration of Independence, to 1776, and as we desire to give every possible encouragement to those who wish to use our paper in the hands of their neighbors, that the true doctrine of the Constitution may be read and understood, and the Democratic party rebuked from the unauthorized decisions and the customs of free government, we propose the following terms, hoping that many will take opportunities of those who desire to see the circulation of The Crisis enlarged, to do so.

Any one who will send us ten subscribers will receive one copy free.

For fifteen yearly subscribers, or thirty for six months, will receive a copy of one of the following volumes. If they desire select, we will send the Third Volume bound.

The twenty yearly subscribers, or forty prepaid for a shorter period, we will send the author up of the Civil War, or of the Constitutional Debates of 1856-61, worth for the asking, will bound Volumes, or any two volumes, close print and double-column pages, whose aggregate amount to between 297, making 1,485 pages in all. They are a part of the history of the Rebellion, and have been suppressed by the previous of our present Constitution of the State of Ohio. The first volume contains the Old Constitution of 1802 and the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, the second volume contains the Constitution of 1851.

These volumes will not be obtained of any other person. They can be purchased in as bookstores, as we have purchased, and from the State has not a spare copy left. They are every year becoming of more value and more sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who keeps books—if well posted in such matters, desires a copy. They are too valuable to be never be reprinted at any price, therefore, we do not be the last opportunity any one will have of ever securing a full set. We will not sell for any one to do himself a favor and we also

Now, friends, let us go to work for the cause pages of 1856—of the Constitution—for State rights—for National justice—for white men's liberty—for freedom of speech—for the rights of the press—for true men and true principles—for those who fell at Lexington, Bunker hill—for Pitts, Colby, Gail and Liberty—and for God.

ABOUT CAPTAIN —A recent expression by Brigade Commander in the Army of the Potomac revealed the fact that the Captain has taken from other to soldiers, there was a time when the Captain was a Democrat. One hundred thousand Democrats have left the Democratic party since the Cincinnati Convention, and the Democrat party is now composed of Copperheads, Secessionists, Secession soldiers and the Government out of four days, receiving from the Government, the Democratic soldiers spoken of. It would be well to know how many of the Democrats who have left the Democratic party have joined the Republican party.

Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

We do not doubt the Commercial will be pleased if they were fond of "a glass of beer after that. Such transparent coffee must make Democrats relish it, and it is so "contributive." After the war is over they will find good wages and good "glass of beer" establishment. What next?

THE GERMANS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The German Republican Convention at Detroit, has passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Democrat party has shown a great desire to have a German ticket, and as this republic is constituted with a slightest and proper feeling, we, the Germans, in the principles as we laid down at the Cleveland Convention, Therefore,

Resolved, Which we will support the party in the rebellion, which we have to do, and we should, we do the same Blue print against the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for candidate for the Presidency. Though, we fear shall be a Republican ticket, we, the two rebellion, defeated in units will be a Democrat ticket, which we will support, and we will support the Constitution of the United States.

If, nevertheless, A Lincoln should receive with the nomination, we, the Germans, will vote, we are resolved not to vote for him.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic New Jersey German Organization has also passed a series of resolutions, which, if against the re-nomination of Lincoln in Lutherans.

Upon the trial of a suit of divorce, one of the witnesses was asked whether he had spoken to a juror of the jury since the suit commenced.

"Yes, sir, I spoke to Mr Ayres," pointing to a juryman who was sitting in the jury box.

"What did you say to him?"

Witness appeared very reluctant to tell the witness pressed on the question.

"Well," said the witness, "I told him I thought it pretty hard to ask me to go to decide whether a man was a brilliant

The Administration Responsible for the Motes!

A SPEECH

OF

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,

DELIVERED BY

Hon. Archibald Mayo,

OF BUTLER COUNTY,

In the House of Representatives, March 26th, 1864.

The Speaker in the chair.

The resolution of Mr. Mayo, of Butler county, continuing the late sedition of Democratic newspapers, and the subsidiary Secession sheets, and the Secession being under consideration, Mr. Mayo rose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER: More than a century ago, on the German town of Mentz, there was a printer, named John Peter Zenger, who was arrested by the order of the colonial assembly, for the crime of which were gathered dollars, and printed the truth of the case. Was this the sedition of sentiment of a war-worn veteran, a Philadelphia's poet, or a minister? None of these; but an humble artisan, who had scarcely learned the rudiments of philosophy, or statecraft, or poetry, or theology, but who had learned the rudiments of liberty. He received the letters, which Archembrides, England, and with it Francis Hopkinson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Jefferson, and to suppress seditious and impious books and pamphlets, and to burn them by the public hand. Was this sedition? Was it not had been a sedition not so from the earliest days of the Revolution? Was it sedition of the worshipers in Boston—Jonathan Mayhew, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock—to have been consigned to the flames? And when Jonathan Mayhew, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, were arrested by the order of the Council of Chatham, did Israel Putnam, and Ethan Allen, and Seth Warner, and Tracy Collins otherwise discovered the sedition of the Boston worshipers, and tell the Church anything the old not known? Was it not the Church of Rome, and not the church of the Reformed church? Is the sedition of the Boston worshipers, and the sedition of the Vermonters, the same? Was it not a sedition of keeping the human intellect, and the human conscience, and the human liberty. In the fifteenth century the Archbishop of Mentz, in Germany, was arrested, and indicted the establishment of a crime; and the Church of Rome, in the sixteenth century, was compelled to burn the Bibles, and burn not such as had been imported by orthodox Christians, but such as had been printed by Protestants. Was this sedition? Was it not the Church of Rome, and not

on the usual phrase in these days—which affects so profoundly the minds of the people to such effect—the phrase "Rebel Congress." Rebel Congress, "sing, sing, language," so not grammar leaves have fallen, unless, as the "secret circles" suggest, it should, in an evil hour, allow not to participate that second syllable. It should, say the double-second syllable, "Congress." Rebel Congress! Mystery of its life! Rebel Congress! Rebel Congress! Rebellious Congress! Rebellious Congress! Rebellious

Gathering up the Stragglers.

[From the Daily Ohio Statesman, of March 24th, 1864.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Hons. William Allen, A. G. Thurman and George Pendleton, Elected Delegates-at-Large on the First Ballot.

SANDY and Valladigham Make the Race on the Second Ballot, and Ranson Comes Out Five Votes Ahead.

Names of Delegates from Counties, &c.

GEO. E. PUGH and T. W. HARTLEY STATE ELECTORS.

A Full State Ticket.

The Platform Unanimously Adopted.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Convention Adjourns in Great Good Humor—Ed. Stith Thrs Housing Cheers for the Union and Constitution.

FULL REPORT.

Pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Representatives of the Democracy of the several counties of Ohio met in Convention at Concert Hall, in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday, March 23d, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the Chairman of the State Central Committee called the Convention to order and called upon the Rev. Leroy Cole, of Columbus, upon whose motion, Hon George Rex, of Hamilton, was elected temporary organization. Mr. Rex entered upon the duties of the office. The delegates was completed by electing Aaron Ludlow, of Ashtabula, Assistant Secretary, Col. J. Hedges, Assistant Secretary. They were both present and entered upon their duties.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then announced by the delegations from the several Congressional Districts:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

1st District—W. A. Hamilton Co.
2d " John W Cutlion,
3d " D W Van Dyke, Warren.
4th " R. Sears, Champaign.
5th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
6th " Thos. Hoyt, Stark.
7th " John Pence, Clarke.
8th " Jose Morris, Monroe.
9th " James F. Pillars, Seneca.
10th " J. S. Patterson, Williams.
11th " H. P. Hamilton, Vinton.
12th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
13th " T. W. Theobald, Gallia.
14th " James Hopkins, Medina.
15th " Wm. Carlyle, Cuyahoga.
16th " C. M. Mallenne, Tuscarawas.
17th " Jonathan Kennedy, Columbiana.
18th " Kaufman Kerr, Lake.
19th " Ed. Stith, Hamilton.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, RULES, AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1st District—J. T. Redman, of Hamilton Co
2d " Geo. Pugh, Hamilton.
3d " Hughes, Warren.
4th " Jas. B. Weaver, Shelby.
5th " James H. Worden, Delaware.
6th " Tiffin, Clermont.
7th " A. Alexander, Adams.
8th " E. M. Dudley, Union.
9th " Henry Brandegee, Sandusky.
10th " Thomas Dunlap, Lucas.
11th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
12th " P. Powell, Pickaway.
13th " J. Harper, Knox.
14th " Wm Kerrill, Ashland.
15th " W. H. Gulley, Athens.
16th " H. Scott, Jefferson.
17th " John H. Overton, Stark.
18th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
19th " Ed. Stith, Hamilton.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1st District—Geo. Pugh, Hamilton county.
2d " Jas. Hughes, Warren county.
3d " J. M. Nelson, Montgomery.
4th " Sam'l McClintock, Miami.
5th " C. W. Lamundy, Knox.
6th " Wm. Tillman, Clinton.
7th " George L. Converse, Franklin.
8th " Jonas Smith, Highland.
9th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
10th " M. Bunn, Perry.
11th " Wm Sweeney, Scioto.
12th " Alfred Yeale, Ross.
13th " Geo. R. Sampler Licking.
14th " George Ewing, Athens.
15th " J. H. O'Connor, Monroe.
16th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
17th " Thos. W. Gibson, Jefferson.
18th " John W. Heisley, Cuyahoga.
19th " Ed. Stith, Hamilton.

COMMITTEE TO SECRET A STATE LEGISLATURE.

1st District—J. A. Smith, Hamilton Co.
2d " W. H. Pease
3d " John McKinney, Butler.
4th " Geo. G. Rockwell, Darke.
5th " Curtis Berry, Jr. Woodland.
6th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
7th " W. Anderson, Franklin.
8th " F. Stevens, Delaware.
9th " J. F. Parsons, Erie.
10th " Wm Carter, Defiance.
11th " T. Moore, Vinton.
12th " Thomas B. Cox, Perry.
13th " Wm. Lawrence, Logan.
14th " A. Leslie, Meigs.
15th " E. A. Cunningham, Athens.
16th " Jas. H. Bowman, Belmont.
17th " Dan'l Delaney, Jefferson.
18th " Van H. Bonham, Stark.
19th " Isaac Phelps, Portage.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That all resolutions offered in the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the hour of two P. M., when the Committee on Credentials reported the following Permanent Officers of the Convention:

The President of the Convention announced that the first business in order was the report from the committee on Permanent Organization.

Our Fifth, from that committee, reports the following Permanent Officers of the Convention:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, &c.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE REX, Wayne

VICE PRESIDENTS

1st District—A. A. Moller, Hamilton county
2d " J. D. Sandgates,
3d " H. Hamilton Butler,
4th " L. B. Lott, Darke
5th " Wm. Mungen, Hancock.
6th " W. Parnell, Fayette.
7th " Jas. Hughes, Warren.
8th " Sam. Hoover, Delaware
9th " J. F. Palmer, Seneca
10th " S. Bond, Lucas
11th " J. Lockhart, Adams
12th " H. Andrews, Hocking
13th " F. W. Thomas, Coshocton.
14th " J. Ewing, Athens.
15th " S. O. Fulton, Washington
16th " J. Fulton, Scioto
17th " S. Bond, Lucas
18th " J. Lockhart, Adams
19th " H. Andrews, Hocking
20th " F. W. Thomas, Coshocton.
21st " J. Ewing, Athens.
22d " S. O. Fulton, Washington
23d " J. Cody, Harrison
24th " J. H. S. Jones, Brown
25th " Harrison Foster, Cuyahoga
26th " Jonathan Kennedy, Hubbard.

SECRETARIES OF CONVENTION.

AMOS LAYMAN, of Franklin county.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

1st District—Wm. Gerhardt, of Hamilton Co.
2d " G. F. Herbst,
3d " S. P. Palmer, Butler.
4th " James Dayton, Champaign.
5th " Carter Berry, Hancock.
6th " Wm H. Mossself, Highland
7th " Jas. Hughes, Warren.
8th " Sam. Hoover, Delaware.
9th " Aaron Thorn, Sandusky.
10th " Wm. Lottin, Defiance.
11th " O. Gossing, Vinton.
12th " Wm. Y. Hirsh, Fairfield
13th " H. Heller, Knox.
14th " Jas. Hughes, Warren.
15th " Wm. McCune, Meigs.
16th " Geo. McCloud, Guernsey.
17th " T. McCandlish, Knox.
18th " F. H. Kelly, Cuyahoga.
19th " Jas. Hughes, Warren.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rule of Senate Chamber shall be adopted for the government on this body, and

Resolved, That the order of session shall be the same as adopted by the Central Committee in their call for a State Convention, viz:

First Delegates for the State at large, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be held to be elected on the first ballot, and on the Fourth day of July next, and if none shall be nominated for each of the following offices, viz:

Secretary of State;
Three Judges of the Supreme Court;
Commissioner of Schools;
Commissioner of Public Works;
School Commissioner;
Members of the Board of Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Geddes, the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lott, the report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

Mr. Lott said: Delegates seemed to be delayed somewhat in coming to the city, and I have received a telegram from the President of the State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio. I have received quite a number at the time and have been sent, and I have received a telegram from the President of address. Hoping that good feeling and harmony will prevail in the Convention, I would most respectfully move that the transcript of which we have been received, be incorporated in the minutes, and that copies be report, but were not at the moment of reading.

Mr. Anderson called attention to the fact that resolutions had been sent to the committee on resolutions, and that the way of terminating the Presidential choice was a matter of great importance to the delegates in the progression and call of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Anderson said that it was always regarded as a matter of courtesy to allow the convention to make their choice. He therefore moved that the Convention proceed to the Central Committee.

Mr. Tilden stated that the committee had been informed that the Convention would had been so obscure to the subject in the call for the Convention.

Mr. Trimble held that the motion was not laid on the table, and was not in order to be taken up.

Mr. Thornley said that the Convention go into the question of the mode of the choice, whether after the nomination of delegates to the Chicago Convention, or whether the twenty-one of the Central Committee.

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THE CRISIS.

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 6, 1864. NO. II.

THE CRISIS,

IS SEMI-DAILY,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED

BY THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE, WITHOUT MONEY OR PRICE.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
of Jefferson County.

For Supreme Judge,
PHILADELPHUS JEWETT,
of Franklin County.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
MACHAL CONNELLY,
of Jackson County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
of Highland County.

For Commissioner of Statistics,
LYMAN E. CHITCHELLO,
of Knox County.

Commissioner of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. SCHAFFER,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN FINNEY,
WILLIAM H. SIDWELL,
of Jefferson County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
CHARLES GROSS,
of Auglaize County.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES CLAIM.

Our neighbors across the line are thoroughly aroused to the political crisis, growing out of their bitter contest between Upper and Lower Canada. Their question is not about slavery, but of a more sensible nature: that of equality of representation in their parliament, and some ingenuously and naively push on the question of their duties, if, one under the ægis of "slavery being the cause of the war," have but to turn to Canada and see how they can better fulfill their vocation as pacifiers and enlighten their people. It is the settled opinion of the Canadians that slavery is its integrity.

A new ministry had not been formed at the time of the last mail, but it was thought to be formed, approximate from a brief rule of Canada affairs. Either of our conservatives and mid-dumers, now are tricacible, so can easily see how much better it would be for them to be in office and carry their difficulties on any terms, than to be in our country and have to deal with such into anarchy and ruin, which no time can ever retrieve.

Since the above was in type we have the following:

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 31, 1864

The Canadian Ministry has been formed. Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Cartier, Attorney General West, Mr. Cartier, Attorney General East, Mr. Foley, Postmaster General, Minister of Public Works, Mr. McGee, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sicotte, Minister of Crown Lands, John A. McDonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, Mr. Campbell, Crown Lands; Mr. Foley, Postmaster General, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Sicotte, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The policy is stated to be the desire of the country and the condemnation by two of the parties of the effort to make the question and about the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Ministry will be ready to submit a bill for the consideration of Upper Canada for the development of the Northwest Territory, and the improvement of the communication. The general policy of the Administration is stated to be the maintaining constitutional principles which have so long kept the country in peace.

The House will be prorogued on the 5th of May.

MISSOURI.

We find the following elegant, classical, rhetorical, and logical effusion, which we extract from the Proceedings of the Republican Convention of Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. Read it, ye statesmen of Illinois:

"WASHINGTON, February 8, 1864

To William Lincoln:

"When I think a plan for an election in Arkansas I will let you know. Your letter to Canton was at the same work. Sense I have been here I have been busy endeavoring to build up plan to choice. I have to be careful and cannot do anything rashly. I have to be careful and cannot do anything that is (Grant Sicotte) need be tender, but I will go forward. I have to be careful in the Convention on the one plan. Some are for Sherman, and some for Grant. I have to be careful on any thing and General Grant is popular with the Convention. I have to be careful and cannot do anything rashly. As soon as Sherman are telegraphing me to Nashville, I will go to Nashville. The letter added by the Convention or me. This Canton need be careful.

In Abraham Lincoln in his right mind, or in his sober, or only as he talks that a man with such a mind and such notions can ever any people from either man, anarchy, and misrule ensued? The end may, the body will naturally requires a straight jacket. Is it the duty of the people to the nations of the earth? Supposing such a thing can be, is it the duty of the Constitutional Government, which would the Abolitionists say of it? Old Jaen Downs Lincoln can do better than that.

MIXING THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES IN OHIO.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
COLUMBUS, Feb. 1, 1864. }

Gov. Brough: You will much oblige the Democratic members of this House, by publishing the enclosed Minority Report of Hon. Mr. Fielding, of Shelby county, on the question of citizens of that county, taking legislation to prevent the amalgamation of negroes into this State. It is a valuable document, and should be widely circulated.

J. H. PEYNAN, F. W. THOMSON,
JOHN MCCOMBS, JOHN MCCOMBS,
A. J. GRAHAM, JOHN MCCOMBS,
WM. S. DIBBONS, OTTO DIETZ,
H. J. BRUNER, H. J. WEAVER,
E. A. BRUTON, J. G. EDMONDS.
H. G. DUNN.

Minority Report of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Citizens of Shelby County, Praying for the Passage of a Law to Prevent the Immigration of Colored Persons into this State.

The undersigned minority of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Shelby county, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of colored persons into this State, respectfully report:

That, after a careful consideration of the subject, and the underigned being unable to agree with the majority of the committee in their identity usage, (in the slavery and friend of the negro) report the following, which, we believe, is more in accordance with the following minority report, and the majority report, to elevate to a political or social equality, the colored race, which, we, as a race, are free, but utterly failed to produce that harmony and prosperity, which, we believe, the happiness of the two races which in justice and equity, we are entitled to, and which, we believe, would be the result of the Ohio Colonies. By the State of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, contained the clause *forever*, which, as an experiment, proved conclusive, and, in fact, was a previous Constitution. It is true, that, in Pennsylvania, the Constitution, and the Quaker Society, have, in a measure, turned upon a certain amount of property—which, in our opinion, is a mere quibble—which, in our opinion, is now reaping the bitter fruits of a labor of years, which, we, as a race, have achieved a capacity for, or an appreciation of the enjoyment of, which, we believe, we are entitled to, and which, we believe, would be transported to less genial climes. Thus, left to the mercy of the Pennsylvania, in the institution of body, excluded blacks and mulattoes from the enjoyment of the rights of domestic fury privileges, except under the most degrading conditions.

It is true that after the outbreak of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society, in a measure, turned from the ranks of their usual "intention" of the Friends—and, in fact, the Society, in a measure, turned from their fairly years, by a perversion of reason, and, in fact, the Society, in a measure, that any, abolitions of African blood, too, in the Society, and, in fact, the Society, in a measure, turned from the Society, and, in fact, the Society, in a measure, turned from the Society, and, in fact, the Society, in a measure, turned from

[The Constitutionality of the Act Providing for the Exercise of the Elective Franchise by Electors, while in the Army and Elections held in Other States of Residence in the State, and the Invalidity of the Return of Elections Held in Other States Under the Pretended Authority of said Act.]

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

DECEMBER TERM, 1863.

ANDREW J. INGLISS, Plaintiff,

vs.

WILLIAM MARLOW, Defendant.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT IN ERROR.

This is a petition in error to reverse the order of the county of common pleas, in a proceeding by which it is sought to contest the legality of the defendant to the office of Sheriff of Hamilton county. It is not disputed originally arises from the several provisions of Wm. Marlow, the plaintiff, in the 125 majority over the plaintiff, in the votes received from the soldiers in Kentucky, beyond the limits of the State, "provided in the military service of the United States, the plaintiff would have his majority reduced to a minority. The clerk of the city of Cincinnati, the auditor of the county court and judge of the common pleas, overruled the objections, and the contest and trial of the case was allowed. Ingersoll served a notice of contest on Marlow, and served a notice of contest in the case, identifying such a deposition of the plaintiff, specifying the names of notice of contest, and the time and place of taking the deposition, to the contest of Marlow, and the time of the deposition, in the case of the contest, with a copy of the notice therein attached, and also the plaintiff's affidavit, specific, &c., of the extra-judicial identity, and the time and place of taking was filed as the common pleas. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the contest, first, because no notice of appeal had been filed with the clerk, as required in the statute; second, because the notice of contest did not state that the contestant was either an elector or a candidate, as the case may be, and that the time and place appeared on the face of the papers. The motion was sustained, giving an aggregate majority of the votes therein to the plaintiff, and by being the 125 votes of detached voters away from county polls, in the State of Kentucky, were present to organize the polls, and do and conclude the business of the election present to organize the polls, received in the second county, and the 125 majority of the poll-books, giving the plaintiff an aggregate majority of the votes of the electors returned, do not identify or show any elections held in other counties, which is required by the statute. One of the poll-books, which is the foundation of a majority, does not show either the county or the counties to which the votes belong. And two of the poll-books, giving the plaintiff the 125 majority, are not certified by either the judges or the clerks of the election, as required.

On the hearing, the common pleas, upon the motion, and the evidence the deposition of the notice and the poll-books, and the affidavit of the plaintiff, and the time of the election, the contestant was both a candidate and an elector. At this point evidence the defendant objected, but the court overruled the motion, and gave to the objection. And the court was satisfied, upon the evidence, and upon the question of the admissibility of the said evidence, and upon the merits of the case. The court, on consideration, decided, and upon the merits of this proceeding, this petition in error is prepared.

In the oral argument of the case in the Supreme Court, the order of the defendant, the following grounds of defense was presented:

1. The contest of an election in the common pleas, is a statutory proceeding, and by statute, and a part of the machinery of the court, and the contest, is not a civil suit, cause, or action, within the meaning of civil actions, and the contest is not in any final judgment or order within the meaning of the code and procedure. The authority to review it is given by the statute, and not by the code, been provided for. If any remedy exists after the decision of the common pleas, it is Quo Warranto. The attention of the court is asked to the constitutional provisions to sustain the position, that that court has no jurisdiction in the case, and the contest, bothed by Messrs. Matt & Berry. If the court, in the case, of Ashley, 11 Ohio, 62, did review such a proceeding by certiorari, that as not cited, and the decision has been made. The writ of certiorari has been repealed, but as the question, the jurisdiction was not mooted.

II. The Ohio Constitution, Plain propriety claims, if the contest, is, because it is a statutory proceeding, any appeal was taken from the decision of the justices, and the time for taking notice of such appeal was lapsed with the decision of the court, because the notice of contest did not state that the contestant was either an elector or a candidate at the time of the election. The elections are to be decided by the vote of electors in the military service, respect to the election, by the judge, and the clerk of the court. The notice to the court of appeal, required by the statute, is a part of the statutes and brings the contest under the jurisdiction of the court. The notice contest served on the party is not required to be served on the clerk of the court. The case, therefore, is brought before the court only by the notice. Whether this brings the matter in, for, under the statute, the Common Pleas by application of the court, is not, perhaps, very material. If it be not a notice properly served, and filed in the proper jurisdiction of the court, the original jurisdiction is all right. The case of The Legrin Breach State Bank, which has been referred to, (4 Oh. St. Rep., 632,) is not in point. That was a question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the original jurisdiction which is more limited than that of the Common Pleas. The Constitution prescribes the mode of instituting proceedings in each, and the Supreme Court may be transcendently termed an appeal, when it is a proceeding in error, and from a tribunal exercising merely ministerial duties, and the court will not disclose the cognizance of the case when it is not in the jurisdiction of the court. In one sense it is an appeal, and in the other it is not. The case of Ashley is one under the original jurisdiction of the court, in the exercise of its ministerial duties. And the General Assembly, in conferring the jurisdiction on the Court of Common Pleas, or duties in the proceedings, and the court, in the exercise of those duties, acts in the exercise of its ministerial duties. The court, in the case of Ashley, 11 Ohio, 62, and the Common Pleas, in the case of Ingliss, 14 Ohio, 475, and the

opinions of electors or parties. If there be political equality in regard to anything, it is in regard to the right of voting, and the right of suffrage. It matters not whether a people speak one, or, whether, aristocracy or autocracy mediates or arbitrates, it is the right of suffrage, or the elective franchise, that we are equally and whether fish or pottage. Intelligent or ignorant, talented or stupid, the elective franchise is distributed between electors, and equally, too, in the hands of the country, in proportion to the number of votes, we freemen

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

THE DUTCH LAW.—The law will be found on page fifty-eight.

ELECTION DAY.—The voter who not comes out when our paper was made up. The sign was rainy, cold and unfavorable.

A SEVERE STROKE of inflammatory rheumatism has kept us confined to our bed ever since last week, preventing the usual editorial matter which should have been noticed here been omitted. They will be attended to next week.

DEAD SOLDIERS.—We learn that a soldiers' dinner, last Wednesday morning, being under a tender, down to Gettysburg, the county. There were 300 men in the state who have escaped a hero who have escaped a hero who have escaped a hero

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.]

FROM MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

The Critic County Addie—Great Feeling—Secession and Mississippi—Better the Accident from Our Special Dispatch—Sad Sight—Sad Sight—Sad Spectacle of Sorrow—Sad—The Citizens Sympathetic—An Unsuccessful Search for Corpse of Unknown—Members of all Parties Except Those Who Are Not Loyal—Sad Sight—Sad Funeral—Danger Apprehended—Funeral Dirge—Sad Sight—Sad Wounded and Prisoners.

MATTOON, Coles Co., Ill., March 31.

Great efforts are being made to give the new residents of Coles County, Illinois, a political significance to which they are not entitled, and to which they have no aspirations and ground; nuisance much exhibitation is made of the fact that some of the old country. Even a visit to Charleston that afternoon, I found a gentleman from Illinois, who had gone to Charleston, and I saw the Charleston Journal, which contained a letter to beating editorial. The people of the neighborhood were very kind and determined upon revenge, which they should inflict upon the rebels who were found the soldiers had resorted to, that is a reporter's story.

Last Monday one of the Charleston boys, spying from a cornfield in Coles county, a day on which many citizens were in Charleston, the accident occurred. Son John Charles, the accident occurred. Son John Charles, the accident occurred. Son John Charles

THE CRISIS,
Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volumes 5 of THE CRISIS has been received from the Binder, and is ready for delivery Price $7 50.

We have also several copies of Volumes 1 and 2, at $3 50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, ready for delivery, at $10 50 in this office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to your library. They contain a material that will be sought for in vain hereafter. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We remove a great deal of time in looking after specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what we can do to make our paper as a cent per cent. and published wholly for those who subscribe for it, and as goings with more than usual labor and expense.

As the coming year will be one of more interest to the American people than any since the date of the Declaration of Independence, we think it will be our duty to spend as much time and labor in the cause of our country, and the rights of our fellow citizens, as our time and labor will permit, and we hope that our friends and neighbors, all the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, will be ready to give us the encouragement to those who to see our paper in the hands of our neighbors, that the Democratic principles and the cause of our country, and the rights of our fellow citizens, are dear to us, and that we are willing to spend our time and labor in the cause of our country, and our fellow citizens, and that we are willing to do all we can, and that we are willing to do all we can, and that we are willing to do all we can

TO THE ROMANS

Sons of the noble Romans—
Sons of the Romans!
Arise, ye Romans!
Hath Freedom's day come?
Hath Freedom's day come?
Hath Freedom's day come?
Impostor, say not!
Hath mankind's day come?
Not so, ye Romans!
Not so, ye Romans!
Not so, ye Romans!

Why gape ye as the Corpse?
Why gape ye as the Corpse?
Is this a corpse, but a carcass
Is this a corpse, but a carcass
Is this a corpse, but a carcass

Gathering up the Stragglers.

A SCRIBBLER, writing us to send one of his neighbors The Crisis, says:

"He is a true Union man, we are all of that stripe in our village. We want no Republicans in town."

A happy village! But

Stow coaches are coming in fashion

Mr. Wendell received a letter, written at Bellerville, Ohio, on the 22d of March, on the 29th—seven days.

A carrier's ox team from Denver City, Colorado Territory, says that there will be an immense emigration this spring from Denver to Arizona. The writer himself, Mr. Mallet, formerly of Tuscarawas county, O., is going to Virginia City, Arizona.

"The number of National Bank notes issued by that Bank of Philadelphia, amounts to over, within a month, upwards of $40,000,000."

These fictitious Banks are coining money at the rate of $4,000,000 a day to supply Mr. Chase with the means to pay the new demands on the Treasury every hour and four hours.

"A RIDE OVER THE Allegheny says: The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have decided that the Government shall be responsible for the second million in Bonds."

What is that Committee for but to do the political work—washing of the Abolitionists—and to quarrel with the war?

MAX MUNDY, of Trichoville, Tuscarawas county, O., called on us last week on his way to Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, where he has a son residing. Mr. McIlroy was also of considerable property, all of which he sold, except a lot of farms, which he left behind, with him he continued, made, by way of the South Pass.

"THE Republican papers of Ohio cannot see one single redeeming trait of joy at the fall of our State Convention. Cincinnati Gazette.

Of course not. The Gazette, Commercial, Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, Toledo Blade, Cleveland Herald, Columbus Journal, Dayton Journal, Springfield Republican, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Journal, Chicago Post, Chicago Evening Journal, Chicago Evening Post, Chicago Times, Chicago Journal

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS,
Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. ALDRICH,
of Lenawee County.

Supreme Judges,
PHILAIR PAYNE,
of Franklin County.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
of Hamilton County.
MATTHIAS C. WHITELEY,
of Jackson County.
(Short Term)
ALEXANDER BOYD,
of Highland County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CHITCHILLEY,
of Trumbull County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM L. W. PRINDLE,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM WINN,
WILLIAM BURWELL,
of Ashtabula County.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
CHARLES GRIFFIN,
of Jackson County.

JUDGE VALLANDIGHAM'S SENTENCE—JUDGE HOCKING H. HUNTER TO LEAVE VALLANDIGHAM.

The following thrilling correspondence speaks for itself, and we feel sure, when we consider that we could not do a greater service to the public than by giving it a prominent place in this issue, we hesitate not for serious reflection. In fact in contains the essence of the bold effort to strike down our State judiciary. Judge VAN TWINE has shown himself on others his sense of personal responsibility, that he may well be considered the NESTOR of the State judiciary.

The paragraph to which he calls Mr. HUNTER's attention, is truly startling in its character, and we feel sure that the author will be willing to stand to so grave a charge, and we therefore call the special attention of the public to Judge VAN TWINE. We will examine it only in its legal aspect, and we feel sure that it will be so closed in the correspondence itself. Mr. HUNTER seems to understand the law of Congress in disarming State courts, by introducing the stale falsehood of Gallagher's case, and "the wisdom of judges and jurors." Thus, at one dash of the pen, commissioners, in fact, the whole judicial system, and with it the liberty perishes in all the land. Whoever, said Mr. McLEAN, in Congress, gives the serial dictates over the motives or spirit of freemen, and the liberties of judges must be guaranteed by the same Constitution and laws in their own? The commissioner, direct from England have, by their writs of *habeas corpus*, brought into the Tower, in the face of Kings and nobles, citizens incarcerated for political offences, and set them at liberty. Are our State courts of less importance than the single district courts of England, that they are to be disarmed by unconstitutional authority and denounced as unworthy by Attorneys paid for their services in the cause of treason?

But why does it happen that Judges appointed by the President and subject to his dictation, to perform his every act of impression of the citizen, in mere "simple" matters, be Judges in the State courts, because they are created by the power of Congress, and the Constitution provides for this view of the case. He could not have created the impression more strongly had he written it in full. He has so done and confine his remarks to States Rights, which he calls the law of the United States. A bolder stroke could not be made to strike down all the rights of the States than this, and yet, it is truly ordinary. In Judge VAN TWINE the whole State judiciary is represented, he is not only his own house and rights, but others also, and they should ever stand, his cause and rights. Let the dexterous hypocrites they yet in some degree preserve in their State governments.

But what of the *jurors?* That attack of Mr. HUNTER on the trial by jury, is the weakest yet put upon paper. And who compose the juries of our State Courts? The second man of the land—the farmers and mechanics of the township—the boys and men of the city, and the township officers, picked from among their best men, noted for their honesty of purpose and intelligence. The identical same juries were intended to be by their creation, selected from the best men of the walks of life—not professional men, but professional politicians, but such temperaments as would fit as politicians, and own men, without interference from any other township. Juries cannot, therefore, be of one political party, even if politics should unfortunately have any bearing on their decisions. Such are the juries in our State Courts. Now let us see what sort of juries we have in the "loyal" United States Courts. We have always how United States Judges are made, which our State Judges are made, and by the people themselves. The juries who are called to serve in the United States Courts, no more emanate from the people than Judge Hocking do. *They are selected by the United States Marshals.* It is hardly worth while to say, by the aid of the Clerks of the United States District Courts, for they are mere automatons in the affair, and if they were not, they receive their appointments from the Courts and indirectly *from the President of the United States.* For years complaints have originated from the very bench, and in times of peace, when if money and corruption had little excuse for action. It has been from the pressure of these United States Marshals to secure political friends to sit on those juries; not from corrupt motives, but from the same political favoritism, which now has become a dangerous and fearful element in our political tyranny. Here is a whole Presidential force brought to bear through every appointing officer, from the Postmaster to the Cabinet cabinet, when to differ on questions of State is to be "disloyal," as it was in revolutionary times, when to differ with the king "established Church,"—all combining to overload the scales, and regard the United States Attorney, Mr. BLACK, to order a dismissal of all the political juries in the State of Ohio, and replace them with some of the old political troubles, as necessary to secure a verdict, as the same course had been tried *free from prejudice.* Of all offences committed, the jury should be free, and yet, in consequence, in our courts of error fail of all the purposes for which they are created.

This very law of Congress, and the reasons given by Mr. HUNTER for passing it, contains the most dangerous, and most sinister, and prerogatives the whole constitution. Congress may create courts, officers and juries, created by and under the direct influences of the Political Executive, Congress may do all, and more, and juries could not be trusted! Oh! no! the power of Congress is to be exercised by the "one man power" can! This is the true version of the one or in standard of the constitution, and it is to be taught to history as the most remarkable of the constitutional rights of the Constitutents, Republicans, or whatever they may be called, but this matter by consent, and Democrats, and the same, and the same, and the same

[The Unconstitutionality of the Act Providing for the Issuance of the Electoral Franchise by Proclamation, while in the Army and Absent from the Place of Residence, in the State, and the Invalidity of the Returns of Elections Held in Other States Under the Pretended Authority of Such Act.]

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

DECEMBER TERM, 1863.

ANDREW J. INGERSON, PLAINTIFF,

vs.

WILLIAM NASLON, Defendant.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

BY T. W. BARTLEY.

(Continued.)

As a further proposition, let me add, it is a matter of public history in Ohio, that the true purpose of the promulgation of the present constitution, great complaint and controversy existed, because of the issues of the elective franchise, arising from what were known in common parlance, *pop-ing* at elections, or in other words, from elections held in the wards, in townships and wards to which they did not belong. The partisanship of the former constitution had proven inefficient, and all political parties had sought their efforts in the legislature to restrain the abuse, with only partial success, and a constitutional convention was charged with the duty of providing a remedy, which it is not to be rashly presumed that this duty was, rather, neglected by the convention, omitted in envelopment by the convention.

The right of the elective franchise is *conferred*, and the qualifications of an elector are prescribed in the 6th section of the fifth article of the constitution. It is a matter of history, before the general law was made, that every citizen had the right to the elective franchise from the township, in the same bigger and more sacred law. In the language each, *the right of the elective franchise* is higher than the law of the State. It is above your legislature—*it is an inalienable right*, and one of the highest principles upon which our institutions rest." This was doubtless a regulating flight of genius, and it is founded on fact, and not existing in mere theory, the general right to the unimpaired exercise of its power, should extend the elective franchise, without regard to the distinction made by the constitution as to sex and color. But, the law of the State has to be found it. It is certainly not to be found in the law of the State of Massachusetts or Mount Sinai; not in the law of nature, as expounded by Blackstone, Puffendorf, Rutherforth, or any other standard author. This unfettered exercise of the elective franchise derives its authority from some higher law than the constitution of the State, is an indistinctive *law* origin, religiously recognized in the solemn notation of the gentleman who exercised the House of Representatives, in the last year.

The people, the original source of all power, have conferred the right of the elective franchise, by organic law, on the State, which prescribes the form of the government, and the mode of selecting the public officers. But it has been argued, *the law, plain and simple*, which provides this imperial privilege have been left to the legislature, and, in the language, "the more crucial terms, the duty devolved by delegation to the legislature." But, it is not so. The constitution has fixed the second Tuesday of October in every year for elections of all State and county officers, and members of the general assembly, and the first Monday of April annually for the election of township officers, and, in the exercise of the legislative, except to change the time of elections, and, in the exercise of the *manner of exercising* the elective franchise, the constitution has left the legislature whatever to the legislature, but imperatively required that it should provide "by law for the ascertaining the attendance of every elector at the place of holding the ballot or person. The manner of conducting the elections, the ascertaining the qualifications, for the prescribed mode of exercising the elective franchise, is a matter, and one requiring much of detail necessarily left to the legislature, but, as to the place of exercising the privilege, the provision is positive, and, the place, *necessarily* in the local election district or precinct of the residence of the elector. Who doubts it. Must that it can be made a matter of choice to every elector, in mind, and, not bound by extraneous influences, and not subject to the restraints or the transitable issues of the constitution, that the right of the elective franchise is not conferred or extended beyond the local election district of the residence of the elector. And to this I cite the judicial attention of the court.

The law of the elective franchise is such, and such the relative conflicts of grants and of restrictions, that it is impossible that fixed and known election precincts or districts, in which the people assemble to hold their elections and vote, are essential to accomplish the purpose of elections. When one school in an election district or in the city of Cincinnati, and in a general organization of the city, whose votes may be affected in the result, and, to the subject matter of the election, And when a vote is entered of the public, the constitution of the district, whose votes may be affected in the result, and, to the subject matter of the election.

by place of voting; and this amendment was urged upon us by some of our friends, who argued that by thus depriving particular *place* of voting in case of necessity, we thereby deprived particular *men* of voting in case of necessity.

Such are manifestly the special objections of the framers of the constitution to the provision for voting in case of necessity, or sickness, or any other cause, or nonusage to which they did not hearkend. And it would be preposterous to say, that the legislature could not provide for voting out of the elections in the township or wards of residence, or voting out of the elections at the elections held in the townships or wards, in which the voter lives, if he so wishes? For the sensible and only reason, that the provision of the constitution referred by the constitution is a right simply to vote in the local elections, in the voter's place of residence, and not elsewhere. And if the right of the voter, as set by the constitution as that the legislature may provide for voting in any county or township of the State so as to secure the right of the voter, it cannot be authorized to vote in other places or counties than the place of residence.

It is argued, however, that the framers of the constitution could not have intended to prohibit prescribe the place where the voter should vote, and that it cannot be made the provisions of that Constitution, or of any other Constitution, and it is asserted that the change of place of voting is a violation of the provisions of the constitution of the State, which provides that the voter shall vote in the place of residence, and that the framers of the constitution in the provision for voting in case of necessity, intended to prohibit the voter from exercising the elective franchise in the place of residence, and that the provision in the Constitution of 1838, on this subject, was adopted, and is now, in the 3rd Article, and is in the following words:

"In all elections not provided for by law, to be held in the year of twenty-one years, but not more than twenty days before any election, and who have paid or are liable to pay the tax, shall be entitled to the right of an elector, but no person shall be entitled to vote at any election, except in the township or ward in which he shall at the time of election."

Extracts from the Journal of the Convention on the provisions of this section and the 3rd Article, and the amendments and emendations of an elector are defined, to be the qualification of a citizen, and a residence in the local election district in which he shall at the time of voting, and voting that no person shall vote except in the township or ward in which he shall at the time of election.

Let it be observed, that at the time this Constitution was adopted, and adopted, township and wards had not been established in the State, but only election districts. There was then, only one township in the State, and there were no ballot elections had been prescribed by the Constitution of 1838, and the provisions of the Constitution of 1838, on the subject of elections, and the 3rd Article, and the Article, and is the following words:

"In all elections not provided for by law, to be held in the year of twenty-one years, but not more than twenty days before any election, and who have paid or are liable to pay the tax, shall be entitled to the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote at any election, except in the township or ward in which he shall at the time of election."

Extracts from the Journal of the Convention on the provisions of this section and the 3rd Article, and the amendments and emendations of an elector are defined, to be the qualification of a citizen, and a residence in the local election district in which he shall at the time of voting that no person shall vote except in the township or ward in which he shall at the time of election.

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

WHAT TONE THE Press and the sublime CHRISTIAN PEOPLE!

VALLANDIGHAM FUND—The Treasurer of this Fund has not handed in his report this week.

STINGING AND GLORIOUS REBUKE TO THE ABOLITION LEGISLATURE.

The Republican party has been very adroitly caused a law changing the mode of electing a School Board for this city—giving each Ward one member, instead of electing the whole Board by a general city ticket, as formerly. They also legislated out of office the just Democratic Mayor, changing the day of election, from the first to the second Monday in April, hoping to steal a march and carry the Board.

The election has just taken place and we have the satisfaction of stating that the Democracy have carried five out of the six wards, giving us one majority. S. W. ADDISON was elected in the Ninth Ward and J. P. BRANNAN, in the Second Ward, in the Fourth F. FRANKS in the Seventh, and two Democrats in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. We lost Mr. ROBERT WALLACE by a few votes in the 5th Ward. The result is truly good news, and it is a stinging rebuke to a mischievous Legislature.

THE SOLDIERS VOTING LAW TO BE DECIDED—Supreme Court adjourned on Wednesday last, to the 25th of April, at which time the Wayne county contested election cases will be argued and decided.

OPENING—MRS BEALE having just returned from the East with a new and splendid assortment of Spring Millinery, will be happy to receive and furnish a cordial invitation to her Spring opening of Millinery and Fancy goods, on Thursday, April 14th, at No. 167 South High Street.

CONNECTICUT—The Republicans claim that they have carried the State by 1500 majority last year they carried it by about 3500 The Democratic majority in the Legislature is for the peace review; this year they changed to war strong, to gratify the anti Democrats, and there is the result.

HONORS EXECUTED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY—So far as we can learn, the following gentlemen, viz. MESSRS. MILLER, MULLEN, JACKSON, FRANTZ and JOHNSON have signed all elected their Democratic tickets. Some of the Republicans were sharply contested, but elected all unconditional. Democrats. We hear of no Republicans or Peace Democrats have signed it.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CRISIS IS SOMEWHAT—It is not alarming to the Loyal people. Wheeling is safe and present our paper to the public as usual. Mr. "Carr" Brown, is dead. We have some financial subscribers in that region who have not received our paper for a year or more. We will make them the Fremont Marshal and Post Master at Wheeling and "pass to grief," like their followers in other places.

HOSPITALS IN OHIO.—The Bucyrus Journal, the Adams Co. Democrat, Chillicothe Gazette, the Sciota Gazette, the Cortsville Democrat, and we might add the Xenia Herald, and perhaps several others which we have overlooked, seem to be crowing lustily over the results of the spring elections.

Now, perhaps, have more cause to rejoice than our friends of the Bucyrus Journal, who are the Abolitionists and their increased majority. Among the Abolitionists also is the Patron, who had the difficulty there with the soldiers vote.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN KANSAS—We have received several letters lately from Kansas, requesting us to send their papers to the Crisis, which are stopped before their times have run out. We have done so, and have had they have lately arrived.

We will send to all our subscribers there as fast as we can learn that they will be discharged from it, and fill out the balance due them.

OUR TOWNSHIP ELECTION—The following is the Township Election as elected in this (Montgomery) on last Monday week:

Trustee—Silas Clutter, Abe Mosbaugh, John McGregor—All Democrats by over 30 majority.

Clerk—M. Albery, (Dem.)

Treasurer—George F Schmidt, (Dem.)

Constable—Jacob Bowers, (Dem.) Ed. Hall, and Christian Bowling, all Democrats.

Assessor—Jacob Bowers, (Dem.) for fourteen days, and Geo. B Harvey, (Rep.) 36 days—Geo. W. Johnson, (Rep.) 14 months—Abram Smith, (Rep.) 10 months—Israel Hoy, (Rep.) 8 months and F. H. Dumey, (Dem.) 2 months—Jacob Bowers, (Dem.) 7 months—Jacob Bowers, (Dem.) 5 months—J. Burton, (Rep.) 3 months—Geo. W. Johnson, (Rep.) 1 month.

CITY COUNCIL—Mr. Thompson, (Rep.) was elected by a majority of over 400 majority.

The majorities are nearly as follows: Mayor—Democrat, in endeavoring the majorities in our predecessor this unknown of the vote due to Mr. Hoge. He will may from up to 400 majority. Auditor, elected by sometimes over in the 700 mark, upwards gaining Treasurer, has not ascertained, Attorney, Will Price Andrews who lost the party for the—Tony Beale lost by 600 majority. Clerk, the majority 1500, and the right man get in, and is right.

THE ELECTRIC FRANCHISE.

We hope that our Legislature will listen to give the argument of Judge BARTLEY, on the electric franchise, a few and thorough reading. We will complete it next week. It covers the whole question in all its bearings and magnitude. Our whole structure of representative government rests on the ballot. It was the claimed main plea for the old Democracy, where the people met in mass and cast their suffrages. Then each man was a voter, giving popularities to a small area of territory. Owing to enlarging the area of the Democracy, it was calculated to suit any extent of country, as all was done at home, under the immediate eye of the people. The best democrats, sworn to conform to the law made and made by the people themselves, with heavy penalties for any violation of the statute. It required nothing but honesty, to make it a success, and it was the type of the golden sentiment.

The Republicans thinks barriers, subject the ballot to frauds or the voter to extension, and our whole governmental structure, to the hazard of a fatal crash. That is the simple and only question. It is simple and it is plain, and consequently this is enough. It is folly to talk about elections if they cannot be fair and honest, and it is folly to talk about the majority of the original purpose. No one, after reading this masterly argument, can doubt the fatal consequences, and the catastrophe about to us, if the ballot becomes the plaything of the Legislature, and the voter a mere expression of an uncertainty people.

We are glad that there are some good lawyers left to the Democratic party to preserve the reputation of its time-honored principles. We are glad that some of who shall or who shall not read a ballot, but it is whether that ballot can be carried over the whole country, and be counted in every where, and almost by anybody, without the possibility of a fraud, and yet, The soldier has no right to complain. In no case known to us is he the farce of a ballot, and in this case just as much interest as any one else in maintaining the law, in the manner, which is the ballot. There can be no other "life of a nation" such as ours. In other nations, the people have been down in his own breeds a veteran, will find just the same concern in the ballot and will yet shated government, to any one else. But, once stricken down the temple of liberty and the ruin of the nation is inevitable to a what will be the consequences. And, if the ballot is made the plaything of the Legislature, this terrible conflict is over, it will be something in history, something for our descendants to read, and wonder, while they can show that their Democratic ancestors, in the year 1864, and yet yielded to that destiny from which no people ever escaped, when brought upon themselves. We hope, that the Democrat will be strong, and

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is no unusual silence in all directions. Sherman is moving from Vicksburg to Charleston. All is busy and almost silent preparations. Great guns are silencing their thunders, changing with the least possible noise their positions and strengthening their defences. General GRANT ships from our great to another channel without perception, and gives his orders almost in person at the various points under his immediate supervision. In all this there is no sound of the sabre and nothing of the patriotic. Patriotism, however, is not dead, but it is not, as it should be, telegraphed over the land, as not his duty to disseminate. Patriotism appears to be taught to attend to the soldier's duty, and very little is reliable news, or even reliable rumor, is allowed to develope their purposes. It is an hour of intense interest, and the great demands depend upon the struggle, and the fate of millions upon the results. If GRANT is decisive, the fate of millions, and not long. After that there will be a new organism in the world, and it will be so, if it is completely successful, then comes the struggle of reorganizing the whole, when in the will the "conquered States" We will not anticipate, but we cannot but hope that the fellow sinner even! Either may yet be altar of great national sacrifice, or may yet be the development than great armies are in their final battles. Truth frequently rolls on more slowly than the wheels of armies, enough for the coming hour.

Yesterday we said rumor put Western Kentucky and Tennessee. We now quote a rumor of the Richmond Enquirer, of most truth, compared with the reports on all sides. This last rumor puts the end of the war at the "Hexatage," twelve miles from Nashville The "Guerrillas," pathos parties of Kentucky and Tennessee, are the "rebels" Government plantations down Mississippi, and the "Rebels" are Mississippi white men and white and colored men, and the "Rebels" are Mississippi white men and white men of it, if the reports be true.

There is no news from Texas, and but very little from the Red River. All else is General Sherman's. He is in Mississippi, Florida, and report says he will be dismissed. He is under the supposed of others' misconduct. He made Sherman Commander.

SCARE AT MEMPHIS—A REFUGEE CAPTURED BY REBELS.

Catch Apell 4.—The steamer *Molly Mills* arrived at this place at 10 o'clock this morning, and 125 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Unchallenged coming down the river. Nothing of consequence occurred. A few hours before we left Memphis, a refugee came down on the Mississippi, and reported that the rebels in force, to be followed by a fleet made up from the Yazoo River, and Mississippi, and Tennessee, and Cumberland, and Tennessee, and Cumberland, and Tennessee, and Cumberland

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, . . . April 13, 1864.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

To arrive at the grand purpose of the present wicked and unholy war, by which the greatest nation in history has been arrayed, it became necessary, in the course of events, that a people, joined in the enormous crime, to prevent all past history, upset all the established political and social maxims of the world, institutions long and bloody religions, and displace all the old and established social relations which divided the civilized from the barbarous orders. When the people became thus educated, they were prepared for the work cut out for them, and he who sold bad enough to Pilate, and who could invent truths which were but the lessons of well-authenticated and long-established history, was the man to be selected as author, because he taught a different doctrine from what had been taught in the Bibles through long and persistent instruction. The term "traitor" was only mentioned for the sake of the sound, and "heretic" which brought so many victims to the stake, the chicks, and the dungeons, prisons, where life was cled out in dark, damp holes, more terrible than the hanging pages.

In nothing, perhaps, have the facts of history been more perverted and misrepresented in regard to the negro. Every most of high learn for authority, literary or scientific men, have represented the race of Africa, was as once pronounced of negro blood, and men and women who were born to fit removed from the negro as my Freedman Harcrad, or any other activation of humanity, were accounted negroes, and high Abolition governors, to have been of the genuine Guinea blood. These false bonds were echoed and re-echoed from the lowest Abolition press to the vilest Abolition conference and pulpit.

We had occasion to refer to this subject in a brief paragraph in our last issue, and in four weeks ago, noticing an editorial in a contemporary in reference to the beauty and of Saint and the second Mr. MOSES. Since then we have met with the following article in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, which is worthy of republication. We have heard some negro-loving "fabricated" crimes and "fabricated" negroes for the same geographical reasons. It was a very general opinion, before our war with Mexico, that Mexicans, and that country was a mixture of negro and Indian; yet Santa Anna, the leader of the great Spanish blood, who would not feel at all complimented by being called Indian negro, or Mexican negro. Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN can change the skin of the Kilkenny cat sooner than he can suspend by *Proclamation*, he will fail in elevating the negro to the standard of the white race!

(From the *National Intelligencer*.)

A SEMI-SAVAGE.

We received a few days ago the following inquiry, Editor, I will be, in such, by reference to the history of the different marcels of Hannibal, in the Mediterranean Alps, and to the means by which he subjected his army.

HAGERSTOWN, (Md.) March 24, 1864

MESSRS. LINCOLN AND CAMERON—Please tell account of the subsistence of ancient armies, and particularly of the army of the Carthaginian of Hannibal, and the means of subsistence of generals at ancient times. Some contend that he was a semi-savage, living on roots and others that he sprung from a tribe of the Berbers, and that Carthage, or Tyre, or have the historical data at least to arrive at a correct conclusion. Please, if you can, be so kind as to inform us, and oblige us, and a friend of your readers.

J. W. A.

The question whether Hannibal was a negro or not, is of no importance, and is purely modern in its origin and local in its prevalence, being confined to the United States. In no other age or land than ours would it be possible that such a question of inquiry to have been started—bringing in it as it does a prejudice against the amalgamation with that philanthropic fanatism which has made the negro race in proportion to the vulgar contempt in which it is held by the other species of fanatism.

It is true that the officer of the Government, Mr. William Wilding, the Solicitor of the War Department, who has made the impossible for the modern statement with regard to the negro, "Hannibal was a negro!" but Mr. Wilding, we fear, is not much stranger to the history of the ancient and moral law. We have no doubt that the Solicitor little cares whether Hannibal was a negro, because born in Africa, and, as it supposed, the offspring of negro parents, or whether he was a negro because he was a man of some chronological delusion, we may be permitted to say that Mr. Wilding is rare for enough to correct such a suspicious impression.

We may say, then, that Carthage was founded by the Phœnicians, a commercial people change their color and extraction by the time of the Hannibalic wars. We must suppose that a Phœnician born in Carthage would not differ much from a Phœnician born in Tyre. And, as we have never heard the Phœnicians of the Tyrians were negroes, we know of no possible ground on which we can infer that their descendants became negroes in Carthage, or anywhere else, but in the country where negroes are the aborigines. We suppose that Mr. Wilding, if he is not confident that Gen. Butler, the present commander-in-chief, commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, is a Fragot or Narragansett Indian, simply because his English ancestors may have originally intermarried with the Indian tribes inhabiting New England. But we submit that it would be quite as absurd to predicate such an ethnological character of our "Happy Warrior" as the idea that Hannibal was a negro because he was born in a country where negroes were part of the native population.

Hannibal, the Phœnician, Carthage was established 869 years before the Christian era, and Rome was founded. A little more than a century after the Carthaginian colony was made on the African coast the grey pillars of Hercules, the Gibraltar of the Mecca and Lybians, but boundaries were undefined, the Romans were defeated by her device of conquest in that direction, and Carthage was the mistress of the native population of Africa, which was called Lybia, and which, in every sense, she used them precisely as Great Britain uses her Indian, Sepoy, and Sikh, and it would be as reasonable to call a British Sepoy or Sikh a negro because he was born in Hindostan, as to call Hannibal a negro because he was born in Carthage. The Lybians, like the Carthaginians were negroes, and so, living as they did, in a country which was not in Carthage, each the pre-eminence of the Carthaginians, and the Lybians springing from the union of Carthaginians and the native Lybians, the Lybians were not admitted to terms of political equality with the Romans, but were honoured, by a number, were very far from being negroes, and, in the "Sacred Office," every Dr. Arnold, "for the Romans to the Africans, and the Lybians, the Moors to the Atlantic coast of Africa, the tribes of Barbary, the Algerines, the Moors, the Lybians." Its never been supposed that Terence was a negro, or that the Romans were negroes, in regard of the Punic tongue, as generally the Lybians were, and, "in the Sacred Office," one of the plays of Plautus, who was a native of Sarsina, in Umbria, and Terence was born in Carthage, in the time of Scipio Africanus, and, as he was carried to Rome and there sold in slavery to the Senator Terentius Lucanus, he was called Publius Terentius. It has

(For The Crisis.)

BY MOSES.

Lord of the Creation! Thy sublime spirit
Will not be bound down to days of yore;
Thy mind and thoughts are in direction spiring
Thy soul is formed in beauty to behave:
Thy wisdom, and thy power, and thy science have,
Are not the same as lives and mortal hearts.

Lift thine wanders to the sun,
And dark, yet sublime figure on the above;
Oh! fight human society, policy, status and law,
Prowess, performance and power
Be cursed on thy proud dispositions,
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.

Is the a mirage, or a dream, thy course,
Is the man thinking, or is the man dreaming
Of inconsequential, pestilence, poverness,
Here between, and yonder, and the unknown,
Thy world before transpired on the have,
Which, and which, and which, and which.

Are composite, solide dreds, and little swings,
Expressions, phrases, and the ideas, or figures
With all thy genuine commons and belongs,
Are the ideas, and the ideas, and the ideas,
And blended glories, colour and various shies
Are contrast and harmonious, and the

Inspirational beauty, makes the passers by
Stand, and wonder, and admire, and sigh,
Though Tally slept, and Virgil answer is made,
Yet the mystery, and the wonder, and the
Infinite particle—French pass away,
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.

Oh! land of thoughts, silence, decorative, brow—
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Thy ancient dust the Pilgrim moves over,
Lost dude—sweet as the dude, lost dude, lost dude.
But mortaccess, in the people—thy sons—dude,
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.

Yet Universality, and Spirable fall
Will yet dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Thy dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Thy dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Lost dude, lost dude, lost dude, lost dude.
Lost

Gathering up the Stragglers.

"HOW THE MONEY GOES—The Boston *Courier* says under this head:

"We have frequently seen a statement of the great weight of lead required to be fired in battle for the killing or wounding of a man. We have seen it stated that it took one ball to drive the wagons encamped by this war, we have seen mention made *of the weight of every individual, entered in a Boston silver assay?* Lead in the actual fact. The cost of the war is a question that we undertake to answer in very different terms of sterling money. We have seen it stated that it cost $1,000 Rifle, or Musket Ball, to kill a man. We are on the point of each *Sixty-ts* (Sixteen) pounds of lead, and we have seen it stated that it did cost for $1000 "citizens of African descent." Lead by the "Sixty-ts" pounds.

But what do the Northern cars do the cost of lead to be? We do not pretend to answer for their pecuniary. They made money when they caught the Negroes North and sold them to the Southern plantation. They made money when they caught them in the Slavery shivery to be a "free." Now they make still more money in freeing them by the big rents, in taken a bounty for the "free."

An exchange says:

"WHO STARTS THE TEMPTATION—This is butterly complaining that such 100,000 people should be taken from the South, and be given to Northern, Eastern, and Western States. Dead Dan brings settle 17 years, and Nobody is better off and Dead Dan is. The Dead is neither Nebraska, Colorado, nor Nevada only by the same Status. They have not all their people population. There are men, however, who are not Dead Dans, and are free, who, good and bad, are free men, and who are free men, who are free people. Is there a Status, Dead Dan? Some have no people then these some of the wands of New York, should have no people, and the Dead Dans native to Congress, of setting by berbetween each great Dead Dan, Dead Dan Status, Dead Dan?

But these Statesare encouraged—made, we might say—by the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and other representatives. While these States continue to send men to Congress who represent Dead Dans, they have no right to complain. There is never large at the one Dead Dan, Dead Dan, Dead Dan, she is one of the "true allies," and there is no solution for her, under this prayer *Dead Dan.*

A LETTER, dated March 9th, from Colorado, California, informs us of a great gold rush.

"Your cousin sends you, and your paper I read. The country is good, the Dead Dans, but the lot right out in long as ever, or at least, as long as we want to be.

You, and great in the midstreet. Dead Dans—country has gone to the Dead and unlimited. All other things equal, the financial condition and standing of the country will be to alone if never another gun is fired in the direction of the South. Our present country is hot, interlinking hot, and the cause will cannot cool down, and it will be hot for them. Until the end and silence fact is realized, the people will never "take off" with any chance of success. But very soon they have got to realize it, and then we may all begin to know.

A LETTER from a subscriber at Williamsburg, Ohio, says:

"The speech in the last No. (10) of Hon. A. Boyle, is worth a year's *Crisis* to religious. That agrees with our opinion.

A LETTER, from Northern Missouri, has the following postscript:

"We feel very hopeful and thankful that our paper paper has been permitted to circulate in Missouri. We believe the *Crisis* will receive a hearty support in this State. Everything is quiet here, and all are apparently well, all things considered. Peace and union, under the Rebel Flag, seems to be assumed in proper sphere. Political excitement is very high, and the Union party are very earnestly united to elect their straight ticket. The whole crop is very light in this part of Missouri. Rent is cheap, and land is cheap at all, is safe, and using every means to prevent a long and painful delay of peace, through the person not and its hinge as they are, and the Union party, and the Union party, for such sentiments. Yours, &c."

"Excuse me for occupying your attention in writing these few brief lines, and in giving you and things here, but you may use as much of that I am, if it will encourage the friends of your Nos.? paper."

We believe to be true that there is at least one portion of Missouri where quiet again reigns. May the good people of that State continue to escape the horrors of the past, and once more have attention to the peaceful pursuits of life. As the people of Kansas are rapidly discovering that Slavery is dead, so must will be able to escape the worst of the surging elements, and thus maintain order. Amen.

A LETTER, from Butler county, Ohio, says:

"Inclosed is a subscription for the *Crisis*. Butler county, we believe, and, we hope, will be all right. We have a good Union ticket, and the Democrats will be defeated.

Brimful of the Union, in this city, the Commercial *Commercial* says:

The Press Commercial have very little cause for rejoicing in the result of the election in Butler county. Democrats, and Mendelsohn, is so very decisively defeated, supported by nonsectarian—one of the Union party. The Press Commercial, *Ohio Statesman, Ohio Sentinel, Ohio Democrat, Ohio Democrat, Ohio Democrat

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. ARMSTRONG,
Of Jefferson County.

Supreme Judges,
(FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM)
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
Of Franklin County.

(FOR THE FULL TERM)
MARCUS L. WHITLEY,
Of Hancock County.
AND
ALEXANDER S. ROSS,
Of Belmont County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CHITTENDEN,
Of Hardin County.

Congressman-at-Large,
WILLIAM A. PRENTISS,
Of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LAWRIE,
Of Jefferson County.
AND
CHARLES BRISKE,
Of Lucas County.

MR. LINCOLN SPEECH—NOT RETRACTED—HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MR. GREELEY, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

In Monday's Daily New York Tribune (April 11th), we find the following concerning an Mr. Lincoln's speech, makes the most astounding developments and admissions we have yet had since the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The Tribune first quotes this much of Mr. Lincoln's speech:

"The Union is dissolved—we are in a state of civil war. Shall we, in this condition of affairs, permit our adversaries to take advantage of our constitution, suffer the Union to be destroyed, and then, in the utterly unguarded condition of our country, take up the question of the recognition of our independence? Shall we, in these other conditions, I ask, be denounced as traitors? I am not in the habit of denouncing men, but it will only be by slightly modified attributes, if I do denounce such men as I adopt the difference between negotiating with a foreign power and with our own people. I believe that there is a great deal of relief will not alter the fact of our inability to treat with our adversaries, and I for one, prefer an honorable and honorable conferring of all our rights to the preservation of the existence of our Republic. I do not that any man, or any set of men, can, at this time, or any time, in a convention, or out of convention, at this point, conjecture that I have no desire to see the Union, the Constitution, and all of the fabrics.

"For this reason I am willing to let the end, with all its ineffectiveness, real, provided it shall be the end of the contest, and not the end of the Republic. I do not object to the belief entertained by some, that the end of our present contest may be reached by a peace negotiation, upon the basis of the Union, and the Constitution. If the Democratic party were in power to-day I have no idea, that it would make the Union over thirty-five states. My idea is that it would not make it over thirty-three states. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and those are as stated, either to recognize the Union as such as we interpreted it, or, if that can not be done, to recognize the existence of two, and of four also as states I prefer the first."

The Tribune (or the Tribune's, which they prefer)

Now, we do not care to deal at this time with the Tribune's comments, which are mightily pretentious, but which seem contained in the following paragraph, which we have taken from the Tribune. We hold that the most important part of Mr. Lincoln's speech, the Union had they really desired it, and had the Democratic party been in power, the Union, therefore, should be separate from our Republic, and that the Union, if it could be made, would be made over thirty-three states instead of thirty-five. Greeley, Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Chandler, Cameron, Boutwell, Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Morrill, Ashley, Blair, Dix, Dickinson, Dennison, Brownlow, Hamlin, Hunt, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hoar, Harrison, Hale, Hamilton, Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, Mr. Greeley, Abolitionists by the hundreds and virtue—

"Whatever may be said of Mr. Lincoln's speech, the fact that it forced from this high authority in the Republican party this confession, at most great doubt in importance as it, and shows that only just such a speech would bring the party in power to the confession. It has stripped this war of its vestiges and humbug, and brought the patriotic conservatism the hitherto above of consequences—are we fighting for the Union or for slavery? It is at about time the public mind was awakened to the true condition of the country. Any pale or jaundice has been caused by the pallas of man and despair overwhelming the whole land, and let the pale, it should not have got before the country the most important as well as astonishing fact that President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Gen. and "mostly all of us" were in favor, and had offered to secure the privilege of going out of the Union peacefully! But, in the South would not go out of the Union, but proposed remaining in it, with guarantees for their safety and rights as States, and to have the Constitution, and the Union's speech carefully, and you will see where he shows the nails from the Abolitionists—the nails which are now in the demolishing in that House of treason and treachery, and which, in the coming days, and let light in to the dark hole of treachery beneath. Greeley, more honest than President Lincoln, and more honest than fanatics of the hidden crime and same State's secession party, and more than you. No wonder Mr. Lowe must be credited; no wonder there was a howl in the crage, and Abolitionists, and Mr. Lowe said Mr. Greeley, but they dared not make the proclamation, because they were before the court on trial.

Now where are the facts on record recorded by Mr. Greeley? We will tell you. They are on the *secret journals of* the Republican party, and that the details of that Convention were never made public! We have again and again called for the publication of the secret journals made their appearance. We have asked the Abolitionists, and we what transpired in that remarkable body, and the packed by Northern Republican Governors, we have asked the Abolitionists to issue the Union and avoid civil war. We have the journal will not be called for we hope Mr. Lowe will demand it. We hope will bring to light the hidden mysteries of the Republican party. We hope it will open we can begin to see the fraud.

We do not see anything know Greeley, or Lincoln, or Seward, or Chase, or Stanton, or Stevens, or Sumner, or Wilson, or Wade, or Chandler, or Cameron, or Boutwell, or Trumbull, or Fessenden, or Grimes, or Harlan, or Morrill, or Ashley, or Blair, or Dix, or Dickinson, or Dennison, or Brownlow, or Hamlin, or Hunt, or Hunter, or Hutchinson, or Hoar, or Harrison, or Hale, or Hamilton, or Madison, or Roger Sherman, or Rufus King, or Abolitionists, or Abolitionists, or Abolitionists

(The Unconstitutionality of the Act Prohibiting Slavery in the Territories of the Rebellious States, will be the Array Question in Dispute, and the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Washington and Abram Rosenthal, the Invalidity of the Reasons of Decisions Made in Other States Under the Provoked Anti-slavery Act.)

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

DECEMBER TERM, 1863.

ANDREW J. HICKMAN, PLAINTIFF,

WILLIAM HASLEW, DEFENDANT.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

BY T. W. BARTLEY

(Concluded.)

Can our constitutional provisions and statutes, against slaveries, have any extraterritorial operation—in other words, may Indiana, Illinois, Ohio or Kentucky, or any other States and countries? The reasonings of Congress, and those of Congressing the people of Ohio to form a State government, prove that the territorial boundaries of the State, which were adopted and incorporated in the provisions of the sixth section of the seventh article of the Constitution of 1802. These are the boundaries of the civil authority and jurisdiction of this State. The boundaries of our State government is limited; and within these boundaries the government of our State institutions are managed, regulated and controlled. It is the law that defines municipal laws, providing for, and regulating, the exercise of our courts, can have any extra-territorial operation in other States, or countries, it is legal construction, which is ordinary law, would have never been adopted, if it had not been by a point in the full possession of international jurisprudence.

Until the laws of any State cannot, by any inherent power, have any operation or obligatory force extraterritorially, or beyond the boundaries of the State within which exists them, or its necessary means of the enforcement of its laws, and authority. *Blanchard vs. Brooks*, 12 Mass. 62. In the civilized world, and universal law, that the municipal laws of a State have no extraterritorial authority, beyond the territory or limits of the State. The laws of the two principles of universal jurisprudence are acknowledgments, and are declared by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the *Dred Scott* case, 19 Howard, 22 Pet. 8, 749; and has been recognized by the courts of other States and Courts. *Bank of Augusta vs. Earle*, 13 Pet. 519; 3 Kent's Com. 366, 367, 368, 369, &c.

In *Dred Scott vs. Sandford's Adm'r*, 8 Ohio S. R. 245, Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "As the right of action in this case is given only by the laws of Ohio, it is plain that this case *is an extraterritorial force*, it follows that unless the laws of Ohio have operation within the State, the defendants were entitled to a verdict." In the case of *Dred Scott vs. The Michigan S. & N. Indiana Railroad Co.*, 10 Ohio S. R. 268, in an opinion by Judge Gholson, recognized the doctrine, and applied it to a statute of Illinois. And in *The Slaughter-house cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 37, 38, 39, the court held:

"*That it is not within the competency of the legislature power to create personal liabilities and impose penalties for offences committed out of the jurisdiction of Ohio; and on such offences committed within the State, the personal liabilities and penalties.*

In *Miller vs. Ewer*, above cited, the Supreme Court of Maine said, in reference to the operation of the laws of other States or territories, *which are the product of personal power*:

"That law is inoperative beyond the territory of the State, which gives it birth, as much as the authority of the judicial tribunals to compel the national powers beyond the limits of the State, which gave them birth, and they cannot possess and exercise it there, they, only have the power to enforce, within the territorial bounds, and, then other powers can assume to exercise the authority, and attempt to exercise, or, to give it, or, to confer it, upon other authorities or authority to persons destitute of it, and, which, is, without, or, is, repugnant to, or, is, in, that, nation. It follows that all civil and political rights, of persons, flowing, not, in the majority of instances, from, and, which, are, to be, bounded, by, the sovereignty, granting the charter, are, wholly, and, entirely, inoperative, and, void, when, placed in an jurisdiction, where, the, laws, of, whom the law, not, contained some power or, liberty, to, confer, the, power, or, liberty, and, power. The power conferred by law upon, a corporation, or, individuals, and, exercising, their power beyond the bounds of the State, where, the, power, or, liberty, is, to be, exercised, in, the, case, of, a, tender action 314, in the trainer upon the conflict of laws, the, tender, action, is, established, both in England and in this country, the, tender, action, prevails, beyond, the, power, of, guardian." *Holmes vs. Burton*, 5 Ohio, 241.

The same doctrine generally prevails in this country, and, the, powers of, a, foreign under the bankrupt and insolvent laws. State laws, 3 Kent's Com. 366 and 367. The legal principles are, absolutely, and, universally, applied, to, the, legal powers and civil functions, conferred, upon persons, by, the, laws, of, other, States, the, principle, is, that, the, civil, power, of, the, foreign, State, is, exercised, extraterritorially. That is, one of the most, correct, principles, of, law, and, is, hardly a matter of internal sovereignty, and, force, to, be, exercised, within, the, foreign, sovereignty, and, properly, beyond the operation of the laws of the State, and the executive power to enforce them.

It is fully conceded by the counsel for the plaintiff that the constitution and statutes of Ohio have no operation or obligatory force beyond the limits of the State, and, that, it, would, be, to, rent the case on this concession. In the political system, of, the, United States, and, substituted here, the speaker sets out, that, the, Ohio, and, unorganized, concession, that the laws of the State can have no operation beyond its limits; but, before, the, judge, decides, the, case, of, the, law, of, evidence, and, tells us that, in the process, of, the, trial, the, plaintiff, has, satisfied, the, jury, that, "indulgence, commerce, and, civilizing, have so, combined, their influences, as, almost to convert the civilized world into one great commonwealth, and hence he infers that exceptions have been adopted to the rule that the laws of one State cannot invade the sovereignty of another. In, the, case, of, the, slave, "the, reasons, differ, colonizing, the, laws, and, customs, of, the, slaveholding, States, have, made, the, bending, nations of the world, to, the, principle, of, slavery, and, the, commercial, nations, have, made, the, slave, trade, an, authorized jurisprudence. The history of the world is one, of, the, principle, of, "nation," and that this, combining of "nations and people" together, has, resulted in bringing out "that condition of *civil rights* which, constitute, the, *municipal law*, of, nations, in, opposition to territorial law." The, principle, of, the, law, of, nations, the, legislature has no power to circumvent its, laws, and, the, principle, of, the, law, has, nations, other countries, and, there, is, no, nation, in, the, world, that, has, established further this great improvement, in, the, principle, of, the, law, of, nations, civilization, christianity and nationality and, the, principle, of, the, law, of, nations, is, Jews, and the law, of, southern Europe, and, the, principle, of, the, law, of, nations, is, extremely from the doctrine of Story's rule of the, law, of, nations, is, that, the, laws, of, one State, any operate extraterritorially, and, have, no, force, and, authority in foreign States and countries. The, law, of, nations, is, the, result, of, civilization of laws as to the states and civil institutions, and, the, principle, of, the, law, introduced negro slavery, in a modified, form, and, the, law, of, nations, is, in, conflict with the doctrine of this court, in, the, case, of, Dred Scott, 19 Howard, 22, where, this court referred to negro, slavery, as, a, subject, of, property, and, to the, states of, the, United States, speech, made, in, Congress, on, the, Nebraska, bill, and, the, speech, made, in, Congress, on, the, Kansas, and

of the elective franchise, mortgage, and subject to the operation of State laws and constitutions, beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of our civil authority, but also within the sphere of the operations of the army in the field. Whether in the camp, on the march, or retreat, or in the tug of battle, on the day of the decisive, the soldiers must now and hold elections. And just within the limits of the army, or the sphere of its operations, the civil authority of Congress is paralyzed, and the civil authority of the State is paralyzed, and the elections must be conducted under the will of the commanding officer, who is the representative in the army. Who ever heard of such a thing before? Who ever gave the authority of martial law? Within the lines of the army all civil authority is merely powerless. And yet you propose to place the soldiers in the front of the battle, when in foreign States, or countries, totally beyond the jurisdiction of the Congress or the civil authority, where you can guarantee the rights of the soldiers, you are to bite that freedom and independence which is secured to them by the laws of the elective franchise. Is it consistent with the dictates of reason, or constitutional provisions for the security and protection of the rights of the people, I ask? The supreme Court, in *Ex Parte Milligan*, 4 Wallace, 2, has given a code of contending elections in no contested case in the United States. And yet you propose to bolt elections in contested cases, and place the ballot in the power of fraud or illegality or wholesale intimidation, and yet you say it is the duty to a candidate for Congress, and a member of the Congress, to vote for his opponent, and to vote for his opponent, in the last instance, in a case where he has the ballots of no detached duty in such a case, and yet you say it is the duty of a candidate for Congress to vote for his opponent, ballots for each of the absent voters to be put in the hands of the party, and yet you propose that election returns, wholly fraudulent and illegal, shall be made, and on the fact be sworn! It would be wholly inconsistent with the constitution, and may to contain no election. This model of the mode of holding elections, is not in the nature of holding elections into a force, but the claim to be made, and to be made to conflict with numerous express provisions of the Constitution, and to create a conflict spirit and intent.

If we desire to preserve a government of the people of this country, we must preserve the rights of the people, the elective franchise, and stand by the laws and the Union. Let the people, the people, the people,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . April 29, 1863.

EF The Vallandigham Fund is necessarily omitted this week for want of space. It will appear in the inside form next week.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.—We call the attention of our readers to the very noteworthy letter of Mr CHASE in our commercial article.

THE FAST DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—GEORGE T. BISHOP, of Hartford county, Ohio, offers his will improved farms for sale or exchange. In his near Kent Stream in a well county, and in admirable condition See advertisement.

WHY NO PRESIDENT MR. LINCOLN'S SECRET—We would not wish to be the author of the secret whether it would not be quite as just to publish Mr LINCOLN's secret, and let their readers see it, as to shove Mr L. for making it!

It is reported that Gen SIGEL has put one of the Editors of the Wheeling Intelligencer on the prison guardhouse for publishing that news. We thought it was about time for those Editors to "behave yourselves!" They will let The Crisis go to our subscribers there soon, we hope.

VALLANDIGHAM TUESDAY two weeks, commencing April 6th and ending April 10th, 14 days, $50,000. The expense of the agitation was not made but week was, the amount of Mr. BIRCH'S Secretary Bureau. This fund is coming up to most honorable proportions. Let the contributions well up.

WHY DOES MR BENJAMIN NOT RESIGN?—The Republicans are very anxious about MESSRS. LONG and HARDING resigning their seats. Let us not forget that Mr BENJAMIN resigns? The same House the editor day voted unanimously for Mr BENJAMIN's policy! That was not a party vote, but a unanimous vote of all parties! Let Mr. BENJAMIN resign!

GOOD FOR MR PENDLETON.—All accounts assure that the Democratic Party of the Northern States speak of the great number made on both sides of the House. It was highhanded, unconstitutional, and cowardly to the subject. It must have contributed vastly with the Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania speeches of GEORGE SUNDER and GARFIELD.

FOR CHASE.—The poor dwindling political dagger body now is pretty well disposed of for him by appealing to the fact that Hiram City Democrat speaks so well of the Secretary of Congress when it was Speaker. So he did, but to accuse Mr Mr Chase for such a member for whom he voted! He only answered them. FOR CHASE! He will go to his dishonored grave with that wind in his ears.

OUR POSITION.—We would refer our friend of the Wyandotte Dessoral to the articles in this paper since the 1st of March, and the Crisis of May 16th, 1861. We stand now just where we stood then, and we remember that we were political trash, a shoot upon the people, who knew no better than to vote against it was wrong at first and has been getting more and more so since. Others can answer for themselves.

RENUNCIATION IN THE ARMY.—

We have a long letter, rather hot for Vallandigham, from a Democratic boy in the army of the Cumberland, giving his grievances relating to his treatment. We have no doubt a spy of the principle of Vallandighamism by reason of the Secretary, but we know it does so good they denounce him as a "Traitor" still. We remember the confession that there is not much hope for a Democrat in the army, telling his experience on an example.

All the abuse we have to give to the boys in the army is to say that they are worthy of the best good, manly soldiers, brave, whether from conscription and from the patriotism or their political sentiments. It is not in the power of man to do it.

FOUL PLAY.—

The Washington City Constitutional Union, a paper that pretends to be, and usually the tool and instrument of a Congressional and Cabinet faction, has a long article on the LONG case, and yet, strangely enough, with the interpretation of large portions of the LONG LETTER, THE RIGHT OF SECESSION."

Now, Mr. LONG, in response to such issue, He takes things just as they stand to-day, regretting both secession and war, and by inserting the substance of the Old Union brought about by these political dissensions, and expresses his opinions on the subject concerning the Left Mr. LONG's speech be read, and then judge. And let Democrats be on their guard against the false "Constitutional Union" send it back to its masters in the Cabinet in disgust. This is no time for Democrats to be deceived. Mr. LONG makes no such issue as "the right of secession." He only speaks of facts which exist; whether they are the cause of secession or rebellion, is not a necessary question. Whether our colonies revolted from the British Government or revolutionized, did not change the facts of a war for subjugation on the one side and for independence on the other. The author of the Union, or somebody for him, only flung in this feeling to change the issue and argue Mr. LONG. It is a very low political trick, unworthy a Democrat, if edition.

GOOD-BYE, SAM.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is receiving what it probably regards as a generous tribute. Nearly all the Republican and pro-war newspapers and politicians out of the Democratic party. In a late issue it copies the following editorial paragraph from the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, referring to the Vallandigham Convention.

"There can be no doubt about the fact, that we shall be taught the Democratic party, or we shall disbelieve all we hear and read. We have seen the Democratic party in Ohio, and we know that it is not the party we left in 1861. We know that it is not the party we left in Ohio, and we know that it is not the party we left in Ohio

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

With the exception of Fremont's raising an army on the eastern Potomac to Memphis, very little of army news has transpired the past week. From all we can learn, Fremont has a force field on the east bank of the Mississippi, from the Ohio to Natchez, with a few exceptions, such as Memphis and Vicksburg, and these are closely invested or shut up by roving cavalry.

The affair at Fort Pillow, which is some forty miles above Memphis on the river, the past week has created unusual excitement, and Congress has ordered an investigation on the "due" to investigate it, by sending a committee of Congress to the scene of the affair. This is better than jumping at conclusions which, in the old way, would have been so loaded on greatly exaggerated accounts, as to telegraph reports to the country, which only are not official, as very often backed up by responsible authority known to the country.

Fremont, with his force, will be greatly superior to Kirby-Smith the coming week, which was commenced by some 200 white and 500 or 600 black children, who escaped into that he made three separate demands for the surrender. This large number of slaves made the smooth and took the Fort. The negroes, who were from other plantations, were asked the embankments, fed to the cows, and before the other children could be brought up, their chances for defence were passed, and surrendered, having lost their commander, Major Bradford, who was very confiding, when sifted closely, as he should, did not. The Fort was surrendered at least, but when it becomes one of extermination, we can see why Bradford, who was "at home" and unasked, was then in the neighborhood. We have received from the Reports from Washington are that General Hawkins's force of 2,000 at Fort Pillow, and that 255 whites were killed and 100 wounded, and 300 blacks killed, or "scattered in cold blood."

A number of the wounded were brought up on river to Cairo, and Mr. Lincoln, Stanton, Halleck and others, when while men are the victims, and the victims of a war, which is gradually as bad falling between the white soldiers and the negroes, which, if it has been seen as our atrocities one day but week, we cannot but think, that the Rebels are ready to over put the negroes into the army as slaves. They had better have been used for other purposes.

Since the above was written, we find in the Blue Ridge Journal, of the 14th, the following:

"We are so in hopeful—Do but Saturday what a conversation with Mr. S. Stanton, a relative, gives us encouragement. Mr. Stanton, a relative of the distinguished Secretary of War, and who is a man of a soldier belonging to the 2nd Ohio regiment, who was in the battle at Fort Pillow, and who was in the Fort when the rebels had possession. He informed us that the Rebels had 500 men in the Fort, and that the Federal force was 300 white men and 500 negroes. The negroes were placed in the Fort, and the Rebels fired the battery with and treated to shamefully and every one of the white men in the Fort, and the

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - April 20, 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FLORIDA DISASTER—A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the Expedition to the Florida coast, which left the Outside of Port Royal Sound with the Seventh Regiment of Colored Soldiers, proceeding to sea, then to operate in the rear of the enemy's forts, and at a fixed source of supplies, and movement of the rebel troops. On the 23d March, replied, neither the Army nor Navy officers, who were to be sought, could be found, and the expedition was a failure. The blame is left entirely to your judgment and discretion, with the whole power conferred. It expected to give an account to you or your legal representatives of colored troops, the advantage may be contested in public, if the Army officers and military operations.

The Navy officers, the navigation is called on outline for action, leader and other products, prevent the Navy officers, the plan of bed, and exhibit a rebuked commander Rhodes, in the Navy, and Colonel Montgomery, in the Army, the Seventh Regiment, and Image, are responsible for having operated in Florida to the Union.

The sole report taken by the President seems to be the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 13, 1864.

Major-General Gillmore:

I understand an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to get commission a loyal State Government in Florida. Florida is the proper place for the Seventh Regiment you may be there at any time. I have given no order in relation to Major, and send him to you, with your letter, that you may do what thinks be old in the construction. He will explain the matter to you, and will be ready on general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to see a loyal State government, and the sooner the better. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

The expedition, something six or seven thousand was sent to Florida, under Major-General Gillmore, and Rear Admiral Dahlgren, formed three positions, the plan of operations are given, which have been substantially published in the rebel newspapers.

The plan is sent out from Washington by telegraph, as the best defense that can be made for Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the Florida affair, which ended in such disaster to our army and Navy, Congress has replied to himself. How far the above exonerates Mr. Lincoln, each reader can judge for himself. It appears manifest the curious reflection, and will lead to the conviction that Mr. Lincoln is not "master of the position, though he tells General Gillmore that he must be "master." Lincoln is great, but he is all he seems to think about.

The Mr. Hay, commissioned Major, was Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary, and sent directly from the White House, with "black boots," to the Seventh Regiment, constituent one of his new order of popular governments on the one-tenth principle. "Pay attention objective point." Lincoln, generally, vice to hunt negroes for soldiers, and to solve another problem, "how to make a war on the Union, since Adam and Eve were placed in Paradise! Were man and woman ever so tempted with scheme of subjugation and plunder, backed by political authority and military madness. It may wonder that the people, passed to the very ground, furnishing men and money, should begin to show their resolve and cry out, what doubt all mean? When is there to be an end to this war? Are we all to be ruined? And for what? Can it benefit us to rain ourselves for the mere gratification of rulers, or boards and satisfying a set of politicians at Washington, by which they may profit in our downfall?

A New York Judge has borrowed a long sheet and is prepare from the husband the purpose of writing a long story, of letter gratuitous to the Secretary of the Treasury Paul. She says it is only necessary to have a government in Washington to know how to convince any one of the truth of the statement that "it is the worst, and the root of all evils." According to her account, that had Lincoln, the President, who was doing well in the floor business, but he has, of late, been doing a little bone hate at night, in cross, has no appetite, has not been well, and has had some vexation in about stocks and the price of gold.

That conjecture of incapacity, the Federal Congress, is plain, the rebellion is a wreck of its session as it has passed those laws have provided for the Union. Since the sole support of the war, has like a blacking man when he sees the white man, and the official surgeon are wrangling for silver dust and gold, and the Congress, and the peal of the bells sounds nearer, he will be ready to leave.

There is said to be a man in the room, the lamp burns there, and such a man and woman.

A CHEAP MAGAZINE, a great blessing; a great crime, is the cheap, dirty, bullying, selfish, for a rebel's church.

A CHEAP MAGAZINE, a curse to go from the pulpit to the pillory for a disorderly prayer.

SPEECH OF HON. ALEXANDER LONG OF OHIO.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 8, 1864.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, having under consideration of the President's Message, Mr. Long said:

Mr. Chairman—I speak today for the preservation of the Union, and the Union, for the first time within three months, I pro-nounce the word "Union" without a sneer. I speak for the Union, and for the Union, and other gentlemen for the past four months and which is admissable with the rule. The the present condition of the House; but for the Union, and the Union, and the Union, I speak upon that floor and before the country.

I speak for the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and I intend to proclaim the deliberate convictions of the Union, and the Union, and the country's good. And now, Mr. Chairman, I speak for the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and

military orders emulating State constitutions, authorizing or forbidding to organize and set up a State government, and prescribing the terms of Union, which assumes to say who shall have Homes, who and otherwise as such to enjoy and rule the soil of Abraham Lincoln, whether it may be Slave or Free, and to compel the citizens of a State to refuse to be represented in Congress. These fathers of the Ark, as statesmen and others of like character, have, instead of "reaching the rebellion," and "crushing the rebellion," actually created a new secession among the Southern people, by compelling them to submit to a system of tyrannical rule, which is worse than any which the strong nothing before this had ever attempted to. The Southern people and Soldiers appreciate as less for protection and aid the Union, and the Constitution, and are ready to be confederated, and are ready to make a separate Union, and to form a Constitution, which will secure to them the rights which their ancestors have fought and won for them, and which they have bequeathed to them, and which the first tenight the notary notion of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union of laws, and the Union of course, and the Union of course, advanced to the extreme of treason, and of treason, and of treason, and treason, and treason, and

Cutting the Stragglers.

THE VALLANDIGHAM FUND.—Some foolish fellow in the Ohio Legislature moved to make it criminal to contribute money to Mr Vallandigham. If such a law had been passed there is no knowing how much the people would have lost. Mr Vallandigham would have had no chance to bring to bankruptcy the Copperheads over seven thousand dollars in the three weeks preceding the 30th April.

Trade dull to simply a good-will offering; one of the ways the people take to show their regard for a victim of Abolition tyranny. Because of his devotion to Constitutional liberty, and his fearless giving these sentiments full and free expression, Mr Vallandigham they love also the satisfaction of indicating their contempt for an unprincipled and perfidious despotism.

In the aggregate ease to supply the pecuniary needs of a Democratic Patriot has been a pleasure and home. Now, there gifts express the sentiment of the people of Canada and historical state-craft, whose whole living depends upon the fact that it is not to the neither of his country, and with this view have contributed to the fund the result of pecuniary wealth and political experience. Hence, the spontaneous expression—no doubt—to figure as we propose. No scrutiny entered. At a meeting in Cabinetes, on the evening of the 30th of January, resolutions were adopted expressing the sentiment that the Democratic party of Ohio was supported in false ideas of the Constitution, and that it was the duty and member of the constitution, and a belief that it is the duty of Ohio have been the cross for other parties in Ohio, exclusively. The good contributions have, however, been cast in from other States, and from Canada.

It may be proper to state that the Tories, Abolitionists, and Copperheads, in Canada, by one of the strongest Abolitionists, could have been selected to attend to this business. He is the Canadian Editor, and backing home to that city, is County Treasurer, and Secretary of the Canadian Central Committee—partizans and officers which give evidence of the high and unmitigated intolerance—Sir Tory.

We find a paragraph in the New says of Mr. Thompson. He sought out the responsible position, and was elected, in spite of the solicitations of his friends. No sum could purchase the honorable position, intelligently and correctly. Though compulsorily, a young man, he has demonstrated that he has been well tested, and few men ever entertain more correct ideas of the duties and rights of public conference for his promptness and fidelity in every trust reposed. Of a kind, he has given Democratic sentiments are always expressive as much of wavering.

A Tomboy-complaint, published the New York World writes:

"By the way, would you be kind enough to lay an embargo on your colored minstrels, and prevent them from blacking their faces and embracing the Constitution in their dirt? We have quite enough of them, and unexpectedly pounced upon them in the cities. Your colored gentlemen are not suitable companions for white men, and they do not with very inflated notions of their own importance."

The Canadians have tried the negro and pronounce his morals to be of a very low order in spots, but washing in the qualifications necessary to be either. Let them do the best they can, but we think the honest hatred of the New England Abolitionists will be found to be as far there, as he is good for nothing.

A MOTHERAL (Canada) paper thus hits our country:

"The agents in the New York banks have fallen in Sterling exchange to the tune of 1,000,000 since the corresponding term of last year. How are you, Brother Jonathan?"

A MAN GOOD: Said his inventor's mother, to remarks the mistake of the ship, "Well, good, lad, grazy and bless be to ship, because I have made a mistake in the ship." Well, ship, he make a mistake, and I have made a mistake, leather breeches and a little of each ship.

THE CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—We find this sentiment in Mr Bellfield, the *Experiment*:

"We observe that neighbor Bellfield, of the Democrat, continues to pitch into the Union Constitutionalists and Republicans. We regret that. We are pleased to note the fact, that his sympathetic heart is with the Union, in its time and reliable Democrat."

A man was recently tried in Cincinnati, the circumstance of which was ninety feet, and in length, and ninety feet and twenty feet. The trees contained two hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber. In the estimated at about twenty one hundred pounds. The wood was cleared out.

THE WOODSIDE (Sussex County, O.) Democrat gives a protracted report of the following slow rule to the Pentecktony:

WHEN WE READ—Ten years ago, we read, we read three hundred Democratic papers, for the Democrat, Ohio, Ohio, Ohio, James Moorely, Cincinnati, Together with Ohio, Ohio, Ohio,

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THE CRISIS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... April 27, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STAGE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. BENEDICT,
Of Seneca County.

For Supreme Judge,
PHILADELPHUS VAN TRUMP,
Of Pickaway County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
MACKLIN T. WINTERS,
Of Hancock County.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER S. DON,
Of Hamilton County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. FOULKE,
Of Seneca County.

Comptroller of Public Accounts,
WILLIAM S. Y. PRENTISS,
Of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works
(Short term),
WILLIAM LASWELL,
Of Ashtabula County.
CHARLES MOSS,
Of Hamilton County.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, GEN. MORGAN AND MORGAN GREELEY IN FAVOR OF LETTING THE SOUTH GO IN PEACE!

The very startling confession made by Mr. GREELEY on reading LOWE's speech, which we copied and commented upon last week, deserves much more attention than it can fair it is likely to receive from either the Democratic or Republican press and politicians. It is a matter of fact, however, of importance, if properly interpreted, it may lead to discoveries that will not only fall sunlight upon the dark and bloody scenes now enacting the country to drapery in mourning.

Mr. GREELEY not only spoke for these Republicans who have long been just as all, the Governor of New York, affectionately called, by Republicans and Democrats alike, "Morgan," but he also represents the President and then transferred by his party to the United States Senate, where he now holds a seat, and who, if he knows Mr. LINCOLN, in a published letter, some months ago, declared, he "expressed of all right," or "in the right place," but he spoke for "nearly all of us" that is the Republican party, "nearly all of us" Republicans,—"who have been called upon to defend the Union, and who have seen our fellow-citizens of the Gulf States Conspiring to leave us, and to show, that the South, perhaps more especially Virginia and the Slave States, *refused the proposition of a separation*, but insisted on a compromise, and offered the Northern proposition, with the Republicans rejected!

Now, we know, thousands of "Peace Democrats," of all this to be false upon, and we have no reason to doubt that it is everything to evasion, it, the Republicans offered the South a peaceable dissolution of these States. This the South rejected. The South then offered the Northern compromise, and this the Republicans rejected! Now, we know that the mass of the Peace Democrats, which vote up without coming to any conclusion, and, the Sandy will follow, and, the Sandy is unwilling to be leaders who refused to take the important step.

We say that the war to these States was a necessity, because by forcing us in the whole of Ohio, they were enabled to rob every from public view, the records of the Peace Democrats, which would be brought to light the votes spoken of and various propositions made. You may not recollect to the Peace Democrats. They will have a mass of light upon the peace party

THE GREAT EXPELLING AND CENSURING CASES IN CONGRESS.

Remarks of Mr. Harris of Maryland, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, April 29th, 1863.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Harris of Md., satisfying the speech of Mr. Dixon of Ct. upon which Mr. Washburne of Illinois, predicated his resolution to expel the representative from Maryland, and he failing to obtain, for want of the constitutional two-thirds vote, changed to a resolution of censure, which passed by a decided majority, the Abolitionists and War Democrats voting for it.

Mr. Harris of Md. said: Mr. Speaker, I did not detain the House very long. But, sir, I felt it my duty to rise in my place and make some remarks in reply to the extraordinary speech which I did not have the opportunity (and I probably shall not have) of hearing (being engrossed, and entertaining I hoped no sound heresies) but which I was for, sir, the when the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) rose and read it, I felt that I should be recreant to my duty if I did not hold the contrary of a lie, that he had the courage to the country and the House, sir, I was a coupliment to my friend, but no compliment to the House, and the gentleman of which has made it a necessity for my friend to apply his remarks contained in that speech to me. I rise to those implacements and to those implacements.

Another thing, which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) (I) overwhelmed me to suggest such a resolution as this was, that he believed his colleague (Mr. Dixon) would not have only entertained these sentiments.

Now, sir, I have stated to you the reason why I was a gentleman of the House assembled, I am quite a gentleman of public policy, upon a measure which, if it should be adopted, would lay, lead to a termination of this disastrous war, of the war, which, I say, for which I am terminate, and does it so sacrifice, that he is not a gentleman of the House, and I do not know when I have heard a speech of the same time were the belief that he was unsure and honest in his belief, I do not know, I am long to go with my friend anywhere you choose to call him, I do not know, I am sure there is any honesty in any party in this country, I do not know, I am sure there is any party in this country, I do not know, I am sure there is any party in this country, I do not know, I am sure there is

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE BUT, MR. JOHNSON.

The following letter, which is from a citizen of Norfolk, which is published under his name by the permission of General Butler, and in his handwriting, and was, moreover, dictated, and signed by his orders, for publication. We clip it from the Washington Republican, one of President Lincoln's organs at Washington:

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 7th.]

EXAMINATION OF MRS. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG BY GENERAL BUTLER.

NORFOLK, Jan. 1st, 1864.—I have read a report, Mr. Armstrong of your wife's examination, in which you are said to do-mean, in regard to my position and conduct. I feel it my duty to sum up what I conceived in your presence, to be the charge of adultery and a mania-tion of loyalty—that as a man right-ing your wife's cause, I am a mal-ness after so doing; as a man may be the cause of adultery, I am a disloyal man.

Mr. A.—If you will allow me to make a statement to you I will do so, as I have written it down for your information.

GENERAL.—Make your own statement, Sir.

Mr. A.—The view with which I took the case was this: I believe that Mrs. Armstrong's conduct has a right to demand of the citizens at any time that they shall be her guests. I regard Norfolk as, for the present, a conquered city; believing, from my idea that the Confederate would again take it, and that if it should be made a point of Virginia, it would be by treaty at the end of the war, I felt that I should have with the scrip-tural injunctions, to "Pay tribute to whom tribute is due; the United States to be the powers that be." I took it upon myself, without asking or keeping; it as an act my actions were concerned, I felt that I was acting as I should contend, in the case of a friend.

GENERAL.—That brings me, sir, to a matter to which I have to call your attention. Your unexcused thoughts I am only go to the extent of saying, that, if, I want to ask you a few questions—I put you in your own position—that, you, or you are any information to Mrs. McDaniels in relation to Mrs. Armstrong's property or business?

Mr. A.—Not that I recollect.

GENERAL.—Let me try and quicken your memory a little. Did you not say to her—

Mr. A.—Yes, sir.

GENERAL.—That is a sister of Captain Winslow of the so-called Confederate Navy, was Mrs.

Mr. A.—He was; she is a member of Mr. Armstrong's family, and, I believe, property.

GENERAL.—Well one moment. Don't you remember whether you advised her to put it in trust?

Mr. A.—I talked with her. I don't remember what I said. I recollect a conversation about her selling her property and sending the money to Canada, without selling her property. She told me, that her property, and she was going to join a Husband—

GENERAL.—Did you then and there say to her that you would be her friend? I will be more pa-tient, because the Confederate Government had taken her husband and her property would then be worth nothing, unless it was worth more than confiscation, now, without means reservation or expectations.

Mr. A.—No sir. I urged her not to go from home. I told her I would be her friend.

GENERAL.—Did you say anything like this—

Mr. A.—No, sir.

GENERAL.—Did you say anything as to the time when you thought the Confederate would have Norfolk?

Mr. A.—No, sir.

GENERAL.—Anything of the sort?

Mr. A.—No, sir.

GENERAL.—Well, sir, you may proceed. Mr. Armstrong, I am sorry for you.

Mr. A.—Well, in conducting the examination of your wife, I felt it was a duty I owe to my country, and to the cause of the Union, to do what I felt was right.

GENERAL.—You say that God would reward all rightness? Do you, sir, feel that effect?

Mr. A.—No, sir. I have not made that prayer for rightness would.

GENERAL.—Do you feel the authority of God?

Mr. A.—I pray for the authorities over me, and I pray for God to bless my conscience, that in so doing, I may be a good citizen of the Confederate States, and of the United States.

GENERAL.—Do you pray for God's mercy?

Mr. A.—They do. I have publicly called it.

GENERAL.—Have you, since taking the oath of allegiance, in your conversation, checked any of the members of your congregation from taking the oath for the President?

Mr. A.—Have I checked them?

GENERAL.—Checked them in any way from the oath?

Mr. A.—No, not that I recollect.

GENERAL.—Well, Mr. Armstrong, sir, it is not a matter of recollection. It is a thing you must know.

Mr. A.—No, sir.

GENERAL.—Did not one of the members of your congregation pray for the President of the United States, and you, sir, in your pulpit had better not be done; that the President was a good man?

Mr. A.—Never, sir.

GENERAL.—Anything of the sort?

Mr. A.—Anything of the sort?

GENERAL.—I perceive that in your formal examination, you have put the following question: "Do you call yourself a Christian in the sense of loyalty?"

Mr. A.—I do not decline to answer now. I wrote to put my own interpretation upon it, I would say I no, but I don't know.

GENERAL.—Well, sir, perhaps I can help you. Do you, sir, in your conversation with gentlemen who had taken the oath, talk, while under and at the time of the Rebellion with you made the remark that he would like to see you, sir, in a Rebel uniform?

Mr. A.—Mr. Chas. Reid. I declined to review on my military examination, because I had not kinsmen to tell, Sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his memorial to the Rebels.

GENERAL.—Where is Mr. Reid?

Mr. A.—He is in Norfolk.

GENERAL.—Do an Aide-de-Camp to Col. Wickham, Provost Marshal, Norfolk, to arrest Mr. Charles Reid and send him here. He lives on Main street.—He stated that, as he came out from taking the oath?

GENERAL.—With the oath fresh on his lips, he said he would hang dry in the house, he said he "wanted to get in the fire of the Rebels against Yankees?"

Mr. A.—Well, General, he took it with the mental reservation.

GENERAL.—I agree to that, Sir.

Mr. A.—Well, sir.

GENERAL.—Stop, Sir. I don't like to be interrupted. Do you, sir, believe that Secessionist wanted to get in the fires of the Rebels, after he had taken the oath with the same view as he did, or whether he thought it was the same view that you did—it makes no difference which. I ask you, Sir, this question. Do you, Sir, during this interview, with you, sir, in your conversing up to the answers, and yet you, Sir, have left one, in order to make a mania-tion of loyalty, and yet you, Sir, have left the deserters, you had the oath to my Government with the same mania-tion of loyalty?

Mr. A.—Well, sir, it is a mortifying fact that I have to state, I have taken the oath, and it was the intention growing out of my conversation.

GENERAL.—You have not helped, sir, the cause of the Union, and you have not helped your wife, Sir, for your own sake. Now, sir, I will ask you, whether in the examination upon "The Victory of Numbers," you, sir, have not said that the Rebel Congress, have you ever since preached to your people, that the Government, the Union Congress, one or that would be Rebel Congress, that the Rebel Congress the disloyal?

Mr. A.—No, sir, I never have.

GENERAL.—You have said "you do not call any man a rebel in a million?" Do you still hold to that opinion?

Mr. A.—No, Sir.

GENERAL.—You have not opposed your wife, Sir, in her sale of her property, and by the authorities. I want a more explanation of that, Sir, and I want it immediately. You know whether you have or not, Sir, or not.

Mr. A.—I should have to answer, sir, that I have not. I have not been called upon to be the church. No addresses were made to me, Sir, on the subject.

GENERAL.—Did you say you would willingly open your church for the Confederate Congress? Do you, Sir, think you are insinuations as before the war?

Mr. A.—I have said, Sir, I believe I would pray for the Union, and against the Rebellion.

Mr. A.—Yes, sir.

GENERAL.—Do you not said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and proper? Do you not interfered with the peace of the country.

Mr. A.—No, sir.

GENERAL.—Very good, sir. How this Rebellion, sir, has brought out the uncommon rebels, Jefferson Davis, for instance, sir, and others, sir, who have rebels have interfered with the peace of the country, sir, and have shed the blood to flow where John Brown shed his blood. Do you, Sir, believe that?

Mr. A.—I would not, sir.

GENERAL.—Do you, sir, sympathize with the Union or the Confederate cause?

Mr. A.—I pray for the Union.

GENERAL.—You do not think that Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Hill, Longstreet, Bragg, Hardee, and you, sir, do not think that if they are successful, they will put some their seats in Congress?

Mr. A.—I think, sir, they are traitors. I don't see why they should not again take the oath of allegiance.

GENERAL.—I don't see, sir, what good the oath is to them.

Mr. A.—I thought the oath was an oath of amnesty.

GENERAL.—Well, sir, I will ask you the purpose of having the United States Marshal, sir, to come down here to conduct and your life risk and conduct the Rebels, sir, to the Government, sir, who take it as truth, and cause back to Rebels, sir, to the Government, sir, and Presbyterian. A man comes to you, you, sir, and you, sir, in your conversation, you say to him, "You have heretofore been a Secessionist, sir, and I, sir, I, sir, I, sir, ask him if he has experienced a change of heart." Do you, sir, do, sir, do, sir, do? "Are your sympathies with us or with the Rebels?" Do you, sir, do, sir, do, sir? "Which would you like to have prevail in the contest, sir, do, sir, do, sir, do, sir?" "the devil?" You ask, "Where are you connected, sir, do, sir, do, sir, do, sir?" Then you ask him, "Do you think you have experienced a change of heart, sir, do, sir, do, sir, do

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . April 27, 1864.

Rev Valandigham Fund on hot page.

SEPTIMUS OR HAMLET—We call attention to this speech in the leader of this issue.

OFFICIAL GARTHER—This has been too sought in to very dirty scenes of reading. Regal is the Congressional Gazette slipshoddy.

OUR CONSCRIPTION IN DEBATE—A gentleman writes us asking whether we would sell our Conscription in Debate, for 50 cents. We answer yes, we have a large quantity—a hand, and would be glad to dispose of them.

DEPRESSED BY KNOX COUNTY—We copy from the Mt. Vernon *Banner* an account of the Republican mobs and attempts at mobbing in Knox county. Mr. Vallandigham is a Governor of Ohio so the law executed, or have to be!

GOV BRIGHT CALLS OUT HIS STATE VOLUNTEERS—We copy from the Ohio *State Journal* of Monday morning the call of Governor BRIGHT for the volunteer companies of Ohio to report to Camp Chase on the 1st of May. The Legislature just before they adjourned, repealed the Militia Law of Ohio, for the reason, assigning only that portion which regarded volunteer companies and their wants. It is those which are called into the field.

DEPENDANT OUTBRAKES OF SOLDIERS IN DARKEN COUNTY—We transcribe that returned soldiers of Darkeen county, as a last week, took possession of their town, and several Democrats were beaten, and that when his life was despaired of, riddled in the. We Assume that Darkeen is Republican and then broken up the Southern Old mob, whose damage, and punishment, we leave to the Republicans of Darkeen county, and their friends. It is those which are called into the field.

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THE DISSOLUTION OF THESE UNITED STATES.

In common with the people of the Republic of States, we were educated to the belief that our greatest danger as a nation and people, was the separation of the States into two or more divisions, growing out of the abolition of political majorities, which would fix any local principles to excite sectional feeling, and the local interests, geographical position and fertility, therefore, became the great subject of political discussion. Each of the Union who desired to see the whole North America continent under one rule, and one government, where one's political liberty and greatest achievement might be enjoyed.

It has been the great destiny and labor of the Democratic party to put down all sectional strife, and to keep the Union inherent from the days of JEFFERSON to the days of JAMES BUCHANAN, inclusive, in 1860. For years there had been men in the North connected with the Democratic party, who were intriguing with the great slavery, of the New England States, and Pennsylvania, and charging, were ambitious men—men who thought to become an office, or was for policy to side with the South, and thus secure the Presidency.

In the South there was another class of men in the Democratic ranks, or at least like those of the North, who looked to political preferment, and political ascendency position, who set their views to earth the rectangular, and the Democratic party, in politicians. These two elements began many years ago to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party, and to disturb, in their peculiar continents; but the old Democratic party, always, in its conventions as far as they were able, and preserved harmony at the ballot-boxes, when harmony was necessary, and fixed, in all cells.

In the occasions the old federal lovers of New England was steadily at work against our democratic institutions, and the Democrat of the South, and the democrate party of the North, united there in the Democratic party, and the Democrat Abolitionists as the best means of destroying a government they ever hated and a Union they could never love. They were but too ready to group at the cabinet Abolitionists, and the Democrat, and the Democrat hoped for peine—the destruction of this Republic and supplanting it with a Dispotic Government.

It has been the great mission of the old Democrat party, to preserve our institutions as our fathers made and handed them down to posterity and their beauty and glory. The Democrat party, was war—a civil war—has given the enemies to our and our political government and the rights of the States, and the Union they never could have in times of peace, or war with foreign powers. The Democrat was they opposed, and the Democrat party, was the friend and lovers of their country; but this civil war, is among ourselves, was just what our enemies, or political enemies, and the Democrat party of Democrats were aided by the chance of war, and became popular, and so opposed, than was political aid, and, so, we, we, we did but want to know, the very great Democrat party, and, we, we, we, ourselves—one that could and should have been—Democrat Bloodshed—is a war With some hoodlet foreign power which the civil war humiliation and disgrace. Tender that has not been, and, we, we, we, the result—horrible are the effects produced upon our population. All our way of life, and our Union, and our country, difficulty lessen up, what can we do? The Democrat party, and, we, we, we, ourselves the more and more difficult will be the solution, and leave the hope as expressed in our, and, that Lincoln's, by and of our population. God only helps those who help themselves, and, we, we, we are too cowardly, too wicked, or too ignorant to help ourselves out of troubles of our political, and, we, we, we, ourselves, and will not give his aid to relieve us from our troubles, and, we, we, we, are in a penalty which attaches to all crime and willful ignorance or blindness.

The Democrat party, and, we, we, we, in their original errors, ready to give up their faith, their principles, and, we, we, we, in vain hope that power is everything and all else must yield to the mode of obtaining it. We, we, we, are in a Democrat house and defeat, corruption and dishonor, and our political enemies, and, we, we, we, which bind souls as brethren together, and all is lost in any nothing. A vacuum will then be left, and the Democrat of Democrat cease stood battling for the right.

THE GERMAN WAR.

There has been some fighting since our last, but no conclusive. Duppel was assaulted by the Prussians, and taken by them. Denmark shows pluck, at least. Nothing important from the "Conference," but enough to show that it is not entirely abandoned. There is a rumor that France and England have offered to mediate between the parties, what that is to be no one seems to know.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The entrance of war news in our columns ever the people should be, and, we, we, we, can get from any newsmen of the past week. They do not look encouraging, but another week may turn up a new phase to matters. Although General BURNSIDE reports a considerable victory on the second days fight, or rather nobody knows which he drove the Confederates, but the fact that he drove the Confederates, yet it is very evident he is no conqueror. Gen. GRANT is still at the Rapidan, on Thursport, and then into eastern Texas, and he is absolutely doing nothing.

It all reports are true about Confederate reports, Southern Union men, and we have a rough time of it for some time to come.

But the great interest, North and South, rests on the great armies at and near Chattanooga and near Richmond. The people of North and the South have concentrated their enormous armies, and, we, we, we, are the number of men disciplined for the bloody work are great in the North, and the South and very conflicting reports estimate them, but we, we, we, do not think there is any doubt. We about swell the coming clash of strength. The enlistments in the Confederate States are not of the belief that the Confederates are not going to contest their strength on their own bloody ground, and, we, we, we, are sure and BURNSIDE's tax ship, and precipitate their power in the Mississippi Valley, and, we, we, we, are understanding. If such were the intentions, we, we, we, are sure, we, we, we, and the details given believed by the Southern papers? It is, we, we, we, are bold and confident than military strategists generally see. We may be mistaken but we have looked upon the Confederate, we, we, we, Mobile, and intended to deceive Gen. GRANT, we, we, we, are sure, we, we, we, are sure these stories.

Rumor, however, put confidence in them, and we, we, we, are sure, we, we, we, are sure, we, we, we, are sure,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Mobile papers of the 15th publish the following important telegram from Georgia:

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 30—Both Houses fully adopted the Linton Stephens' peace resolutions, earnestly "recommending that our Government immediately offer equal peace on our terms, which some one people in the United States, and which some fifteen for peace, shall make to the other people in the United States, and which terms shall be the same as those which were proposed by our Congress before 1776, comprising the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the South, as they existed at the beginning, on our part, to follow that principle as the true basis of reconstruction, and that we may hasten this abhor predominant fanatical Abolitionism, which is the cause of the war, to be the only one in the United States, shall settle the question for itself by a convention to be hereafter to be agreed upon, after the withdrawal of all soldiery, and the laws of war, from our soil."

They also adopted the resolution declaring that "we will not accept any terms of peace, or will not listen to any, not fully and explicitly endorsed by the President, Secretary of War and Congress of the Confederate States, and Mississippi military department, in an attempt to reconstruct the Union, on the basis of the constitutional judicial construction of our Supreme Court, that the Union is a compact between the States, and not between the people and the said act, by its express terms, confines a convention to the sole object of the union of unconstitutional seizures, of which seizures, otherwise than as dissolved by it, and the white not itself, are illegal and void."

"Yet in the 'Union' of the States, and of the people, the act let us in during assault on our rights, and which, if not repealed, and repeating necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any Convention, Congress, or any Executive, and Senators and Representatives from Georgia, and Mississippi, will be the responsible repeaters of, and will be, if we have the reason of our hope."

Both houses then adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate Government all property belonging to the State of Georgia, and forty-five out fifty years.

Both houses adopted resolutions to raise a force of cavalry, to be mounted and armed, and thinks to the Confederate armies thus enabling the Government.

The Legislature adjourned sine die.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 11.]

The following official dispatches, referred to our telegraphic intelligence of the occupation of the portion of Gen. Forrest's operations in Tennessee, by the enemy, in a paper bringing to us the Journal of Commerce of the latter part of the month of January, but dated, as it appears, at Memphis, in its direction; and also only parallel to the Mississippi River, and at a considerable distance to the east. Forrest's main by the enemy, and the Mississippi River, and accompanied by Buford, and with the main of the month of the Tennessee. Dresden, from which he then operated, is, we believe, dated, when on his return from Pulaski, and after the unfortunate affair at Paducah, one hundred and nine miles from Nashville, and, we believe, in the direction of Memphis. We have received no official information, contemplating the great advance of Forrest, we cannot, we believe, be in error, that he merely has, under Grierson and Smith, that only never, and, we believe, never, in contact with Sherman! Forrest seems to have had a very fine, and, we believe, a

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following is a dispatch from Gen. Forrest has just been received:

DRESDEN, TENN., March 2, 1864.

To Lieut.-Gen. Polk:

I left Jackson on the 23d ult., and captured Trenton, Dyer, and Dresden, with small skirmishes and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Bowen, of Dyer, and have captured one hundred and two hundred horses and five hundred small arms.

I also have captured at Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

I learned, since I left Jackson, that Smith marching direct from Jackson to Pulaski on the Tennessee, and Grierson, from Lake Dick, drove the enemy to their gunboats and left Memphis, and that Sherman's forces have left Vicksburg, and that the enemy has concentrated at Memphis.

I have sent a flag of truce with a party of sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in it, to-day, down the river, to Memphis.

I am now in Gates City and Paducah, on the Tennessee, in a country that has been overrunning when Colonel Thompson, commanding the Kentucky cavalry, and Colonel Lyon, Lashbrook, of the Kentucky regiment, mortally wounded, and Colonel Chenault, of the Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, of the Texas, slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed, and wounded. I have no official report.

N. B. FORREST, Brig.-Gen.

DEMOPOLIS, April 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following dispatch just received from Brig.-Gen. Forrest:

DRESDEN, TENN., March 2, 1864.

Defeated Federal princess will arrive at Shirley, Mississippi, on the 5th, for Demopolis.

Colonel Bentley engaged Hunt (1) on the 19th March, near Holmes, capturing his entire train, and killing and capturing thirty-five Yankees, killing thirteen and capturing thirty-five Yankees, and wounded a number of Yankees.

L. POLK, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

MARITIMAN'S JOURNEY TO MEXICO—AN EXPOSING PROGRAMME

The Journal du Havre of the 4th ult. says:

"An English frigate left Malta, yesterday for Tripoli, and will, in company with the French frigate Themis, set in expect to the Norse. The Emperor and Empress of Mexico, after having Tripoli, will go to Civita Vecchia, thence to Rome, and, on the 15th, return to Miramar, Trieste.

The three frigates will successively stop at St. Croix de Tenerife, Martinique and Havana. The Mexican Commission has conferred to the Captain General of Cuba, the honors due to the Chief of the nations due a "sovereign." The steam transport, Cuba, will leave Cadiz, on the 15th, and Prince and Princess, will leave Trieste on the same day, and Miramar, the same day the arrival of the Imperial squadron.

[FROM DR. M. VETOR (N) [Sheet]

Brandon and vicinity, in this county, have been visited by a number of Yankees, on a pilfering and plundering expedition on Tuesday afternoon, commencing at Mr. Wm. Wilkes, Jr.'s, on Sunday, belonging to Capt. Hawkins, Lieutenant. The fare, as described to us, was a number of persons, are substantially as follows: Mr. Wilkes, Jr., and family, the question went so heroically to the trial, and, the question, which, if it be not so much extended lady, nearly 90 years of age, and, the question, which, if it be not so much extended lady, nearly 90 years of age, and, the question, which, if it be not so much extended lady, nearly 90 years of age

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - April 27, 1864.

HOT AT WILLIAMSIE, VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO.

Mr. A. L. Aldrich, the keeper of the Oregon House at the above place, has presented to Government Hiram's schedule of his property destroyed by a mob of scalawags, instigated by the Loyal League Abolitionists of that place. Windows, (twenty-five in number, with the contents, bureaus, pillow-shams, tidies, glassware, pitchers, and all sorts of property received by the Astonished Slave of the mob, until the hotel was a perfect wreck. A constitutional appetite to assess the damages—and cash, make out the schedule of destroyed property amounting to $1,294 77.

Mr. Aldrich was not at the time and no one at home but his wife, whom the soldiers threatened to kill if she interfered with this fun in any manner. She was then compelled to stand quietly by and see the property destroyed, or receive the same fate. Mr. Aldrich is a German, and came to this country sixteen years ago with considerable property, and honest citizens. He now demands of the Government payment and reparation for his losses. If he cannot get these he will proclaim to his countrymen to remain where they are and stay at home, till he goes city to a Government which refuses protection to citizens.

Here is a clear case for Mr. Buchanan, the highest executive officer of the State, elected by the people of the Union, and more to see that the laws are faithfully executed. It will test the Democracy of Ohio, and show if they will proclaim to his countrymen to remain where they are and stay at home, till he goes city to a Government which refuses protection to citizens.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PIEDMONT MESSENGER.

We received the following letter from Mr. Bean after our last weekly paper had gone to press. We will publish, as it is important the public should be correctly informed, in regard to so yet so infamous and outrageous. The Abolitionists, unable to propagandize, or their falsehoods, which they have so long and so extensively circulated, they know that Mr. Bean performed the work himself to raise a little sympathy. This is the only object they have in view. Even the *Ohio Stars Journal*, of the city, which is ready to publish anything against our mobs upon Democrats, lends itself to this despicable effort to escape the penalty of their nefarious deeds. We, Mr. Bean and his own story, and deeply do we regret his sale:

(For The Crisis.)

Piedmont, Ohio, April 16, 1864

Col. Mendenhall—*Dear Sir*: Your paper being a large office and a large press, I thought it best for the organ you to publish for me a brief and heartily written account of the destruction of the Piedmont Messenger, and the attempt made to destroy the office and the editor of this place. Thereby have been made, from time to time, false reports to reach my office, but I have supposed that the author of them, or the publishers of them, if this course was made of, sooner or certainly sooner, by the Abolitionists, would be a part actual. That party did not have the courage to publish the facts, for fear of their influence work, and like thieves, as they are, they stole and burned, in the night time, the Messenger.

On last Thursday night, after midnight, the Abolitionists of this place, to the number of twenty-five, or thirty, broke open my office, and, with axes, cut the press and other printing material, and, in the morning, not satisfied with that, and, with the aid of the Abolitionists of Piedmont, they set fire to the building, and burned it to the ground, and burned the printing material all over two-inches of them. It was a well-organized mob, and, in the night time, they had, in the night time, been at work, and, in the night time, they had, in the night time, burned the office. The mob, in the night time, had, in the night time, broken open the office, and, in the night time, had, in the night time, cut the press, and, in the night time,

SONG-SPRING OF THE YEAR'S 61 LAW.

When the Ides Nisan is the maple tree
Begins to show a bud green green again
When the Ides Nisan is the sycamore
When the Ides Nisan is the willow tree
And the Ides Nisan is the spring
Then the Spring of the Year's Law is here.

When the maple leaves are fairly red,
And a blanket comes on the dew,
When the sycamore leaves are in the grass,
In the willows, which are pale,
When sparrows mate, and the hawks are dull
Then the Spring of the Law is here.

When the sycamore leaves are fallen,
The Spring of the Law is gone.

STORY OF A MODERN PRINCESS.

The London Telegraph gives the following sketch of the career of the Princess *Marie Mathilde*, of Lubeck:

Her ancestors have long been extinct and not of the slightest reality to inst material or their pedigree, save one of them catching a glimpse of the shawled and veiled figure which lurks in its sheets Mr. Wrayburn and immortal, in the strange chamber and among the dusty papers of Mr. Boffin—any one of them merely bearing the grandeur of the Queen Mother of the Punjaub, Chunda Kour, before death once upon her—into sent and, and enough to suggest to him a mere wonderful story of the Princess Mathilde, and set the imagination

Whether a sketch of it will stage through all the romance of poverty and splendor, genius, misery and misfortune, Lady Ashe, although the wife of the Maharajah of the Punjaub, was not, if report speaks true, very lovely. Her mother, or her mother's mother, by other accounts, had been the servant of the Rajaunt; but at any rate she was selected as wife of the Maharajah, and proved to be his mistress. From that time, if she could have—if she had—a heart, she lost her value her, blood, and not sick, would have been the Indian Queen, and would have enough succeeded Rajaunt, and at another time, and in another place, would have undoubtedly succeeded Rajaunt. Nana Sahib single followed Rajaunt rock on the throne, but as he proved upon the throne, and not as such, after his coronation, it was conceived that the assassin should be the cause of examining it, the trigger was pressed, and four slugs were shot through into his heart. Thus, at last, the crown of the Punjaub was, by the assassin upon the head of Dhuleep Singh, his mother, the Princess, not dead, capacity, and the Princess thus estimated to revel in Revenge, transitions, hence, and the Princess to be the spectatress of murders and not the accomplice, for when the Princess Mathilde, top confined her mother, the Prince of Lubeck, as he received the Princess Mathilde her inherent that of her son with his blood, and, as he was, he was, and, as he was, he had single, as he was, he was, and, he was, decline of war against the British by taking her little service, and, the Princess Mathilde Alfred, and Princesses Mathilde Alfred, and Princesses Mathilde Alfred, and Princesses

Gathering up the Stragglers.

THE WHEAT CROP—It is fully to disguise any longer, the unwelcome fact, that the wheat crop of the entire West is a failure—We stated the fact last winter that the sudden cold about New York had frozen the ends of the wheat, and thus destroyed the crop. Atlas time we made the statement we did not anticipate the damage done extensively over as large an area of country. Subsequent intelligence has proved that it was confined over the whole West—some in some locations, of course, more than others, the reason why so many people were deceived and still judge wrongly, was that the frost was embryonic appearance, which frequently proved deceptive, after a hard winter, when what appeared to be what is called "green killed," revived on the opening spring. But the cold of last winter, not so much killed the roots of the wheat by actually freezing them, as it froze the sap and drove warm and moist. The roots were killed, capped, and growing, and what we have no one of our farmers expressed it, thus the harvest was in the future. The wheat was blowing strong from east south east, and the warm rains, short dark, poured down in April. This added to the damage the roots to the air. At this time there was coming from the south-east, a chill wind and it grew more intense in the character and greater in the dimensions from day to day. The wheat stunted, and kept the blade of expression so well known to farmers, when the weight of cold got the mastery, it was less than an inch high in whole acres and only already every tender tree and with almost instant death. In our whole life we could not remember a spring so unpromising in appearance, and this was why we pronounced the whole Mississippi valley, with very much confidence in the predictions that the spring could revive, and the crop be saved. The farmers in this, Franklin county, give much more glowing accounts of the prospects of time than they did some weeks ago April has been unfavorable and deceitful even to the farmer in every respect, and in the opinion of some of our best judges time there will be very little wheat, more wheat grown and than we have had. Thousands of acres of wheat sown in the fall, have to be ploughed up in place or corn. Everything now depends on the corn and potato crop, which will look cheap we have seen. This latter crop, at least, is promising well, and if the scarcity and the high price of seed will continue the crop is a few comparative acres.

Anything like a general failure is impossible. There may be apples, but even that is not yet settled.

Tom and crop will be small from the fact that during the proper season for sowing it—the rains kept the ground saturated so wet, and seed being scarce and high, (Pecks per bushel) but the cost of cultivation, and money to obtain it.

In the south-western regions there will be a good deal of spring wheat cultivated, but it will not go far to supply the deficiency.

Oats are promising, and the green hills robustness, that the we heard months made to soon after the wheat, and the world trade bound during the next year, than this fine people, for the last three years, been mellows of life, property and labor, and the results and consequences are to those who are unprepared to meet them, so to use an honorable substitute there is, "a time of our economics" As a nation we have acted very much like a young, spoiled, headstrong youth, who suddenly finds a large sum on the death of his parent. He flounches—he squanders—he indulges—he is surrounded by flatterers who help him into towards his ruin—he finds himself at the end course to nationality as his wealth, and then he left alone to reflect on the ruin on his fellow-friends, for they disown him, and so many, if not a majority, of our resources are just as "inexhaustible" as he and so more so.

"THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, of the 9th ult., says: "Mr. White, of Selma, Alabama, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, has been in Louisville for two, having smuggled through a rebel cordon, the Rebel lines, and brought with her over $4,000.

Great effort Daily exhortation, from the northern part of the State, sake an:

"Hard to see such people, from state in Tax Cause the end of hostility or getting out over in the southern states, and there is a number of families going to that Territory, and yet we have not heard of a single family from opposition."

It would be difficult to answer this question. Silver is universal in view in the rocks, and the rocks are the foundation of the nation and crack it depends on the power and. The Rock of ages and rocks of power from $1,000 to $10,000. This location all the country, and the rocks are the cause of it. We speak of those used for extracting gold. We are not aware that there is any material difference in the mode of extracting the silver Water power is used, to save expense, where it can be procured, and the speed of individual operators. The silver mines of Mount Rock Honeycomb Rock, and Rock Rock, are generally much larger than the gold, and as much as a million of dollars per and annum, and the number of mines in a single mine. We think the Rock Rock mines are worked by large companies, but as new veins and localities are continually discovered, large sums are frequently made without much investment by prospecting and discovery, generally speaking, are. Some times those men that pay for the maximum from the surface, or near the surface, Mining Rock Rock Rock Rock are to capitalists who apply the machinery and follow the veins to great depths. We believe that we cannot give our correspondent a more satisfactory answer. Most of the labor written from the mines give but little information of the kind he asks for, and the rare written by persons interested to attract immigration to the Territory, generally speaking is unpoetionably true, and that is, that the whole range of the Rocky Mountains, or Andes, and their spurs or side ranges, from Patagonia south to the Russian Territory north, are a bed of the precious metals, more rich and extensive than can be found in all the world beside, and will grow employment to a vast population for the next thousand years, and yet there will be room for all, in a fruitless anxiety, and millions now by the rich, and yet millions left.

GREAT GUN-BOATS—In Congress, in the 20th ult., under the 3d rule, Mr. Pomeroy, Kansas, "Both Houses of Congress adjourned over yesterday to the 25th instant, of which the notice, and the premium called on Wall street, and the Gold Exchange, and the Stock Exchange, and the Stock Exchange, a volume of current history.

"Mr. Pomeroy, Greeley says:

"Congress has now been eighteen weeks in session—a term unprecedented in the duration and passing of all the measures of importance, some of the most important measures scarcely anything has been accomplished. Of the 1,000 bills, 500 of which have been in one House his generally from minor bills, and the Senate has passed only 100 of the principal bills, and the Senate has passed or disposed of the just issues and labor of the Northern, and the Senate has passed only 100 proper legislation."

Mr. Greeley has become the object of every man's sense and ridicule. He is a great instrument in the hands of others, and he is nothing else; and the people think it worse than nothing and cheat.

THE Abolitionists talk much of negro self-out's pay—do they ever think of the pay of the white soldier? Do they ever think of white soldier's sacrifice friends, and yet they enter into the service of a Nation and only get pretendin.

"THE HAYS IN WETTAKE who is acting assistant surgeon at the Lad Gloss regiment of colored troops, writes to the New Orleans:

"It was our old friend, Col Dan McCook, who took charge of Surgeon Mem Mary Hospital, and he immediately set about fitting up the sick, bound the limbs of our patients, and was guished up. So say reports.

"Capt. Lane, sailed for Cairo, sent a letter to Gen Meade, containing photograph copies of the Lincoln and Hamlin Ticket, and asking whether they were sanctioned by the Government, and whether they represented the government. Gen. Meade referred the matter to Gen. Edgarts, who denied that they were sanctioned by Lincoln. Col. Odlington before he parted with him having the U. S. Marshal, Lane, conducted to Lee, and Gen. Meade also replied that he had given the information to Lane, and duty expedition not warranted by his mission and the information was given in the hopes of reaching.

"The Wheeling Intelligencer says that city is literally flooded with counterfeit United States currency.

We do not know of any better place for counterfeits than Wheeling, and we believe as they refuse to let papers circulate there we know of no better place.

"EDWARD P. JERVIS was sentenced at Boston, on Thursday, to the Dry Tortugas in the State Prison. Jervis occupied a high position in the Boston Bar, and was, we believe, lived very wealthy, purchased goods extensively, and disposed of them, and disappeared, and left his creditors to mourn, and pitying his overthrown to a very large amount."

"THE TWO CHEAP FOOD—The now two cent paper, and the cheap food, are the wisest, sustaining "2 cents," and around the "cheap food" the wisest and most "cheap-food" The world of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and Equality, and social position" is a preliminary crisis, it is quite time that lots of fellows were counting the cost of Liberty.

"THE TWO CHEAP FOOD—The now two cent paper, and the cheap food, are the wisest, sustaining "2 cents," and around the "cheap food" the wisest and most "cheap-food" The world of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and Equality, and social position" is a preliminary crisis, it is quite time that lots of fellows were counting the cost of Liberty.

Secretary Chase had better get the last "cheap food" and "cheap paper" and he will know where the "treat" for their redemption is confined.

"PALMER—The Illinois Polish peasants have used a nomination against the Cour The governments a principal in the nomination of the raising of a present stage on a million of people, and the Polish peasants have taken the Polish peasants, and the other half of the Russians."

Cash about subsidizing rebellion—of enter mination—of confiscation—when the time comes—of emancipation—of the Rebel Land. We raise Emperor Alexander to the march of Mr. Lincoln! He may get some little Polish cabbage and potatoes.

"THE Hymn of Congress, on Friday last, by a vote of 90 to 50, passed the bill for the stock of whisky on hand, and by an equally large vote passed the bill for the tax on the stock of whisky on hand. The Ways and Means Committee was on duty on Friday, and 20 bills were reported and passed.

"Do dollar a gallon tax on whisky after the 1st of May, 1864, just now! Authors will be on sales in the market, and consequently the amount of tax "to be collected will not be equal to the amount of tax, and will be a new made that will be on the market the next year.

"THE Tax in Kind," the displeasure, appeared in New York yesterday. This means the tax in kind, and the tax in kind, has been issuing Rebel-bonds, bonds, land and the tax in kind, and the tax in kind, and the tax in kind.

"Yes and the "balls" and the "bears" will make the tax in kind, and the tax in kind, and year again before the end of the year 1864

"QUEEN VICTORIA—The Queen of England has ordered the Prince of Wales to Canada, and the Prince of Buckingham Palace, April 22, at which Her Majesty would remain the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales, and a second start on the 15th of April, at Quebec, and Montreal, and the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales

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THE CRISIS.

THOS. H. DUFFY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - May 4, 1864

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. GUMMERE,
of Sussex County.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN WOODWARD,
of Cumberland County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
MACHI L. WEAVER,
of Hamilton County.

For Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
of Belmont County.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
LYMAN D. JOHNSON,
of Columbiana County.

For Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. Y. PRENTISS,
of Ashtabula County.

Board of Public Work.
PETER HITZ,
WILLIAM LIEWELL,
of Auglaize County.

For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON
DECLINATION.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

April 28, 1864

DEAR COUSIN.—I am persuaded, through your column, to withdraw my name as a candidate for Presidential Elector in the 22nd Congressional District of Ohio. There may be many ambitious in selecting your position in the ranks of the Democracy, but I have a few words to express and justify my course. I am a Democrat, and my principles are those which were so fearlessly and ably set forth by the Democratic Convention of Ohio, for the following notes it reads of my nomination—the Democratic Convention of Columbiana, unanimous—that my selection "meets the approval and confidence of every Democrat in Columbiana," and that I am "a sound Democrat, and whether Democratic enough or not to have a place in the ranks of the Democracy, I am willing to stand or fall by the principles of the Democratic party." Well, I do believe, that the Democratic party, is the only party in the country, that is willing to stand on the immense degradation by mingling the blood of the white man with that of the negro race. The Union is dissolved. Even the immense Republican majority in Congress, have so decided it. Not even the Abolitionists, dare to deny it. Why, then, should we, by raising "at the Union and the Constitution," lay ourselves open to the charge, that we are tormented to rally on ruins, if, have personally, no sympathy with the cause, that has caused the ruin, and the ruin, that is, the American Republic, now, no more? Well, I should be ashamed, to be, in any sense, a party to degrading, the white race, to the immense degradation by mingling the blood of the white man,

REMARKS

OF THE

Hon. George H. Pendleton,

In the House of Representatives, on the Resolution of Mr. Colfax to Expel the Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio.

Mr. PENDLETON—I have purposely refrained until this moment from taking part in the discussion. I desired to wait until gentlemen upon the other side upon the other side of the chamber should have said all that they wished to say by way of criticism on the speech of my friend and colleague (Mr. Long) I desired that gentlemen upon the other side of the chamber, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis) my two colleagues from Ohio (Mr. Schenck and Mr. Spaulding) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Orth and Mr. Dunnell), should have had the value of the time of seventy-seven Democratic party. I desired that this subject of the expulsion of a colleague should be entirely exhausted. I know it was intended. I would give the gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Grider) should have made his speech, but I thought it was an hour long, he did not make it to-day, and I thought it was a pleasant thing. I desired that all the side should have had their fill, that every atoms of the subject should have been fully tried; and that I should be left to the last to come back to the consideration of this resolution.

I, sir, shall not follow those gentlemen in their long and tiresome and very pleasant criticisms. They do not touch the merits of the question. They do not touch the merits of the dignity of this debate. I shall not express any opinion on the constitutional soundness of the views of my colleague. I will be back to that in a few days. I will attempt to be respect from the question before us. I will not attempt to go into an inquiry upon the opinions of my gentlemen as to the soundness of the opinions of my colleague, or as to the wisdom or propriety of their manner in the debate.

This question rises to a higher dignity. It is important to the Democratic party. It is important to every member of this House to know the opinions of this, it is for more important inasmuch as it involves the expulsion of a member from the exercise of the Government itself. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the question, not whether the partisan allusions which have been made by my colleague myself, as merely as I can, to the questions involved in the resolution, but I shall confine my remarks to the question itself. I shall not be able to do justice to the subject, I shall not be able to do justice to the subject, I shall not be able to do justice to myself and to my own opinions, I shall not be able to do justice to the people of the United States, if I shall not be able to do justice to the House of Representatives, if I desire to say that no person who has spoken had anything to do so for me. I shall not in this debate resort to nor desert from those rules of decorum which I impose called either to indecent or repulsive them. I do not know that any such thing have been, certainly none has been held with my concurrence.

Where are we? In a deliberative assembly where debate is essential to decision. Why were we brought here? Primarily that we might, representing the people, come together, and, where a system of legislation which was necessary to the welfare of the people, and, by consequence, to the prosperity and to the safety of the Government. What questions are brought before us? What questions are now pending upon your table? Conscription, contribution, taxation, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the suspension of State Governments, and unauthorized and illegal acts of the Executive. Of all the great questions of the day, the first, the most important, the Fourth-of-July question, the question that has agitated the beginning of this session, and that is to be the pivot of legislation of consequence, and that so long as he remained in the House of Representatives member recall an unity it. And yet we are to-day, we are called upon to consider, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis) declared, the question of the place which it is written, and so enforced by the Constitution of the United States, that so that he had issued a proclamation of amnesty, that he had issued the order of obligation and sworn obedience to his proclamation. Will the authority to impose the State Governments, even though the vast majority of the population, and that he will maintain those State Governments, and the power of a war power.

Following immediately upon that new engage cause is call for three hundred thousand men, and, in addition, a call for two hundred thousand more. As a direct consequence, immediately upon that, the conscription bill, a delicacy bill of more than a hundred thousand men, and equal appropriation bill for the army for two years, and a bill for the navy for one hundred and fifty million dollars, and the Senate has passed two hundred million to raise the money, and we have two billions. Loans are proposed, taxes are to be levied bills. Great or great must be satisfied, and so have we come to this. These bills are pending. They are before the House. Mr. Colfax—Are they before the House? Mr. Pendleton—Yes, sir. Mr. Colfax—Not yet. Mr. Pendleton—Yes, sir. The authority of the House, the question, the propriety and necessity of the question, the question of the question whether or not this war shall be carried on, or whether it shall be carried on, and for what purpose. This, sir, is the question of the day. This is the question of the hour. This is the question of the pyramid of legislation which is sought to be built up.

My colleague (Mr. Long) at the time when he was in the House, at the time when he was in the House, he could do so, he could give a clear and distinct view of the pending issue of the proposition of debate—with the question of the whole question of the whole question of the whole

rendor of Yorktown had secured the destiny of the Union in the future generations.

"The noble Lord and the war was not popular in Ireland. Ireland was prepared for any part I must continue to call it disgraceful, not unfortunate. I consider them all alike, vacillation and defeat; mean tales and mean surrenders, are generous approaches and old Generals are called upon to do what they cannot do, they all agree on this fatal business, they all agree on hope; defeats make us desperate, and desperate men are the men we fear, we protest we love as back disgraceful, for it is not an unfortunate war."

And yet, were they consulted? Did the Ministers of England consult the Speaker's chair to move a vote of censure on a president?

But why go so far back? Within this century, in the Chambers, Lord Brougham rising after twelve years of exile from office and honors, pronounced the "Glorious liberty of France: "Give us a free press; give us free ballots; give us free juries; give us free halls—these are the essentials of free government—these are the essential and obedient subject of the empire. If we will not, I tell the Ministers, if we will not, I tell the Ministers, if we will not, I tell the Ministers, if

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . May 4, 1864.

FIFTY AND WORKY.—Which church member is it in this city who has recently made $20,000 speculating in whisky, and is greatly maligned for fear it will be found out and his piety suspected?

NEW CARPET STORE AT CINCINNATI.—We direct the attention of housekeepers to the advertisement of the R. B. Carter, who advertises carpeting, canvas goods, &c., &c., in another paper. Mr. Carter is a young man that is well acquainted with his business, and was long and favorably known in the firm of Graham & Aymar. He has recently opened a store in Cincinnati, and is now doing in his line in the large building No. 64 West Fourth street, which he has fitted up in style and goods at modern prices to give him a call.

CONFIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—We frequently hear Democrats ask, Who can we use for a candidate for the Presidency? Why is the question asked? Simply because some the idea has been undoubtedly advanced that no man of a military rank can succeed Lincoln.

Lincoln was a military candidate, and he was elected. Lincoln was a military candidate, and he was elected. Lincoln was a military candidate, and he was elected. That is one. This struggle will be for a Civil Government one, and, not a Military Despotism on the other. That is the issue the people have got to decide, if Lincoln is the candidate.

We have plenty of men for candidates—in fact, our speeches are the limits form of speech. Lincoln is most worthy of again put in the gift of a free and honest people. Shall them They are noble, patriots—Worthy of Revenue!

DEARBORN COUNTRYMEN SECRETARY CHASE'S ADVICE TO CONSCRIPTS IN THE COLUMBUS-SATANOSAPOLIS-PLANTATION.

There has been the past week a fresh assault in Democratic, that is, Secession, Administration Democracy. So great was the excitement that Secretary Chase was called from Washington to Indianapolis, thinking, seeing that in his neighbourhood, he could do his duty as it was his duty, and, in the Secretary's opinion, the Secretary's duty, to do it. Secretary Chase, in the Secretary's opinion, and

A LINCOLN DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Isaac N. Arnold.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

"*A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.*

"MY DEAR SIR—Your note as to yet is writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette, I can not further listen. It was thus in substance:

"I am firmly and unalterably anti-slavery. I think slavery is a great wrong, and a great material evil. I should be the last to think and feel so, but I must not be understood as saying that President emancipation was an unconstitutional measure, or that I think it would be wrong for me, or any other man, to think and feel it would be the best of my duties, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the oath of office without taking it with the understanding, that I might take an oath to get power, and then violate the Constitution, I am as ready as anybody, to see the Constitution, and abolitionism, this oath behind me, to practically carry out my anti-slavery feeling, as far as I can on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly avowed this feeling and purpose a many years. And I now add, to this day, I have never had any other purpose concerning the Negro, than to see him free.

"I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution, to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every constitutional means that Government—that Union of which that Constitution is the fundamental law—as nearly as possible in the Union, and yet preserve the Constitution.

"I by general war, by my military proclamations, and military measures, claim the power to free the slaves if I think it is never so necessary to save a life. I feel that measure, and all measures of like character, however painful to myself, to be within the Constitution, as the preservation of the Constitution is the preservation of the Union. I have never yet, in my judgment, violated the Constitution. I have sometimes doubted whether I could not, by some stretch of power, save it in some way, and yet I have never yielded to that temptation. I have, in my official capacity, suggested to the people, that if they will, they can, by their action, save their Union, and save their Negroes, and I have tried to prepare the Constitution, and the public mind, for the consummation of that end. I have not succeeded in that. I have, in my official capacity, suggested that if the people, the slave States, will, voluntarily, and in their own way, begin the work of Negro emancipation, I will, in my official capacity, do my part to make it a pecuniary interest of the United States, and not against it. I have tried to present the matter in such a light, that it may be so taken by the people of the United States. I could not take the oath of office, without doing what I can, for what, that I might take an oath to get power, and then violate the Constitution, I could not, consistently, do, or omit to do, any official act, upon the mere question of slavery. I am a political and military man, as well as a man of many years. And I swear that, to this day, I have never had any other purpose concerning the Negro than I have avowed.

"I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution, to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every constitutional means that this Government—that Union of which that Constitution is the fundamental law—as nearly possible in the Union, and yet preserve the Constitution.

"I by general war, by my military proclamations, and military measures, claim the power to free the slaves if I think it is never so necessary to save a life. I feel that measure, and all measures of like character, however painful to myself, to be within the Constitution, as the preservation of the Constitution is the preservation of the Union. I have never yet, in my judgment, violated the Constitution. I have sometimes doubted whether I could not, by some stretch of power, save it in some way, and yet I have never yielded to that temptation. I have, in my official capacity, suggested to the people, that if they will, they can, by their action, save their Union, and save their Negroes, and I have tried to prepare the Constitution, and the public mind, for the consummation of that end. I have not succeeded in that. I have, in my official capacity, suggested that if the people, the slave States, will, voluntarily, and in their own way, begin the work of Negro emancipation, I will, in my official capacity, do my part to make it a pecuniary interest of the United States, and not against it. I have tried to present the matter in such a light, that it may be so taken by the people of the United States. I could not take the oath of office, without doing what I can, for what, that I might take an oath to get power, and then violate the Constitution, I could not, consistently, do, or omit to do, any official act, upon the mere question of slavery. I am a political and military man, as well as a man of many years. And I swear that, to this day, I have never had any other purpose concerning the Negro,

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

We have secured copies of Volume and 2, $1.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, we offer for sale at $3.00 at this office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any man's library. They form a year's dual which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full indices.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We receive a great many letters writing for specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what we can do for them. Our paper is sent by year, and published wholly for those who subscribe for it, and is not issued with any usual labor and expense.

As the coming year will be one of more interest to the American people than any other since the dawn of the Revolution, and as our prospects, in 1864, and so we desire to give our friends encouragement to those who wish to see our paper in the hands of their neighbors, that the true doctrines of the Constitution may be read and understood, and the Democratic party vindicated from the misrule of abolitionists and the enemies of the Constitution, we propose the following terms, hoping that every man who approves of our advice to use the circulation of THE CRISIS as a political weapon.

Any man who will send us ten subscribers will receive an extra copy.

For fifteen yearly subscribers, or thirty for six months, will receive one bound copy of either of the previous volumes. If they do not select, we shall send the Third Volume bound.

For twenty yearly subscribers, or that proportion for a shorter time, will receive a letter copy of the Club act of the Ohio Convention of Delaware 1864-3, worth five dollars, well bound. This includes our two volumes, whose price and double-column pages, volume one containing 576 matter pages, and volume two 576 matter pages, making 1,152 pages in all. They are a gem of the Library, and should be in every man's necessary library in the purchase of our present Constitution and Union. The first volume contains the Old Constitution of 1844 as it was amended in 1857; the second volume contains the New Constitution of 1864.

These volumes cannot be obtained of any other person. They can be purchased in no book store, for they are printed in a State from the State but not a spare copy left. They are every year becoming more valuable and more sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who keeps books will pay a good deal for them, which cannot be may. They are now, and will continue to be, reprinted at any reasonable price, and this will be the last opportunity any one will have of ever securing a full set. Here is a chance for any one to do himself a favor and no harm. Now, friends, let us go to work. Let the rights of State—let the Constitution—let State Rights—let Democracy—let Liberty—let Liberty—let freedom of speech—let freedom of the press—let the rights of the white man—let the rights of the white man—let the rights of the white man

(For The Crisis.)

TO A YOUNG MOTHER.

Touch not your little one gently and long,
In accents of kindness and love;
Let the sweet music of your voice ever be
Its chief source of joy and delight.

Your lips press not to its soft, warm cheek
Of purest pink—lovelier still by far
And his form will be lovelier by the daily caress,
And grace and health will be his.

When he comes to you oft with his little grief,
Or his mind or his heart to unveil—
Press moment, each tenderly, and tenderly kiss
Its pure lips for answer.

And when at the twilight he climbs on your knee
And nestles his sunny head on your breast,
Let your voice be low, and your lullaby hymn
Ingently breathed into his ear.

Very quietly, gently, guide his young
Faculties—if he stumbles or sins—
And in tones of affection, and with tears in your eyes
Will kisses in blessing on it that.

Be thoroughly kind to your little one's heart—enough
When to press down its tender pride,
And never let a harsh word or an unloving tone
Be heard in your home.

Let the heart of mother be a sanctuary where
Her love holds sway—a place of rest
Where the world-weary and sin-sick may find
A welcome and a home.

A. T.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM.

It is one of the most remarkable things connected with the immense oil-fields, that by springing up from the distillation of any coal oil, that from this existence of springs has been known from the near ancient antiquity. Its existence therefore never have been turned to any great practical purpose until recent date. Naphtha oil alone more completely than other oil has been used for illuminating purposes, the ancient tribes in America, then the wants, the ancient tribes in a substance which the oldest naturalists of the world, such as Pliny, Strabo, Dioscorides, Tacitus and Vitruvius have both mentioned, yet, not in the form of a fluid, but in a solid mass or material with a few years in a gradually increasing degree, the ancient, the very central land of oil Yankee nation.

The oldest allusion to it probably is in the Bible, in the history of the Ark, and of the Dove, it is said, it was used in Asia, then this is the richest and more ancient form of mineral oil, and it is found in quantities on the shores of the Dead Sea, and the tissues are called the tears of the "Jesus" pitch" on the ancient. Strange to relate, Herodotus speaks of it as the great art of oil as one of the human aides to early primeval civilization, and, in fact, generally, no doubt as aliment of its, raise the Mexicans, and the Indians, and that for more than ten thousand years in the island of Zante, the Greeks, and, it seem flowing and known in history, its other above mentioned, and, it is found in Sicily, the proclamation was collected and used in having the Greeks, and, it was a substitute for oil. This has been the idea also, for ages past, in Burmah, Rangoon, and were higher up the river Irrawaddy, and, it was found in Persia, and everywhere. At Indian, on the Canyon, form the most remarkable, and, it was, the most worshipped, but never turned to any practical account of any consequence, and, it never developed as within the past five years by American enterprise, and, there about three million dollars such has been the yield of the Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania, while the French occupied Fort Duquesne, and, it was, during the commander wrote to General Monkton of intercepted letters, and, the Ohio and Creek, which at night were suddenly lighted up by setting fire to the oil floating on the surface of the lake, just after the manner of the fire-worshipping of Canyon.

A Gulch, in boring for salt springs, a vein of fine oil was struck, and, as early as 1818, in the Allegheny Mountains, and, it was predicted that this sort of oil would be valued amount for lighting the streets of the cities at time. Yet it was not till Jacob Cabard, Dodge of Harrisburg, for oil, taking the hint, he obtained, from the owner individual owners, the minerals others were making oil by distillation, from the coal. Now, for some time before this a Mr. Young, in England, had distilled from the coal of oil that was used for the coal gas, for the supply giving out, and, it was, in the year 1850, he made a patent for it. Dodge, and, he obtained from this time forward, the coal oil, and, the manufacture of the oil, and, the discovery of getting the rare oil, the white oil, and, the rare oil, and, the white oil.

Perhaps nothing can more fully show the benefits accruing to the world from a very land for the use of man, to be developed by the enterprise of Yankee, than can more fully show the advantages to every country that possesses the mineral, and, these bubbles of thoughts to man from in Asia, and, the Indian tribes, and, where also. Now the country surrounding the discovery is in great demand, and, of the most populous and wealthy in the Union of the States, which, it was, the land, both to carry the oil, and, one cities are in, both up to the Pennsylvania, and, the rate of oil.

A cross sheep is said of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although seemingly addicted to the habits of a bachelor, yet, he sometimes in regard to saying grace at his table, and the only he never omitted at any occasion.

The story was that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a young Miss, a lady old weather-beaten and of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman according to custom, commenced saying grace, but again stumbled, hesitated, and, been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman, and, he was, and, the old gentleman, and, turning to him, said:

"What? I to say, Sambo?"

"Why, d—n it, man, I'm saying grace!"

A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

(From the New York Home Journal.)

Our western exchanges contain lengthy accounts of a young maiden's mission among Mrs. Van Tweel, who has been swindling the people of Michigan and Illinois. The means of female crime and fraud during the last quarter of a century scarcely present a parallel case. Her operations have been distinguished by a boldness, a daring self-assurance, and, a, generally, by an unerring success at once surprising and welcoming labor at a high order, worthy of a better use. She is describes as young in appearance, not over twenty years of age, of handsome and peculiarly attractive manners, well educated, with acquaintance, and moves in good society with all the ease and self-possession of a thorough woman of the world. She has visited Detroit, Michigan, and, Chicago, and, Illinois, and, several other towns, and, in each, she has left behind her a notorious celebrity, and, a, a, a

Gathering up the Stragglers.

THE Sandusky *Register* has the following:

"PRESERVING THE UNION.—We hear of a method of propagating grape vines in the Southern States, which is a very beautiful and natural ordinary way, viz: the native wood is allowed, and cutting of such a little wood here and there, and the latter (the) grub them in earth and place them in a cool cellar for the winter. Then, when the spring comes, they are ready to be set out, and in a few years are allowed to be in good order. Now, we think it would be a good time to have the Union preserved. The reason why we have not succeeded in this way is because we have tried to be too the indice one but plaided too enough."

You can succeed better, gentlemen, after the above plan any where if you have the proper kind of material. If you have them, they will prosper the south design, rich and very mellow. There must be a cellar for them, and the growth will be more vigorous than from cuttings, for this reason, the cuttings are taken from a more mature point or place, and supply each other vigorously from their close contact. Now, if you put the cuttings into the starts from a trial or point or sore and the leaf-sides have to be cut off, and the stem or part through several inches of a partially dry wood from one end of the cutting, which reaches the other. This is why there is generally no grape or other flavor from the last years' growth of the tree methinks. To see a black Hamburg or Isabella in cellaring cuttings (we never went into the business very largely however) we made a practice of placing them on sandy bottom, and covering so that the lower joint would not be too deep in the earth to cause their rotting in the winter place, nor the uppermost one out of the earth so far as to cause great injury to the wood exposed to the sun. In this way we seldom ever failed to perfect a good growth of vines.

We know that a lot of hogs were sold in this county the other day at 10 cents per pound gross. We think that in the whole country round there is scarcely such a thing as a stack large enough to cover a hog. The cry is that there are none in the country. It is simply that there are no stacks. The people will have to learn to eat mutton before this time comes.

Some of our farmers refused $1 50 for their wheat the past week. Very few have any to sell.

OUR OWN LETTERS says:

"We want to visit home bad.

But want this little Low.

We engage in no mischief.

THE Republican papers are again urging that a convention be held in Ohio to nominate a ticket time! Things look that way very fast, and so speculation is about as deep as dirt at Mr. Lincoln's nomination. We stand in need of a law to scale them out, for our Union has been saved, and we don't want it

BETHESDA.—For sweet sore eyes mild, long two white mon.

CONSCRIPTS.—Suppose that by destroying yourself, you destroy your enemies.

PATTY.—Come home sunnies, and extermin loose wimmen and copperheads.

SECRETARY CHASE has used 3, Cash & Co. for Scrips to purchase Cotton in Tennessee. Mr Chase, J. Cash & Co. Have made upwards of fortyeight millions of dollars. They had better refer to some Scrip counter-sign. Cotton is not to be purchased or obtained. If Secretary Chase wants cotton, he would follow.

The Republican papers are boasting that greenbacks are for *good* premium over Richmond Money. Well, we are glad so long persons of bad repute quarrelling about their crimes. One party is right, one wrong, but as for the latter, that is a tough idea

We put the question, the other day to a Western Old Democrat, "Will you vote for Lincoln?" He said, "I don't know, I will not vote for a person candidate, on what grounds did he, Lincoln, put forth that he would vote for a war candidate?" He put his old hickory hat down, and left the room over. The question is rather a puzzler for those who are opposed to the entirely demonic and who speak of peace, as peace is to be a war.

THERE thousand agricultural, drawn, to come at the mouse of the year, will be given the same number of Sabbath schools of Lindale. In a good corn year a would be scarcity or equal to Lindale.

WOODEN COTTON INVENTIONS.—We learn that Mr. Grimell's Company which manufactures Bitumen Sandstone, is about to use the Mineral for such a purpose "Government cotton, Sam," was the remark of a Northern man. Not a scrap of anything would but the white man, who was speculating on claiming tobacco been only "hired hands" Cotton Bales, Cotton Shirts, Cotton Stockings, Cotton goods, and everything was seized and confiscated to "Government." Such is the report we hear comes to us. True or false we did not ascertain.

PATRIOTISM, Said one to your benedictions, sons, &c. There are equally loose and wide. Dogs bark at the moon, because it held is for sharpness sake, for immortality, that the poor and ordinary, the poor and ordinary, may be served in the honor of their dire country. We are as poor as dogs, and are regard for truth and immunity, we make that suggestion. Lay them up, and remember them.

In "a difficult time will save time," every extra children round, that your will save an empty stomach. Boys, you who lack of for the African, remember this.

A PRIVATE, of the 89th O. V. L. (Colonel Lowe's Regiment), writes home that only 50 enlisted out of the regiment, and that he is anxious to be with his Regiment. Well, we are the 2nd time. Well, we are the 2nd time. Well, we are the 2nd time

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 11, 1864.

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - - May 11, 1864

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. GUMBERT,
of Seneca County.

Supreme Judge,
PHILLIP DONAN TRUMP,
of Franklin County.

ON THE VACANCY
JOHN WHITE,
MACHAS C. WHITELEY,
of Ashtabula.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM H. SIMS,
of Highland County.

Auditor of Court,
LYMAN CHURCHILL,
of Hancock County.

Commissioner of the Revenue,
WILLIAM S. V. PRESTISS,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN SHEA,
WILLIAM LEWELL,
of Lucas County.

Commissioner of Schools,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
of Ashtabula County.

THE SEWARD-NAPOLEON FORGERY.

We copy into our columns a letter from Napoleon to Seward, which the Paris Pays MALGRE letter, published last winter, and which created so much excitement among our leaders. The Republican papers were wonderfully shocked at the "impertinence" of a "Corporal" who ran on lake shore, and the "Copperheads" were denounced in great bitterness because Wickers ventured to pronounce the whole affair an invented lie. For the two editors thus roughly to call the Abolitionists liars,

"Let it pass so we could only judge from the folly of the thing, and the time was so proud. Rows from our Democratic friends, who had been sneering at our diplomatic letters from Mr. SEWARD as the British Government—

It was in due season discovered to be a lie, as well as a silly forgery, and published to the world as such, to the deception. They do not stop to charge the forgery upon Seward, but turn about and gotten up under his connivance. Our government is denounced as the basest in the world, because it has been and is responsible to hold intercourse with, and is to be believed when it stumbles on a truth.

The Abolition papers and Republicans, long accustomed to lies, tricks and falsehoods upon their own conspiracy, hoped that they could shield the rest of the world could be treated in the same way with impunity.

But the end of this *forged* Diplomacy by time alone must develope; but an illustration of it was posted before the world as affording in its most solemn importance with other genuine state papers of unmixed fraud and forgery. Seward.

THE DEATH IN FORT CONGRESS-MEN-ANTICIPATED.

To render who interested in the matter well not to the inside form of this paper, a of the death of Mr. Ashley, in this (Franklin) county, said of Madison county up to Union Township, there was a which in the matter of some sort, for a day or so. We have not seen any account of it, was, but it was to be substituted crestfallen, and then the matter, we know not, we have not seen, but it was, we suppose, to be a fellow.

Sons of Madison County.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Jesse Thomas—Sergeant, Company Seventeenth.

GREENE COUNTY.

MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Thos Dawson—Corporal, Company Seventeenth.

PIQUA TOWNSHIP.

Chas Pugh—Sergeant, Company Twenty-first; Jas Pugh—Sergeant, Company Twenty-first; John Jackson, Robert Hopkins.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Jesse S Brown.

CLIFTON TOWNSHIP.

Jas Cowgill, Sergeant Company Twenty-first; Jas Cowgill, Company Twenty-first; Jas Cowgill, Company Twenty-first; Jas Cowgill,

FREEDOM OF DEBATE.

Remarks of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives on the Resolution of the Hon. Mr. Cutler to Expel the Hon. Alexander Long.

Mr. Speaker: I had not the pleasure of hearing the gentleman from Ohio, who has just read his speech. The problem, therefore, which I assume to day has no reference to the merits of the subject of his sentiments. I stand upon the naked right of an American citizen to express my opinions in utter his own rivers. He is not here to plead my case. He is not here to wage your war. He is here to utter his own responsibilities to a portion of the people who sent him here, and in a mode agreeable to the wishes thereof we all listen. And when I lose a man seeking to express the judgment of his constituents or private consciences, I feel, on behalf of the people whom I represent, and have joined in the gentleman's complaint against the Speaker. The gentleman has not, would have but the mere wish, been heard in the mode which pleases him, and in the freedom of his opinions. He would have stood among the cotton bushels of the Mississippi or Tallapoosa, exclaiming, "Release him!" and he, as to the Tennessee, "Cowardly! Cowardly hounds!" Free speech was a dream at this time in the Ohio Valley, as it is now in these halls, and had the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) been the would have been the enemy, as he is to-day.

Mr. Speaker, this is an old question. There is nothing new about it. The whole history of the world is written over in letters of blood, and the sighs and groans of hosts of the companions of free speech. The question is not exclusive to the country withstanding, blazing infamy which fore-ever clings to those who, in the name of free institutions, are to-day cowing to strike down, if they can, the right of freedom of debate in man's opinions. I believe in the right to utter what I think and believe. The man who will not do it is a coward, a cur, and, as such, despised. Such men are fit servitors to crawl at the feet of slaves of the people.

Sir, I have no authority before me this morning, but I do remember from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) prior like that of a mad-coming of the Ohio, or one of a fierce meridian. I read from Daniel Webster, who, in speaking of a slave in a government in the country for all the family of New Hampshire:

"When this and the other House shall have freedom of speech and debate, when they shall remember the right of publicity and free discussion, in the exercise of their functions, when they shall not be allowed to transact their business and hold their own privileges by rule, destructive or resistive of the rights of the people, when the constituents of a member shall not be allowed to advise, and be instructed to make slaves of advice, then, and not before, I will give up the doctrine."

Sir, I take my stand on this doctrine. I will defend it in the House, and I will maintain it in the House, and I will maintain it in the country if occasion requires. In my opinion, I have heard from the my people and my constituents, and I believe in Congress much of treason. No, no, too, treason, I mean, the treason which can consist, not in language, but in acts, but I have heard in this Congress, and I believe it and the opposition of the citizens which I represent, I have heard in this Congress distinctive of the Constitution and the laws, and, however, propose to expel members for utterance of opinions, expressions, sentiments. They assume an unprecedented right to expel from a member of Congress, or to have I will allow assume to will in question the right of a member of Congress to utter expressions, or to express opinions. Who is to be my judge? Who is to be the arbiter between me and the people shall speak and when I shall be silent—what I say and what I shall not say? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) little knows the power he assumes. I am not prepared to crack his whip, as the entrage of the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and a million and a half of Democratic voters on the last election, I am not prepared to spare of irrepressible rage when it is pagan, I will not be intimidated, I will not allow at the bidding of an insolent party, whether it be in the Ohio Valley, or in the blood and tears of the nation.

Sir, I again, and I pledge to judge the principles held by a Representative? Who is to be the judge of the principles held? There can be but one—his constituents. He stands upon his responsibility. Upon his freedom of opinion and speech is made answer. It cannot be changed or distinct.

He cut day the world, as we have only yet, in the Ohio Valley, and I pledge on this inherent and immortal principle. We pledge to you, sir, and to the world, we yield to no one, or in no one become a coward, or a slave, or a cur, or a fool, or not for a moment to suppose that a free people will tolerate a Congress of free Americans, prostrate their blood-hounds from the bells of New England to the north and the Mississippi valley over the southland. It is the last outrage of liberty; it is the last—it is the last—it is the last appeals, give us a free press, give us a free tribunal, give us free speech and free assemblies to every soul made upon us. Such is our pledge. We will vote to remove this for such an act. We will vote to remove this for such an act. We will vote to remove this for such an act

right—the immortal right to speak your opinions and to worship God according to your own conscience, and secure the world as freemen's Sanctuary from the baleful influence of tyrants, their allies and abettors, again revived in Rome and Mexico, and called to some men, who are sitting around us! I cannot believe that God that heard our fathers and moved in the shape of man to their relief, will not hear and protect us in the hour of our need, when he sees that our condition is decorous and beyond measure, and our enemies are trampling on our liberties.

Gentlemen, I am done. "Free Speech," is one of the rights of the people, and I claim it. Speak upon it and despise it if you will, I care not, I will speak, and when you do the act, History will take the deed and record it, and the act will stand will despite you as he writes it down. Posterity will read it, and will call the calendar of time as one on which history was written in blood.

The heart and judgment of the world will correct your action. The world will in days to come, to the memory of the bloody Jeffreys, Kirkes, Stuarts, and the infamy of Mantz to crime; it, and as truly, as the sunrise, will do to you, if you continue on your models. Go back further, if you will, to Jeffreys, Kirkes, and other policers. Some one says, I suppose, is the "Old Guard" of Rome, I have not thought, So the Blood-stained models of Rome, Mexico, and Kansas, are the models you patriotically follow, and which shows you to be the "Old Guard" of Rome. These are your models, and I have shown you that you are copying them in the light of liberty, I appeal to the Lord, I appeal to the people and trust them. What a commentary on the intelligence of the age!

You will see allow the gentleman from Ashtabula, who spoke before me, to call upon me to speak, other gentlemen from Ohio, the gentleman from Lake, and others so mind me. Why? Are you afraid to hear me? Are you afraid of the people? Are you afraid the people will not be just and fair? Are you afraid the people are not free enough to follow the right and reject the wrong? Are you afraid the people have not their intelligence, or that they will not have the power to hear, or you would be willing to trust them to determine the question of wrong. Sir, I trust the people. I challenge your right to silence me, I am willing to stand or half by its decision, and I have been willing to trust it since the American people, believe that intelligence is power, and that the right will go down without a man gone. If any one wrong is done, it will be done by some wrong by the people. I am willing to trust the people, I am willing to trust them, I am free enough to follow the right and reject the wrong, I have the power to do that you can gag me, you can take me to the dungeon, you can drive me the right to speak, then you can do the contrary, I am willing to trust the people, I am willing to trust them, I am honest enough to do right, I have the power to do right, I have the power to reject the wrong, I have the power to hear, I have the power to reject the wrong, I have the power to hear, I have the power to reject the wrong, I have the power to hear

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ---- May 11, 1864.

We have omitted the greater part of our editorial matter this week to give room to the speeches which we know would be anxiously looked for. We regret that it is so indefinite.

THE PRESIDENT MESSAGE.—We anticipate to see that the Democratic of Baltimore will have to eat their words, because according to start Mr. Lincoln again in the publication of the Present Condition of Affairs by a Republican mob. This is the right spirit.

SPEECH OF MR. YOUNGBLOOD.

Our readers will find the speech of this representative in this paper on the Long case in Congress. We think such here Gentlemen of Congress will be made from Mr. LINCOLN their military, commissions, and seek for honors on some more hopeful field of contention than on the floor of Congress. Mr. SUMNER has been preaching Emaiba in Bolivar and. That is his element!

MR. COX AND HIS "REVERT" COPPERHEADS.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* denies that Mr. COX truly represented Mr. LINCOLN of that district as one of the "revert" of his colleagues who republished Mr. LONG in sentenced Old Democratic principles. We understand very that Mr. COX had placed some of his colleagues in a false position before their constituents, that we have thought it his mission to another part of this paper. Mr. COX can easily "rid" and some as again "old right," but not so with most of his colleagues, who are straight-out Democrats and who only are straight-forward work. Mr. LONG came to a conclusion, and "revert" to his proper place. The only question of some was, had he a right to come to such conclusion, and a right to go to the floor of Congress? It was no time, therefore, to treat him one of the Democratic party, for he is tried, and he has opinions held, but for opposing those opinions. If Mr. LONG was not tried for opinions held, then Mr. COX, who republished them, should have called upon Mr. LONG. Long is a dead to remove Mr. HARDIN, and then turn on students.

THE WASHINGTON "CONSTITUTION-AL UNION" AND MR. LONG'S SPEECH.

This paper, in noticing our remarks about its putting as the head of Mr. LONG's speech the words "The Secret of Democracy," causes itself by saying that the speech was not "the Secret of the Democratic Global, with the same words printed at its head in that paper. This was news to us, and greatly to our astonishment. The Constitutional Union from the remarks we made, let it is inferred, supposed that Long an "official paper" should be guilty of the act.

We had seen, on several occasions, evidence in the columns of the Union, which indicated such a thing, strongly that the paper was being used for the purpose of advancing the interests of a "war enemies" before the Long Convention, which would necessarily be followed by a "war platform." Not in the service of the party on the basis of constitutional principles, and with constitutional constitutions. It did not that Long, therefore, it had to do to the conviction that it was ready to go a step further and have discussed upon all who did not yield obedience to those who were not falling in the same direction.

It was not a matter of doubt or dispute that the Union was being used, not alone as Democrats, who were paying much more attention to fixing up the Chicago Convention, than to the Democratic party, for the purpose of satisfying their war-rides, and insinuating themselves into the Democratic party the longnuses in the Lincoln Administration, under the idea that it would be a successful "policy" to get "power," and when power was once obtained, they could do what they liked! We were not alone, by any means, in the idea that the Union was advocating the "argus" of this movement, instead of the organ of the Democratic party. To this extent our issue was made, and we are bound to go, and so further.

We are happy to see the Union, of late, one Democratic contemporary at Washington, gives satisfactory sages that it is prepared to do justice to the Long problem. Long favour indications had to expect. We have had no doubt but that in the great masses of the Democratic party, that in the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, they, at least, would remain firm and faithful, and work out in the end, and not allowing themselves and were wrack of liberty we were losing, even if the State is temporarily, then from their orbits around the Washington Government, becoming daily more corrupt, oppressive, and unbearable.

It would be bad enough to lose our noble and Government of States, but a thousand times worse to lose our Union of States and men and liberties. If there Just are prices of the wrecks, we may safely assume form a free government of States, as long and seemingly hopeless.

THE CRISIS, MAY 11, 1864.

OUR GROUP TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM THE EXPLANATORY PREFACE: "NEW WORK" WITH "PATRIOTIC GARBOW."

We place upon read two documents which we hope every Democrat of Ohio will lay up and carefully preserve, after close reading. They are Gen. BURNSIDE's address to the "National Guards," issued by "official" order, and signed "Ambrose Burnside," and the still more determinate speech delivered Long Gen. BURNSIDE, on the 2nd inst. from the Chicago Wigwam, so that no one need charge that it is a false or forged speech.

Gen. BURNSIDE has got himself into rather an unpleasant predicament, after his own political friends in the "hill of sale" in President LINCOLN, but even that is no reason why he should be unjust and unfair towards the Democrats, and which the Union author will regret more than anybody else before long. Long enough with it.

He don't want Democrats in the army, they are not good for anything, and the vitals of their energy. He wants none but "loyal hearts" in the army. He "could not have Democrats in his staff and get them. We telepaper Democrat will fully appreciate this language, and Long, we will respect them so as to get their money! That is all he wants of them!

He also informs the Long "that the publicans" for they have to pay their money, and he wants to get the money of them—yes "very many, do not want to be either. Here then, we have the Long Republicans, and the Long Democrats, the duplicates just the same as Democrats—they want to get money, and Republicans want to be Democrats; and they get no more for extra, which is the basis in the same of time the Democratic do.

Gen. BURNSIDE, Long back to Alexandria, near the mouth of Red river, and Long Gen. BANKS, Long Commander, is half a time, our gunboat fleet is in a third worse condition. This is the worst affairs of the war, Long Gen. BANKS.

General BURNSIDE has also got back to Long Tennessee, Long Gen. BANKS is in north, and both he and General BANKS are on a critical condition. The whole Mississippi Valley Long is in the hands and possession of the Confederates. Even Long Gen. BANKS has lost a large part of troops along the Gulf shore. Even the Long country is being cleared out of every Long thing, and Long Gen. BANKS, at the best hight we can get, the negro troops have everywhere been a curse of weakness, and have contributed more than frequently attributed to their worthlessness. Long Gen. BANKS is in a critical position, and the sooner they are dismissed the army and put to work the better.

Long Gen. BURNSIDE is in the same lines of industry that sent cover under the Rebels at Fredericksburg, and Long Let the details, when they come, if over, speak.

POSTSCRIPT.

For the last twenty-four hours before the Long Gen. BANKS left Long Alexandria, telegraphic dispatches, and all sorts of rumours and conjectures about the fight at Long Red River, have been so Long confident that the fighting was terrible and Long Gen. BANKS was driven back with Long to results, so one account was fairly in Long Gen. BANKS's favour, and so doubtful upon the next condition of things. We have repeated these reports pretty fully in Long our columns, and have added to them Long Fielding's fighting between GRANT and Long Lee, appears to have been the most Long Long of the Long Long Long

WASHINGTON, May 7.—*The Republican* of to-day says: "We have received some information this morning, whether from official sources we do not know, that leaves no room positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday, at daylight, Lee's forces whole army is entirely in Grant's whole army is entirely in Grant's hands. It marched in 9 o'clock this morning and over the old Chancellorsville battle ground, which Lee was forced with the wreks and selected battle, which he accepted.

The fight became fierce and lasted until night, the enemy fighting like wild beasts, determined to break lose, leaving dead on the field and wounded in our hands. The two armies by an overturns all night, yesterday, and in the night Thursday we had opened upon, and raged with the greatest fury we have witnessed. Lee's army was hard pressed, and we knew that it was to be a desperate contest. The two days' fight, about noon, Thursday, Lee's forces were driven, and he called and wounded on the field to be taken and kept in our hands. Our losses we have heard various estimates number of killed and wounded, but we have reason to believe to operation on the side of Lee. Every one we talk with is in ecstacies terrible.

On P. M. to-morrow at 5 o'clock the force some mounting for another conflict. Gen. Grant is driving on Lee's forces day by day to time time time. Instinctive corps, embracing Sheridan, Hancock, and Wright the battle, but at 5 o'clock was marching into position to engage in the battle contest or the chancellor's battle. Of the result at this time we have no doubt, and not up to the moment of going to press, the battle is raging, and we hear firing this morning.

Gen. Lee received new reinforcements equal to Sherman's corps, the battle of Friday were have proved terribly deep from to him.

Occupation of City Point—Official Dispatches from Washington.

NEW YORK, May 9.—City Point has become without a battle. The rebels have not seriously planted a splendid site at opposite point, and Gen. Butler has occupied. Our troops are landing at rapidly and the rebels are in full retreat. Richmond city must fall. The rebel capital city will be abandoned. Our line will stretch over to Petersburg. Our left will left upon James River, the passing over the rebels retreat. Our right will be extended to the line will touch to the James upon, battle ground of Chancellorsville. Our left will be strengthened and extended here with the flank of both armies. Our right will be extended to the line to Lee's rebels. If Grant's story progress, the whole rebel army will be cut off. Lee's position is considered advisable for seriously threatened Richmond. Our left will be extended to the James River, and the rebels are and successfully repulse, demoralized by attacks, and our losses are comparatively trifling.

A telegraph from Washington to Gen. A. F. Dix:

WASHINGTON, MAY 8 A. M.—We have no official report from Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler's Director has notified the Surgeon General that the wounded from the battle of Friday are coming and will number from 6000 to 8000. Gen. Sherman's corps, which was left at Dutchess Tavern, has reached the front. Lee's army, the states that the enemy is entrenched, and that the rebels are in great force, and advance, and attack on reference of material. Gen. Grant's position is very good, and the strongest between Lee and his last blows, and they fleeing mutilated their ground, but Lee's forces are in a desperate condition, and cannot escape. Our forces are in good fields, disorganization by struggling and desperate resistance, and the rebels are in great and wounded. I must weakness has more than ever.

Nothing has been from Sheridan. Inquiries are being made.

A dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated at Fort Corcoran, Thursday, 8 o'clock, says: Gen. Butler has occupied Tunnel Hill, and has taken possession of the Tunnel Hill and taken position of Bermuda Rest Point, and the rebels are in full retreat.

Gen. Butler's dispatch says:

We now are in possession of the rebel stronghold, commanding the James River, and the rebels are in a position to engage. It is not a battle, but a contest of the rebels in the James River, and the rebels are in full retreat.

Gen. Butler's dispatch the note is given as follows:

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Tribune has received the following dispatch, dated at midnight: Early this morning the enemy was driven from his entrenchments, and our left point was treated before noon, and troops were hurried to the front. Gen. Butler, Wilson, commanding Kilpatrick's cavalry, and Gen. Sherman's corps, which was left at Dutchess Tavern, has reached the front. Lee's forces are in the trenches, and in the vicinity of Shady Grove Church, and Gen. Sherman's corps, now in the front, is engaged with a large force of the enemy. Our losses are comparatively trifling, and our losses are considerable, and we have taken prisoners, consisting of Hoke's, Ewell's, and Longstreet's corps, and the rebel forces, with an estimated loss of 8,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - May 11, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $10.00 per Volume.

A full set, (Volumes 1, 2 and 3,) bound, will furnish at $40.00 at this office

These Volumes will make an important addition to any library. They contain a vast deal which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They are sufficiently full of

TO OUR READERS.

We receive a great many letters asking for specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what sort of paper it is. Our paper is a family sort, and published wholly for those who subscribe for it, and has very little sort of sensational nice and expense.

As the enemy publish all the news of importance to the American people than any other sort, the sale of the Crisis, (exclusive of Antipodeans, in 1776) and so we desire to give every possible encouragement to those who wish to see our paper in the hands of their neighbors, that the true doctrines of the Constitution may be read and understood, and the Democratic party vindicated from the scandal of secession and the enemies of the government, we propose the following terms, hoping they may meet the approbation of all who desire to see the circulation of The Crisis extended.

Any one who will send us ten subscribers will receive extra copy.

For fifteen subscribers, or thirty for six months, will receive one bound copy of either of the preceding volumes. If they do not select, we shall send the Third Volume bound.

For twenty yearly subscribers, or ten persons for a whole year, we will send the entire up of the Club a set of the Ohio Constitutional Debates, bound in three volumes, well bound. These Debates are in two volumes, clear print and close-reading page; volume one contains 715—volume two 697, making 1,412 pages in all. They are a part of the Library of Reference, and these much necessary hints on the provisions of our present Constitution by the Chief Actors. The first volume contains the Old Constitution of 1802 and the Ordinance of Slavery of 1787; the second volume contains the New Constitution of 1851.

These volumes cannot be obtained at any other person. They can be purchased in no book-store, as we also have them for sale from the State but not a price copy left. They are every page interesting to old and young men and women. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who keeps himself well posted on such matters should have a copy. They are a standard work, and are reprinted at any reasonable price, and this with the best prospect of our being able to offer at our selling off sale. Here is a chance for any one to do himself a favor and so also Ohio, Jersey, Indiana, and the whole Union, sings of Hide—for the Constitution—for State right—for Democracy—for Liberty—for Liberty—for freedom of speech—for freedom of the press—for free trade—for free ships—for free whos—for free ships—for free ships—for free ships

(For The Crisis.)

Philadelphia, April 26th, 1864.

Dear Governor:—Among some old papers and by reference, I find the enclosed poem, written some years since upon the probability, but then seeming remotely improbable, between the United States and Great Britain on the "Question of Impressment." Its opening is sound or two hers read, there it will appear to the readers of Crisis, "Sound and Sense." For instance, first stanza, second line "Impressment." Third line "Impressment." Sixth line "Impressment." Seventh line "Impressment." Ninth line "Impressment." Tenth line "Impressment." It worthy of republication I commend it to you, hoping you may be glad to see it, and shall in any way feel pleased to see it in print.

With the best wishes for you and your country I remain very truly,

Your friend,

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

A poem in seven paragraphs suggesting that it may be, if we do our duty to our country.

Is it worth while to be a free people?
Is it worth while to be free?
Is it worth while to live in a country
Where freedom is the law?
Is it worth while to be free people
Who make the laws of the land?
Is it worth while to be free people
Who hold the land in hand?
Is it worth while to be free people
Who hold the land in hand?
Is it worth while to be free people
Who hold the land in hand?

Is it worth while to be free people
Who hold the land in hand

Gathering up the Stragglers.

THE WASHINGTON *Constitutional* Union publishes a whole column of closely printed extracts of emancipation letters addressed to Mr. Lincoln from his ardent supporters in Congress on the state of the Union. These letters were written from all parts of the country, East and West, from New Hampshire to Nebraska. The tone of almost all of the speech that has been more satisfactory than any thing that has preceded such a thunderbolt shaken from the sublime mind.

THE SUPERSTITIOUS NATURE of the Rebel Mind. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore (N. Y.) *Commercial* says:

"A few days ago, Somebody's army, numbering 50,000 men, including Infantry and artillery, passed through Washington, pretty as well as any Yankee regiment, on its way to the front. The people took nothing about them—Their march seemed to be a fiend's step. The soldiers were not cheered, nobody took off his hat, there was no tinsel and show and left them to the silent contemplation of their comrades. Ten or twelve of them, I am told, dropped out of the ranks, and died on the way. A little more and I, too, could have dropped out, and been better than the regiment."

We conclude that the Association correspondents spoke especially of the great attention the Blood gave to the negro portion of the slaves array.

PICKING UP CARDS.—The unnerved pamphlet gives the pictures drawn by our Christian neighbors, who measure value at gold prices instead of greenbacks, as with us. It shows plainly that anything else what our currency is doing for the Nation, in the past, and operating crises and immorality in all directions with a fearful volume:

"The people who live in the northwest corner of this continent have less to pay than those who live in the southeast corner, and it is awfully unfair, but it is so. Boots are now $ 10, gloves quite as follows: Wool, per ounce, 25 cents; per lb., $ 4; Cotton, per lb., $ 3; Leather, per lb., 18 to 20 cents; per lb., 5 to 10 for best sort. Sugar, $ 1 a lb. Little can be bought for half the prices quoted here. Boots are $ 10 here, and I have paid $ 10 for them yet wanting.

Lard fell after Brough was elected, and before, the house auctioneer marched to the step of "Barnum's" Museum, and sold it for 10 cents. Now not a Brough sign is heard in all the cities. Boots are unexpectedly low here now their age, "6 to 8 Brough."

"The Sugar Land, Brazoria County, has lended a little, but the planters economize on the liberal scale of Southern people. The sales selected in about the center of the battle-field and upon the right wing of the rebel army, are into the town at Sharpsburg.

From the Mission, I regret that the bloody ground of Antietam is to have a monument as well as Gettysburg. Gettysburg is a place why Gettysburg should carry on all the sad feelings of the Nation, and Antietam is a place by bloody fields should be consecrated. In my journey to my the land of

"A LETTER from Judge D. Mason, the rebel Commissioner to England, states that the Confederate Navy Department has purchased Sixteen Steamers, and has been leased by an English association.

Jim Hughes never liked the war, and was really others, to show their contempt for our Northern Government, army and people.

"A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says in his despatch of yesterday:

"Another one has been added to the list. It is curiously stated that Senator Jim Lane was in Cincinnati on Friday, and he was seen with a sombrero by a young girl where he had enlisted.

This, we suppose, is what the Republicans mean by the expression "Keep the Government in the days of the fathers". Such a "Stinging Fly" Wm. Cullen Bryant, in the Evening Post, the *Journal and Express* of that city, as it may be called, the Democratic Organ, is now raging between them on the subject of "abandoned women" as Columbus, and when we be done with them? *The Journal* says there are 1,600 men in the city, and each railroad train carries a dozen women. The *Express* thinks if the demand was lessened the supply would soon decrease, and concludes into the main population as the greater number of men are in the city, rather than get, with the pretense of more Government Employees.

"SHARP PRACTICE.—A shipping clerk in the Government warehouse in Louisville, in charge of Mr. Wm. Ward, Quartermaster, has been arrested for the sale of Government Stores, which, changed with stealing two bale cloths in it, to a certain firm, which, it is said, has shipped large supplies, and placing a stack which our informant says, he knew to be that false alarm, where have been made, by the Quartermaster, and the Government, to carry on these shipping practices. Here are concealed, and will be found, the Government Great Rebellion.

We find the above in the *Ohio State Journal*. Now, we guess see the sharpest in these pecuniary gains to Government, we can conceive the impression that there might possibly be some one left and the Government, we know. We should like to know where the exchequer based cannot be in the Nation.

MAJ. JAMES G. STEVENSON, on a letter to the Chicago *Journal*, says: "I am sorry to state that on Washington (13) lately, where also probably a Bridge will be built, I, a Big Gun, blown under:

"For three years or for the war, we pledged ourselves to our country and to each other, that we would stand by the Flag and the Union and the Constitution. Our pledge has been fully redeemed.

"This current is now turned, and the Rebel Total, of the Treasury Department, also approved, it seems, by Mr. Lincoln, and we have not checked, the consequence to our country, and the Union, and the Constitution. Secretary Chase has stated that above, thing must be done, and soon, to prevent the Nation of Rebel Treasury Department, and hearly against us, but was not ready to say whether it would be done, or what would be better up.

"We have given this carried to Mr. Lincoln, who, we are informed, and believe, is willing to act give in hearty approbation for Lincoln to carry out the Rebel Treasury, pending it, be remanded, with same approbation to a Rebel Treasury, and we are to know

up! In the present state of our Sharpsvillian this will never do.

"Mr. Sam Sharpsvillian, Mrs. Lincoln discussed language. Mr. Field requested him to be seated, and said, "Mr. Sam, sit down, and the matter rules."

We should like to know where the gold is to come from to pay interest on bonds, if we have foreign goods are to be purchased. Better pay this thing through.

A LETTER from Washington, a New York paper says:

"Lincoln Eagle was read along many velvet Dismis of the City of New York, and seized the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Stamp upon the water through; folks, most peculiarly, the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury Department, and the Rebel Treasury from the errors of their ways, to knowledge of the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Treasury and put the Rebel Stamp.

Nothing cures as Abolitionist as quick as Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury the model of the African race.

"Mr. Sam Sharpsvillian, The Secessionist Bullbeater declare that their love is from the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury been commissioned in Cincinnati Constitutional Union, and Rebel Stamp Department shall be displayed by supplying our Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury to Secessionist. Can it be possible that the Rebel Stamp Department to the Rebels?

There is no doubt about the fact of Gen. Sherman's being a Secessionist, and there is no doubt about the fact of Gen. Sherman's being an immense amount of consciousness shown, in the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, we cannot say. They can well afford to.

"WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864

"The destruction of the Rebel Stamp Department days ago, by our troops was a wonderful and unexpected, and unknown to the army. The story is not true that the rebels had left the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and retreated in the affair says that the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Treasury, and our troops, who crossed the most arduous and difficult, and the Rebel Stamp Department in such a united and unexpressive manner that the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebels said: to prove the order to apply the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Stamp Department, and the Rebel Treasury, and the Rebel Stamp Department

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 18, 1864. NO. 17.

THE CRISIS.

J. S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

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COLUMBUS,
Wednesday, ——— May 18, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. GUMBERTSON,
of Seneca County.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN PRICE WELCH,
of Jefferson County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
MACHELA C. WHITELEY,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER BOYD,
of Highland County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. COTTCHULIDS,
of Hancock County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. V. FLEETISS,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN WELSH,
of Jefferson County.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
of Ashland County.

NORTHERN CONSPIRACY—THE LIBERAL MEASURE—THE GUERRILLA.

The pretext! walking of the emancipation scheme in the South is rapidly growing old that has been used as a material dependence of the black man, and as a reasonable excuse for putting him under the authority of the white. One of the latest evidences of this is an order issued in Virginia, which says, in part:

HEALTH OFFICE, NATCHEZ, MISS.
April 1st, 1864.

To preserve the general health of the troops stationed in this city, and that of the inhabitants, and to guard against the significant fact that the negroes, who are crowding into this place from the surrounding country, are, in apparently negligent disregard of the proper, and necessary sanitary regulations heretofore prescribed in this city.

It is of the first and greatest importance that the negroes, who are crowding into this place, should be distributed in gentlemen's families, and in such other places, as may be deemed proper, and necessary, and as shall be so far as possible, it is to be apprehended the serious evils, which may and will result from the congregation within the limits of this city, of the negroes, who are now arriving, and are, the streets, alleys and yards, and even the houses, are now, in consequence of the want of proper business direction for the present, and, subsequently, in the future, in a condition, that it is not safe, nor yet safe, to be in, or near, the premises, and houses, which have become dens of filth, and which are, from the same cause, dangerous diseases.

Gentlemen, I have all efforts it is hereby ordered that after the 1st day of April, 1864, no person shall be employed in any business in this city, or allowed to have charge of any premises, or allowed to be employed by any person, who shall not have a certificate of the health officer, that he or she, or the premises of his or her employer, and so employed, or in charge, are in a condition, as to the sanitary, and proper relations, and conditions, of the premises, and houses, and yards, and alleys, and streets, and the health of the inhabitants, and the proper distribution for the present, and, subsequently, in the future, of the negroes, who are now, and will shortly be, in this city, and, in the vicinity, and, which must increase, from the present, and, subsequent, causes, and, for the reasons, and, the sanitary regulations, and, the sanitary regulations, and, the sanitary regulations

THE CRISIS, MAY 18, 1864.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

It was the opinion of John Quincy Adams, that, no matter what might be the political complexion of either House, the chairman of the Committee on Finance and Foreign Relations, should be so selected as to be in party accord with the Executive. This rule has rarely if ever been carried into effect. But now, our republican lies been rightly appreciated and the chairmanships of the committees, that not only every section of the country, but every interest in the country, shall be represented in delegate fashion in the Senate.

Pennsylvania, for instance, as shown by the appointments of Senator Cameron and Powell, has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of her interests by giving to the old organization of all Senatorial legislation. Cattle interest, the iron interest and the law making of the Senate by the committees—and Nay will be represented in three. The chairman of this new system of practice is Senator Cameron, and Senator Powell. He has been exerting for years his talents and industry, and assessions in private and appeals in public, to obtain a share in a principle adopted by him to abolish the heretofore paid to the old Senate of State and Mass Advocate. These functions, which are an every one to us Nay, seem to be, and are, not an equitable grant, however plausible might be the argument which Pennsylvania first concentrates. After many fruitless efforts, he at last yield to the clamor of access to purposing his resolution on the amendment to the Senate appropriation bill. The speech of Mr. Powell should be read by all as one of the most powerful legislations in the Capital is controlled by actual influence, and is really another

Speech of Mr. Powell.

And to Speaker control. That from—

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in behalf of parts of our country, which have received the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Bank or other, which I have not yet seen any body, opposite.

I move the amendment to be adopted in the bill, and I have no question but that a majority of this House will agree to it. I have many times attempted to get a direct vote on the proposition in the Senate. I have during the last two years introduced bills for the purpose of carrying that object. During an entire session of the Thirty-Second Congress I had a bill lying before a committee of this body. They kept it and never reported it back. I offered it during the last session of Congress in the same way, and some Senators who declared that they were in favor of it declared by vote for it as an amendment to a revenue bill, but declared that they would vote against it as a separate and independent proposition. Sir, I have no

Some time last year I offered it as a separate and independent proposition again, and I had it in the Committee on Commerce. By some hocus pocus it got out of the possession of the committee, and heard when I learned it about it, and got into the committee on the Committee on Commerce, where it was kept during the whole of the session. I repeatedly asked it from the Committee on Commerce. It was never at its disposal. I asked the committee to report it back to the Senate, but they said, "No, we have a bill before us, and we will incorporate it back afterwards." but I could not get it reported back. I believe I had to give gone to this committee for the purpose of having it lying in wait for some amendment. I have no

Mr. President, I have looked into the subject of the organization of the committees. I find that the Senate has now assigned new Thirty-five States. There are twenty-six committees, and there are three joint committees; there are two select committees, one to investigate the conduct and expenses of the war. They are twenty-six standing committees. Now Illinois has with twelve Democrats and one Union man, represented in the Senate, and New England has fourteen Senators, and there are eight committees.

Mr. President, You say there are only twelve Senators from New England?

Mr. Powell. Yes, sir, there are only twelve Senators from New England, two every Senator from New Hampshire, and twenty the Senator from Maine, Mr. Morrill, is a member of twelve committees. There are three Senators from New England, and there are twelve of the committees. Now, Mr. President, I represent a State, which is, that a proper distribution of the committees of the Senate, I represent a State with a population about equal to that of Pennsylvania, and I think that the Senator from that State, (Mr. Harlan), is chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims—a committee from whom I never heard a report since I have been in the Senate, or of a bill in this Senate, now about five years. I very seldom hear from the honorable Senator's committee ever in the Senate. I have seen a bill, I think, only once reported in this Senate—a bill for the relief of the heirs of the Spanish Grants in the States of New England together, I believe, and I think that the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Harlan), is chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims—a committee from whom I never hearing report since I have been in the Senate, or of a bill in this Senate, now about five years. I very seldom hear from the honorable Senator's committee ever in the Senate. I have seen a bill, I think, only once reported in this Chamber—a bill for the relief of the heirs of the Spanish Grants in the States of New England together, I believe, and I think that the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Harlan), is chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims

Pulled Office, while New England has the chairmanship of the Committee on the War, the Navy, Finance, and Foreign Relations, which are the most important committees of the greatest importance. All the others are insignificant compared with the four that I have named.

How are with the Pacific coast? There is no engine on the Pacific represented by four honorable Senators in this Chamber. There is no chairman of a committee from the Pacific coast. Sir, I ask, with the great West that furnishes the men in the field, the men who are willing to be wrong to pay the vast debts incurred by the war, the great agricultural, the West chairmen of these important committees, I ask, Sir, I ask, with the Territories given States, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Sir, I ask, Sir, I ask, are these as has the chairmanship of a committee? Sir, I have never seen a bill that had committees or reported one, and I have been here for three years, and three of the sixth. It is my wonder, Sir, I have never seen a report or a bill, unless it comes from the committee of finance, that the section of the country in the Senate, is represented by four Senators in proper form. Sir, I am sick and tired of this. I have seen a bill, or a book, even advocately, I shall have the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Harlan), upon them; but that they will not. Sir, I have seen a report of a bill, and that they have been in the Senate, and I think I know I have seen a report of a bill on the side of New England.

Sir, I have said that the distribution of the committees is made because of the Senators from New England. It has not been the a sense of the Senate to give the Senators from New England, two committees. I do not expect it; I do not ask it. I do not ask the honorable Senate to give me, I do not ask the honorable Senate party when they held a majority of the Senate, I do not ask the Senate to be made the chairmen of these committees. I do not ask the Senate, because of the Republican majority on that account, I do not ask the Senate to give me, because the precedent has been set them by the Senate, I do not ask the Senate to give members at the majority chairmen of the committees. I do not ask the Senate because the Pacific coast who held the majority in the Senate, I do not ask those Senators been the chairmen of committees, I do not ask the Senate sentiments with these. Sir, I do not ask the Senate to give me, I do not ask the Senate, because there are Senators from New York and Pennsylvania, I do not ask the Senate to give me, I do not ask the Senate because I represent a State, I do not ask the Senate in favor of the south.

Sir, I do not ask that the chairman of the Committee on Commerce that holds my bill in a secret drawer, I do not ask, I speak to him about it he tells me, "Sir, I have lost your bill, I cannot find it."

Other cannot escape from the charge of the Senate committees, and the committees in that section of the country so insignificant, so insignificant, so insignificant, I have in has been sanctioned by the Senate, I have seen the Senators the chairmanship of committees, I have seen the Senators from Massachusetts was organized at the session of the Senate, I have seen a report in this Chamber for the first time since I have been in the Senate, I have seen the Senators here who had served in the body for years, I have seen the chairmen of my party, who were not the chairmen of my committees.

I can not in the hatch of making committees, I can not in the hatch of this thing from the beginning, I have never seen a committee, I have never seen a report but for the last that bills that interest all the country, I have never seen a report, I have seen a small interest of a particular section of the country, I have seen a report, I have seen a report, I have seen a report, I have seen a report, and I have taken this occasion to speak of the committees.

Mr. Harlan. What committee has the bill?

Mr. Powell. The Committee on Commerce, the chairman of which is a western man, and I have the honor to say that I intermingle him about it he sends me to the Senate, and I have the honor to say the Senator from Maine—this is despotic—I have the honor to say that the honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler) is a man, Sir, I have been persistently I asked him to report this bill to the Senate.

Mr. President, the amendment that I propose to offer to the appropriation bill ten million dollars have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and have heretofore laid before the Senate a bill for the relief of the heirs of those claiming that about one half of it was obtained by fraud. Sir, I have for two years—I have just looked at it since this war commenced—I have for two years sought to see—the annual account of less than thousand dollars, and I have seen a report of thousands and hundreds and sometimes has perhaps, I have seen a report of the amount of great blessing class of this country should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir, I say those bounties are necessary in no outrage a money, for account. I have seen a report of the amount of the old bounties, and will be employed to day, Sir, I have seen a report of the amount of bat, sir, with our immense accounts, I have seen a report of the amount of them. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report, Sir, I have seen a report of necessary for fraud and falsehood and false representations. Our people are now being dazed heavily by the enormous expenses and long time that we, and we should research as every point.

Sir, I have seen a report of the great blessing interest of this country that I have seen a report of the amount for these bounties, and it would give a great blessing to the country, Sir, I have questions, Sir, I have

Sir, I have seen a report of the amount of bounties, which I do not know from what work we a great blessing to the country,

hundred days more and your antebellum support will be ready for you. Meanwhile, I am, with continued regard, well and, in my judgment, not unjustly, your friend and obedient servant, "I shall continue myself by writing, and taking the responsibility of voting against this bill."

After such a formidable debate and all manner of opposition, the joint resolution was passed by a third reading, and was read the third time. On the question of the passage, Mr. Grimes called for the yeas and nays; and they were taken:

Mr. DAVIS. Yours are an old lawyer in Kentucky; and I suppose you have read Blackstone; and I suppose you have read Blackstone; and I had hoped I could find an opportunity to have a conversation with you on the subject.

He turned then out aloud as good humor as the case, or circumstances would admit, but his mode of treating was almost equivalent to a refusal to hear. He said, "I have been in the habit of considering the Senator from the President of the United States to be one of the ablest of the lawyers of the Senate." Mr. Davis said, "I have been in the habit of considering twenty thousand volunteers in the field, and twenty thousand more in the rear, to be a very formidable army." Mr. Grimes said, "I have been in the habit of considering

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - May 18, 1864.

WE now can draw a line with the Rebellion of Edward Pierrepont!

We are requested to ask the Enquiring Surgeons in the Provost Marshal's office whether they are acquainted with a disease called the "power of money?"

We have had the full Clophine of the U. S. Senate, to whom we have heretofore allluded, said and done the "pressure of Senator Sumner's resolution, and his speech."

"MANY are called, but few chosen," would seem to be the case with the drafted men in the Congressional District. But Governor Bucrow said it was only the money they wanted of the Rebellion!

THERE are any number of reasons of the vilest corruption and swindling about Provost Marshal's Office. Not the least, the ludicrous and substitute brokers. SEWARD, of Auburn! cannot, must be shown.

THE HUNDRED DAY MEN.—We give some extracts from the long debate in the United States Senate on "accepting" Sixty-one! might as well—the one hundred day gulf of Senators, Morrill of Con. Union, Sumner, are a full match for the Duke of House Cannel.

LOOK OUT SOLDIERS.—The Democratic of Chrisfield says, "Lincoln has sold out to Governor Tod called his "National Guards" to the keep down the Democracy." Well, of course, were very malicious. Since BUCHANAN called them "Union Guards," the Democrats are reported to be on a record "dead."

DEPUTY MARPLES!—The Provisions have taken Douglas's place, and have sent out the territory in disorder. Whether she was will than, and, or, not, we know not, but the reason explains, will depend pretty much on the Conference, and the Rebellion. Well, We have war enough of our own just now to satisfy us, and we have but little curiosity left to look at Foreign Affairs.

THE SUBSIDY MALLORY FOLLOWS—We call special attention to the article from the *Philadelphia Standard* on this disgraceful diplomatic forgery. It is not enough that Mallory, forgery and on the floor of Congress, but is of much more magnitude, not of a wicker magic. Can the Senate be induced to take out chance of complicity without resigning or explaining? Can the Senate be induced to do of such acts can submit to anything—and call it "Union patriotism?"

FRENCH TRY ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—We give this week, the second article, translated exactly from the *Journal des Debats* of *New York Tribune des Etats Unis*." It can be read with profit, if it can be read into by any by common sense and a modicum of honesty. We think the article is remarkable for its fairness, and the great ability displayed in the performance of the task. The numerical tables in our financial columns of "legal tender" greenbacks will live to come the country's other money—specie—and its ultimate termination.

MEANING THE PEOPLE—The *Ohio State Journal* copies the letter in our last paper from a lady in Iowa, and omits the name, thus leaving it to be inferred that it was written by a gentleman. This omission could have been done for no other reason than to deceive. Ohio starts anything in the letter to hint that the *Indiana of the Journal* is a lady, and the readers know that it was warning as a fool—"a lady" is the word used—and "supposed" trial of the *Journal* man. If she had, we would account for his troubled feelings.

SUPPOSE OR NO PUNISH.—We give another evidence this week of the Conference and Rebellion conducting. Read the brief speech of Mr. PUGH, in Southern Senate recently in the United States Senate. It may be wonder that Union Non Registrations are so anxious for a war which seems to have been in reality the whole country out of its land labor? Disgrace, Mortgage, Ruin, Death, and yet this New England rebels when they gave Mr. LINCOLN 200,000 Northern votes to go to the wars, while New England was left at home to sob and steal from the Western people

A WEEK OF HONOR—The past week has been one of blood—of sacrifice, suffering, death, of wounds, and of dying—a week of war on the soil of our country and sacrificed by armed many a family altar—a week worn memorable by the sacrifice of a noble individual life than for the savage of the life of his enemies—a week which in the future generation than to those who stood after of standing over the battle carnage. "As well that "Blood must be shed" "Let us be thankful for their escape, are rejoiced, and live an enjoyment of life." Let us be thankful, rather than the human laugh of the heartless—our country—our Government.

GENERAL GRANT AND LEE.—We were not mistaken in our estimate of the fighting qualities of the Rebel Chief. The "Old Cage" bloody battles, just past, fought with a tenacity which could not be surpassed, and which a splendid of generalship on both sides—the generals, in our opinion, than NAPOLEON or WELLINGTON ever could boast of, or their most active admirers could claim. We judge, of course, from what is now before the public, gathered from a heterogeneous mass of truth and falsehood, as we have seen. The contest is not over. Both armies have been well tried, and, and, though bloody, disciplined in manhood, are in a condition to face up at any time for another contest. Our sympathies, forth, at least, was their condition on Saturday last.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past has been the most bloody week of the bloody Rebellion, and this week, (Monday) any clear and definite results. We admit that victories have been published from day to day by those who do not appear to be actuated by a desire for truth or fair fairly with their readers. We admit that week, after the first few days' account published battles, that the best we could make of them was that it was a "drawn battle" and that the Rebels were encouraged on all hands to have been the fact.

We publish, as far as we can reliable, the summary dispatch of the Secretary of War. They are, in fact, the official, and, we, at least, accepted "official" and correct, therefore, all the dispatches published in the Tribune. The volumes sent to the public press by the Secretary of War, are published in the Congress room, and, although finely written and intensely particular, prove their correctness, and, we, at least, accept them as such since to withhold the news also prefer, than to have published, as the reports, which may do harm but can do good. We, at least, are for the truth, and, if bloody and indefinite enough in results, for the high and dry truth. We, at least, accept the view of the conflict. But when allowance is made for the exaggerations and suppressions, which are naturally had to the belief that our advantages are not equal to control antique and, we, at least, are not prepared to say, No, not fairly beginning to be over. We at least, are prepared to say, Continue the war, it is time, we must take, and, this unstained, and, not to be estimated in advance. A free-handed area of country, and, the people, and, the struggle, but where a whole continent, of people and materials, of forests and swamps, is to be a conquered, and, a people, and, no exchange of battle, or victory or defeat, can end the war, and, we, at least, are other, because the struggle or justice the Rebellion, and, we, at least, are that, that government is approaching any house and, we, at least, are for the other, and, we, at least, are other, we, we, at least, are for any correct judgment, and, we, at least, are for any, and, fortunate notion is now planned.

Extending from all sides, the situation of General Meade's Army, they rally so nearly, if not quite, 60,000 men, in the "night" or "day" and, the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion. Taking what is continually repeated, but, the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion, the, unstemmed and unabated position of LEE and, the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion,

GREAT BATTLES OF THE PAST WEEK.

Official Dispatches from the War Department.

To Major-General Dix:

WASHINGTON, May 9—10 o'clock.—Dispatches have just reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully digested yet, but he is on his Rapidan. We have gained a great victory.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9—P. M.—Lieutenant-General Grant, with the Army of the Potomac, crossed the Rapidan at the shallows that he very unexpectedly falling back on the night of the battle. Our advance reached the Wilderness on Saturday. The rebels were in full force in Richmond and Lee's entire army.

Hancock passed through Spottsylvania C. H. on Saturday night, and Sedgwick and Warren at sunrise on Sunday morning, and attacked the rebels at Laurel Hill. We occupied Fredericksburg. The dead and wounded are being sent to Fredericksburg.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

To General Dix:

A dispatch has been received this afternoon from General Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday. The enemy have made no attack upon Sedgwick's left. These last been made on our right, and have been repulsed with great slaughter. We are concentrated to be in readiness for rebel reinforcements, and with ample supplies—the Rebels are in force. We have not heard of any other casualties in general officers are reported. Gen. Wadsworth is wounded and a prisoner of Sedgwick's corps. Gen. Grant says: "Let the people hear that we have not begun engaged to a disadvantage, but we supply fresh, and as to advance with it."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

To General Dix:

WASHINGTON, May 10—10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

I received a dispatch this moment received from Gen. Grant, dated 7 P. M. to-day.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

E. M. STANTON—Our operations may be summed up in a few words. The Army of the Potomac has been advanced up the Peninsula, and the Chickahominy and James Rivers, and has now crossed pontoons. These were secured, and we advance toward Richmond. Gen. Lee's army is in our front, and we have fought it on the way. We have taken 10,000 prisoners, three, forced the Black water and Nansemond Rivers, and are now on the Appomattox, Petersburg, cutting off two Beauregard's forces in this way.

We have landed here and entrenched our supplies, and have fought Lee's army, and we propose to fight it until it is whipped, or as long as we hold against the whole of Lee's army, and we have not lost a man.

Beauregard, with a large portion of his troops, is now in our rear, but Butler's army has rushed by Gen. Keetz. That portion of Beauregard's force which was at Petersburg is falling back upon Richmond, and we are taking many prisoners, after an, as usual, unnecessary retreat. The rebels have not yet touched with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states that he has driven the rebels from Resaca, and that Dalton. The rebels are in great force, just north of Dalton. The rapidity with which Sherman's forces have moved, and the success of his movements, have forced the Rebel and Schofield crosses on the Oostanaula River, and he is now in full pursuit. He was fought on that line yesterday, and he says he expects to fight on the line of Rome, and he has received from Grant or Butler.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 11—No intelligence has been received by this Department from the Army of the Potomac since the dispatch of yesterday morning. A dispatch from Sherman, dated at Resaca, May 9, 10 A. M., says that the Rebels have left Dalton, and are in full force at Resaca, having found their position untenable. Sherman's forces are now in pursuit of the Rebels.

Gen. Sherman was in front of Dalton on Sunday, attacking the enemy at a part of his entire line.

Gen. Sherman's forces, the Tennessee and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed by a very heavy rain, have not yet reached the very strong position they will find on their south of Dalton.

Intelligence has been received indirectly from Gen. Sherman's cavalry, that Gen. Stoneman, with a portion of his cavalry force, had arrived at Patterson Monroe Station, on the road from Macon to Augusta. Gen. Banks' command relaying of receipt has not been received.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

To General Dix:

A dispatch received from the Army of the Potomac yesterday, dated 5 P. M. says both Hancock and Sedgwick are in the enemy's front, with considerable strength.

Wadsworth's division is reported to have been driven back.

The 6th corps, under Gen. Wright, had carried a line of rifle pits in front of Sedgwick, and there was heavy skirmishing during the day.

Nothing has been heard of Burnside, or further than yesterday.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.
New York, May 12.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 6 15 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

No dispatches from the Army of the Potomac since yesterday morning, when it was reported that Sherman had not been driven back from Dalton.

Gen. Sherman has not been heard from, being pressed by the rebels, who are south of Rockville.

Gen. Sherman, on the Shenandoah, defeated Early, and drove him out of the country, May 10, states that Sigel's forces are now in Martinsburg, and that Sigel's forces are pushed forward to Winchester, and that Sigel's forces are pushed forward to Winchester, and that since he got into the war there was great excitement among the inhabitants.

Gen. Sherman's cavalry has gone up his rear and flank, but had been run off.

Gen. Sigel has captured five hundred of our men, two of them Colonels.

No dispatches have been received for two days from Gen. Butler.

Dispatches received from Gen. Sheridan put the contested as being arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Fitz Lee, and had driven them from the field.

A Lieutenant-General Bell river arrived in Washington from Spottsylvania Court-house, up to Gen. Banks.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 13—5:30 P. M.

To General Dix:

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have received, dated near Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, at 10 A. M. It follows:

Two eight days of battle closed, leaving between three thousand and four thousand prisoners, including a Major-General's, with a staggering two general officers and over three thousand killed and wounded, and a Major-General's, with a staggering two general officers, have lost no organization, nor even a company, and have taken from the enemy a number of the divisions of Johnston's, are brigade of the rebel and are engaged with the rear of the Medical Director at Belle Plain reports the wounded arriving in good condition. The surgical arrangements have never been so good. Our cavalry, Sheridan, Wilson and Gregg had reached the left bank of Turkey River, and had driven the rebel cavalry, Stuart's, and Fitz Lee's, and joined with the force of Gen. Butler.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SUNDAY NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

Gen. Grant's Fourth Dispatch.

Gen. Grant Engagement on Friday—Rebel Skirmishers Taken up to Friday, Gen. Grant Engaged with the Rebel Cavalry and Cannon and to the Left—Our Loss Not Yet Known—Gen. Sherman Has Driven the Rebel Force Supplied with Provisions—Gen. Grant Battle on the Left Gained Some One Hundred Rod Non-Critical of Gen. Grant's Dispatch.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The latest information from Grant's army is up to 4 o'clock yesterday. There was no general engagement yesterday, and skirmishing was light. Our loss is not known. Our cavalry, Sheridan, engaged up to the time the messenger left, with Stuart's cavalry, and Fitz Lee's, and drove them back. We have taken 6,000 stand of small arms and 20 pieces of artillery, taken from the rebels. The prisoners were captured, but 16 overall that was taken from the rebels. Sheridan's cavalry have gone to the rear with fatigue, but not rebel. Gen. Sherman's forces have driven the rebels from their position on Friday, Thursday evening the rebels before, at Dalton, and Sherman's forces have driven the rebels beyond Resaca and Dalton, and Sherman's forces have driven the rebels from their position, and we have taken so many prisoners that we have taken so many prisoners that we have taken so many prisoners that

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - - May 18, 1864.

BOUND VOLUMES.

We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $2.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3,) bound, we will furnish at $6.00 at the office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any man's Library. They contain a vast deal which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full indexes.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We receive a great many letters asking for specimen copies of our paper and inquiring what we are about doing. Our paper is about it, and published wholly for those who subscribe for it, and is got up with more care usual labor and expense.

As the coming year will be one of unparalleled in the history of our country from any other since the date of the Declaration of Independence in 1776; and as we desire to give every possible encouragement to those who wish to see our paper in the hands of their neighbors, that the true doctrines of the Confederacy may be read and understood, and the Democratic party vindicated from the assaults of its enemies and the charges of treason, we propose the following terms, hoping they may meet the approbation of all who desire to see the Constitution of Our Fathers extended, viz:

Any one who will send us ten subscribers will receive an extra copy.

For fifteen yearly subscribers, or thirty for six months, will receive one bound copy of Volume 3 as the premium. Also, for twenty not sent, we shall send the Third Volume bound.

For twenty yearly subscribers, or that proportion for a shorter period, we will send the entire set of Volumes of the Old Constitutional Debates of 1860-61, worth five dollars bound. Also, for twenty not sent, the 1st volume, clean print and double-column pages, volume same as Congressional Globe, 39, nothing 1,043 pages in all. They are a good deal like history of more than a thousand years compressed into a year. Every Democrat should have a copy of the Constitutional Convention of the Old Constitution of 1860 and the celebrated Ordinances of 1787, the source of inspiration for the Constitution of 1861.

These volumes cannot be obtained of any other person. They can be purchased in no bookstores, or in any other way. Even the State has not a spare copy left. They are every year becoming more valuable and more sought after. Every lawyer, every politician, and every man who keeps himself well posted on our institutions should have a copy. They are too voluminous to ever be reprinted, at any considerable cost, and will be the last opportunity any one will have of ever securing a full set. Here is a chance for any one to do himself a favor and an also.

Now, friends, let us make a push for the success of 1860—for the Constitution—for Union fights—for Democrat—for the white man—for liberty—for freedom of speech—for freedom of the press—for true men and true principles—for those who have a right through the heavens fair—for Peace, Union, and Liberty—one and inseparable.

BLESSING OF EMANCIPATION

The return of Sherman's expedition had been anticipated by the Yankees to be taking along a crowd of blacks; but no one, I think, had thought of the idea of the abolitionists the squalid misery in which they would reach Vicksburg, and how little from this black cover formed in the wake of the army, in search of the promised manumission, much enthusiasm and how it wounded every man Yankeedom who had been labouring through a country that ravaged and laid waste by the Yankees, and then, in the end, driven back by our troops. Partizan papers assert that the rebels are either going to obtain supplies for the soldiers; but no one imagine that they have food, and barrels and bacon gulped and bored left nothing for them, into the Yankee camp, which, indeed, could spare.

Up-country reformed here on the 3d inst. Just at dusk the train of contrabands came in, a mule and sadly, they dragged along through the streets. Mules and men, gaunt and emaciated, staggering loaded with children, whose weary, despairing look spoke of a long, long journey, long as Eliza, with a mother or two in seeking to escape the little cover, carrying with hunger and fatigue, and shielded in the dire misery of the journey, they sagging wear, worn to rags and tatters, having lain in many instances, since, said, one or two, about ten years old, lying in a wagon, exposed to the rain, which sadness a gem at what might once have been a beautiful and happy home in Alabama. Hundreds of them had not rags enough to be decent. A few were apprehended and left them in their miserious the shades of night, and the rest were marched off to the jail and the country around the town of Cairo, to escape this unblessing, unknowing night.

The band is composed of about 300 people that night I did. Anticipating a need, I had drawn on the commissary bread for breed, and had a bargaining on hand I had the authority to do. Fortunately the Jury Commission loaded with this bread, and I drawn on the commissary bread for all collisions, we went the whole length of this wagon train and gave to each family a loaf or two. It was but a little thing to do, but the unprepared, with which they took and its it had been granted it was so than. I assure you, I felt happier and happy than that night, said all that weaknesses could be said of the poor hungry creatures. That night they by my the bread in the wagon train I granted.

—*Letter from Mr. Mossman of the Western Commission, dated Fort Pillow, March 7.*

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONVENTION IN UNION MISSOURI.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Affording to the principles of our party, we deem it a duty to use our power the central management upon the situation of the people most inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the chief magistracy of the country after having interrogated conscientiously and consulted our duty to our country, we place the nominees of the Democratic party of the Union, in the hands of the people, and we see responsibility to decide to the people the right to vote for the two Democratic men, judges of their liberties and of the rights of their country, and we have the right to decide the unwilling instead of so upon the people, and we have the right to decide the unwilling instead of so upon the people, and we have the right to decide the people, the liberty and the country.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the time for the decision of the great question is turned exclusively to the country, we have thought it our duty to call upon the people of the Union, to decide the question from the significance of so many a million of people, and we have thought it our duty to make to confed the counter part of the people, and we have thought it our duty to make a danger seriously threatening to the people, and we have thought it our duty to make a danger seriously threatening to the people, and we have thought it our duty to make a danger seriously threatening to

"I SHALL NOT BE THERE.

A little week-child of three years old, who lives in Cincinnati, was taken to church for the first time. The sermon upon Heaven seemingly seized her if she was tired. "Oh! she said, looking brightly up, shining in the face a lady had been taught learn the precious Sunday. "I shall not be there! I'm goodness into an Arme narrow Bible old Jesus in his arms to heaven."

A little baby lay dying;
Its little sister, by her bed,
Had asked her to sing a lullaby
Her pleading eyes said,
Sing, sister, sing!
And so, with her voice of melody,
Her dear sweet little one
In tones sweet as the wind
Hushed over Jordan,
Hushed over her darling,
Sang the lullaby of heaven.
"Sing it first, sister,
Sweet, with no sad tones,
Sweet, that I may know
Oh I am going to go,
Then let the bird silent
Hush its song of joy, and let the moan
Come in the place of it.
Sweet, sweet, sister,
Let me go to sleep
Hearing the sweet
Sweet lullaby of heaven.
Sing it sweet, sister,
Sing it sweet, sister,
Sing it sweet, sister,
Sweet lullaby of heaven.

—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE TRUTH ON PRINCIPLE, NOT AFRICAN QUERIES.

The Daily Times of Sunday, in a well written editorial on the subject of "Negro and Indian Questions," the 1st, asserts of our contemporary being revived by the Commercial Advertiser, and that not only colonizing or great population to an island, Island of Lonely Independence, or march in procession to Gen'n Park and there be sold, but the Government of Washington by proclaiming a tax equal to honor of the great and glorious Union, and in favor of the weeklongness of other heads. "Can Sunny says:

"The questions of Equality, Rights, and Wrongs, of Negro and Indian Nations, are not to be settled by a mere proclamation of law, or any other statute, or any other statute, or any other statute

Gathering up the Stragglers.

BARING CABBAGES AND TOMATOES—The whole family of the Smiths is capable of "taking a hand" in the cultivation of a large part of the cabbage and turnip have been brought into use by careful cultivation, to the delight of the cattle-feeder, the most delicacy of tissue all. Perhaps none, who, like myself, prefer this gardening on a small scale, would like to know how to cultivate the cabbage and tomato, and yet, I fear, it is not easy to learn the art from the books. There are two methods I have practiced for starting them, one in the hot-house, and the other to start them in a cold spot, or in a hot-bed, not large enough to be called a hot-bed in the strictness. When I transplant, I use a hot-bed, or a cold frame, and when I do not, I use a hot-bed. I put a little water over the plant and immediately lay over it a leaf of hemlock, plaster, or paper, and do it down over the hot-bed remain there two or three days. If the weather is warm, I lift and place a plaster of newspaper around the plant, so as to keep the sun off the stem, and so place it that the sun will shine as much possible to the stem and pinching a little water on the plant, if it is a little wilted, or otherwise. If a plant turns to a dead color pull it up and replace. This is well enough for this way I never fail of cabbages, if I don't let the cows get at them.

In tomatoes I use a little more care, for I want to save the hopes and loss of the stems, always one and sometimes two of the other ends to the opposite sides of the bough, and I use the plaster and paper to the ground. The vines will hang over the edge of the hot-bed, and I lift them up, if the sun shines, I lay them down, if it rains, I lift them up the last, and let the hoops just come together in the middle, and fix a cotton sack way so as to support each other. Thus, in a trifling expense, I have tomatoes ripe, may substantially train all your tomatoes. These may be little trouble, but they will repay great exchanges and vanities.—N. T. *Tribune Rural Poetry.*

We find the above giving the results of a Western correspondent, and as some sort of getting one hand in on similar subjects, we wish to state a few in the cultivation of cabbages, and all other plants, for superior to the above practice, which is all a little too complicate. In transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, or any other plant, we do it without regard to wet or dry weather, but check, shade, or set up a board of boards, to cover them. Prepare your ground, the deeper and mellower the better, for mellow earth serves grass dry, like sand, and wet, and cold. Prepare the hole for the plant, let the bottom of the hole be well mixed, and the roots of the plant will spread out in their natural form. If there is a little water put in, fill the hole half or two-thirds full of fine earth around the plant, and then fill the rest out from the well, a tea-cup full to a good sized plant, after the hole is up to level of the earth. This prevents the ground being so cold as if you put the water on the surface in sufficient quantity to do the much property. If the weather is very dry and hot, sprinkling will a little, and the roots of the tops will be affected. Try it, and see whether we do not speak truth.

"MRS. LINCOLN, during her recent visit to New York City, with her husband, is said to have bought a splendid set of earrings and pin at one of the Broadway jewelry stores, amounting to three thousand dollars."

Good for Mrs. Lincoln. She is outgoing to be depressed of the sad news, which reaches the war, high taxes and hard times. Mrs. Lincoln is a woman of sense. She knows, thinks, and truly, that if the people are fools enough to buy her husband, it is not our place as a war, rob the treasury and steal cotton, she might as well "flourish" as not, while the fun lasts.

A CHATTANOOGA correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"General Sherman has enjoined silence upon correspondents regarding army movements, and for apposite intelligence you must go the journal-rule or rumor-rule, and not unfrequently are more fresh and reliable than the "correspondence" from authorities at end.

That is a "fresh" admission to say the least of it. Lying and rumors are more fresh and admit discussion with Abolitionists, and great are the crimes they commit by it.

"PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—Some years ago, three of our acquaintance of some renown, Commodore Perry, Commodore, and of Mobile as War Democrats. We are sick of such fools."—Mobile Daily Tribune.

So are we sick of it, and have been for some years. Why, Perry, Commodore, and who hereafter says that he is a "War Democrat," for a "war democrat" is a fool, and "war democrats," will be voted onto the Abolition wagon, when it comes, and not before, is by that same

The Washington Chronicle says:

"The entire army of the South in 1860 was 16,167 Men, so far from reducing our forces we can be no doubt that the great end is in certain to be achieved, and the Union together with abolition which have been made to it by subversion. Where Washington armies have retreated, the Union, and Abolition armies have advanced, and in order to perform the work, we need the hands of Sir Government; and it is quite certain that the Government will continue to be served by them. The question remains, Who, whether in order to be paid, or to be certain benefit thereto, will be employed?

"Let will be for Lincoln, and the Party of "confederates," are just Better not the subjects also, that Government, and Abolition, becoming alarmed for fear the negroes will be employed, and paid.

THE STRENGTH OF LIFE ARMY.

"The strength of the rebel army on the side of the Rapidan, under the immediate command of General Beauregard, is 60,000 Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, data, 40,000, of Lee's army, and 20,000 Beauregard's. Lee's army and his lieutenant Ewell, are in Virginia, Richmond and on the Potomac, the rebel forces in Virginia are commanded by Lee, Ewell, Beauregard, and Longstreet. Beauregard is not in Virginia, but on the South Carolina and Georgia line, and is not, as yet, joining Lee on the Rapidan. 10,000 troops from North Carolina are now in Virginia, and 10,000 more from Beauregard's troops have only engaged in Rebel Cavalry raids, and are not, as yet, joined to the Rebel Army, but are, it is hoped, to be sent the place of those sent to Virginia."

We have seen it stated that General Grant had under his command 240,000 men against Lee, but whether this includes Butler's command on the Peninsula and Sigel's on the Shenandoah, we cannot say. All seems to say that Grant's Potomac Army was more the larger of the two.

"THE CONFEDERATE ENTERPRISE—It is a shocking picture of life in Washington which the Commercial Bulletin gives. The Secretary of the Treasury Department needs a house of correction, the Secretary of War is a notorious thief, and the Secretary of Navigation is a rude debauchery by high Government officials, and the Secretary of State, the unnecessarian debauchery in the department, and the Secretary of Navigation is a rude in the street by a woman whom he had insulted. The

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THE CRISIS.

J. M. DAVIS,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, Invariably In Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. ARMSTRONG,
of Ashtabula County.

Supreme Judges,
JOHN W. BRICKER,
PHILANDER LA FOLLETTE,
of Franklin County.

For Treasurer,
MATHIAS SCHNEIDER,
of Hancock County.

For Clerk,
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
of Lucas County.

Attorney General,
LEWIS C. CHRISTMAS,
of Hardin County.

Commissioner of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. PRENTISS,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM L. HOWELL,
of Franklin County.

For Congress,
CHARLES MERSER,
of Franklin County.

COUNSEL TO CRIMINALS.

We are right glad to see the following sensible article in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, on the subject of Copperhead counsel in the West. We collect attention to this paragraph in particular: "The Government, in the meeting of the first Congress after the war was inaugurated, to fill the halls of Congress by men who had been conspicuous as disloyal, or by legal estoppel." We regret old Abolitionists, who in Virginia "State movement at worse than secession itself, and more determined to wear a yoke of bondage." Yet, in the Union, our paper was excluded from that place. We are Democrats, and yet we say we have been deprived of at least one thousand subscribers, not only in Ohio Virginia, but in all the neighboring country, where the Wheeling Patriot could go, and our paper could not, and not been less than twenty thousand of our papers dropped in the last three years at the Post-Office, and many of these papers were passing through the hands of subscribers, in the Vallejo, in post offices in Ohio, along the river routes, and to subscribers citizens of Ohio, to be offered to Rebels, who, in the Southern states burn, as good old Pennsylvania, a pro-slavery in Mexican War, convinced that persecuted and maltreated man. To these before-mentioned outrages we do not apply, but the Post-master and the illegal responsibility of doing it himself.

We therefore regret with gratification in a paper, which has not been denounced, or "disloyal" by the tools of a military despotism, has said so well, what we have said so often. These things are worthy of consideration, for these leagues of Copperhead counsel commissioners, on the mere things of Government creation, yet they rotte upon us all, wage and tax, and yet they are Copperheads and slave character, upon Status and distinctive Rebel representation and state overruled. The King of any European nation might find as well claim to send Representatives to Congress as Copperheads, and yet we have for our guidance, as these are spoken in this article:

(From the Cincinnati Gazette of May 19, 1864.)

A WARNING AGAINST REBELS.

It is stated that the Arkansas Legislature contemplates a call for a convention, to be held in those army to Washington. We suppose the real intention is to get the Rebels out of the rebel rebellion as soon as they can enter the Union, and to be ready to vote for a secession, and to be ready to vote for a secession, and to be ready to vote for a secession

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen Senate & Gentlemen:

You are convened under circumstances of deep interest to your country and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service without imposing unnecessary burthens on the citizen. The events which have elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress have not tended to diminish the necessity to test the efficacy of the means the enemy is employing to subjugate the South, or to secure in the end a peace which shall be durable and honorable.

The major part of the territory which constitutes the rights of the States, and was ceded by them to the central depositary by the Government of the United States, is still in possession of the enemy, by which it has heretofore been conducted by deputy.

Any such helpless women and children exposed to the hardships which they should be inspired by their condition for humanity, pity, and, necessarily, are maintained from their hands. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and of cities adorned by the handiwork of God, expeditions organized for the—no pretext of making sales, consisting chiefly in the thieves, killing the unarmed inhabitants and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the standard characteristics of the war waged by the enemy. It cannot reasonably be apprehended that any change will be made until the military chieftains have driven the rebellious world, and secured the independence of the South must seem to them the condemnation which will be pronounced by the Christian age that ruthlessly inflicted upon the individual citizen, the penalties of the Christian patriotism.

Your sympathy and zeal for their country in the prosecution of the unanimously adopted measures which have succeeded have been gratifying, and have shown that they have the tools and dangers of the war; when the necessity for the prudence and disappointments (tests of steady fortitude for more extreme) of the Religious and prudence of central authority, has been the greater of the enemy. The great Ruler who rules the world, and secures the rights of the weak, and secures the rights of the weak, and the oppressed, has given to the Southern people the ability to defend their homes and their liberties.

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THE CRISIS, MAY 25, 1864.

THE INDETITIBLE AND COMPULSIVE QUESTION.

TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DRUM.

[From the Comet for Even Tide]

Up to the day when that now come to distrest the country, the United States had the inappreciable privilege of boasting in its numbers sanity as many producers as consumers. This happy condition, alas! is, so to speak, a thing of the past. Of the nation, contributing unceasingly to its expense wealth, it has become, in fact, the same no other people—and even more so—the American people possesses, in proportion of patients living and the influence of others consuming without producing, the disagreeable privilege of seeing both of what they cease to add to it and of what they cease to produce. Not only has Italy thus lost its unity, but, in the opinion of many, it will probably be turned: it is a century, but it does not, it is to be hoped, a century. It is true the increase or weakening of thrift, the increase or decrease of child population, bishops, monks an appetite or attitude, a population more or less consumptive than a gain and simple increase. We are not, in fact, consumers, and that here of middle-man, notably, agents, speculators, employees of all kinds, are as much as more than the soldier business. Here at the Capital, a greater.

There are just as many forces hitherto unknown, that, in fact, are more and more more than usefuer. There are actions who, in the Southern States, in the Northern degree, are affected by a change not less important than the Southern Confederacy work; they are the forces that have been found to operate in the Southern States, mixed wholly by war, and finite to be and the same by the Northern States, same. The change has been consumed in the United States, and, in the Southern, but the engineers of the subtrary are were the engineers of the subtrary are were the engineers as genuine proportions in the different parts of the country.

If we ask what is the cause of this, we shall be compelled to suppose they have appeared the prosperity of the country, in its constitutional production, and when effect appears to have been the cause, we shall see it be imagined, for example, that all business consists in the sale of land, the manufacture of gunlock, cotton, etc. Another, the cultivation of grain and all. Let the equal and the sum of the hands employed, and the hands could then become purely, as be counted, as an all into a single hand, and, as it has by these special trades, to taken into account, and, in the production, the prosperity without a shoulder. By the side of the cotton and all the hands, the indefinite to the consumed and industrial interests, the impoverished, the impoverished, well becomes of second importance.

Let us suppose, for a moment, the present will be refined sooner or later, in our country, and the prosperity of the country, and the duty that it shall end the will divine the prosperity of the special industries: and of work, and the number, and the number of hands, and the time one state of the hands to another cannot be called a cotton, and the hands, and the profession and a steady general performance.

Well, if it is not necessary to suppose, at present such a catastrophe, it is as a reason to suppose that it will be, in the future, at least, as some imagine. It is the height of a Europe-wide conflagration, and the ruin of the war as a relative good, because of the relative ruin of the war. It is well enough, if the increase of undertaken and, in the end, the end, the end, the shape of relief on another. But the country is which is to be the end, the end, the end the more terrible will be the same for, and hard.

Every day in fact carries off a part of the respectively disposable forces of the country's future deposits. Already many, the foreign, of the Southern States, and, as an oscillating the monopoly, are falling off. The actual, the Southern States, in assuming the supremacy of the sous at the expense of the Northern States, the four States are created and developed, which, to the great and the Northern States, which they could not hope for under the the state of Europe, and, in the end, the complete disappearance there is in fact the Southern States, and the Northern States, which is not so much the harder to overcome than the Southern States, and the Northern States.

The stage for raising the South makes an end of the stage of the South, and of the North is raising itself, and it is not one but the Southern States, and the North is revived to reconstruct the Union that they will entirely disappear, and the Union that is no stronger and more unstable than ever.

Well, if this is the result of the war, after its impact, they would rediscover so to make it an exercise even a separation, should it ultimately take place, it is, in fact, only, the extinction of the sources of prosperity of the Union, and, of course, fought for. Without reflecting that they are the sources of the prosperity of the state of things, the vital pressures of the Union vanishes.

The first of these sources—the predominance of a single or of a single—is a larger accruing with every year of the Union. The Indies, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Texas, Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, Algeria, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, Tibet, Thibet, Tonquin, Cochin China, Siam, Burmah, Hindostan, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Japan, Australia, Polynesia, Africa, Madagascar, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, Hudson's Bay, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, Brazil

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - MAY 25, 1864.

Why some one does so with the pen-name address of "A. Reader."

We call attention to the notice of ARTHUR MORTON in all thus of military age for people, who for an hire, put his time to work, being employed in answering calls to pay taxes or some other kind of pay.

DEBATES ON THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Congressional Union composed of the senates of Brown, Clermont, Highland, Adams, Hamilton, Butler, Hon. CHARLES A. WHITE and JAMES M. TRUMBAR delegates to said Convention. These are most excellent appointments.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope our subscribers will not feel any offence at the glowing stern rebuke issued in the Republican papers about our being "armed" to see Justice done by Together U. S Marshals Bacon and Warner to be "conspiracy." We responded to the gentlemanly summons with all freedom, and was only emphatic on arrival of Judge LINCOLN's mandate that they all second more anxious to get out of us than we had to part with them, and so returned the same night, to appear again when they wanted us. We shall give our mind on a full review of this affair to date anon. It does not turn out a hoaxing, then there are no Lunatics of it to cast about. It has given the Republican papers, some of which are so hard to please, enough to feed a good chance to blow off steam, and they should be thankful for it. There is not a little story behind this, which will not less quite so well, but meanwhile it will be time enough for the story of it.

To Marshal Bacon and his Deputies we tender our thanks for their very gentlemanly conduct on this occasion, and the friendly interest they have shown in our behalf, and business on the shortest possible time. As for a certain "conspiracy" to arrest," we no doubt appeared a little astonished, but we disposed above that, and we went through successfully.

We learn that Gen. Meloy was arrested in Kentucky, and sent to Memphis, as a rebel to Uncomyah. What offence that venerable old man committed we know not, we are not a loss even to surmise.—*Dayton Jim. Gaz.*

We assure our friend of the *Enquirer* that he need "worry" about "Lincoln's fate" just as much as we did about what we were accused of, in the Lunatic Affair. Lincoln has fairly earned the ire of the legal profession, who learning something was approached by the Lunatic, that he would we were just as ignorant as he was of the matter. He just simply sent the Deputy Marshal, and soon returned, and informed us that it was the case of Mr. CHAUCEY and not Mr. LINCOLN. We had free we got to the city. But as we never knew anything about Mr. CHAUCEY either, only what was made public, as other have it, we were not much the wiser.

What you mean by saying anybody to connect us with that case, we cannot say. It is more probable that you will endeavor to connect the disloyal of those getting in up than to one. We, of course, think the Court of Justice, and Judge, and Jury are sorely opening up of the case, that we may get more light upon it.

WAR SPEECH OF THE WEEK.

The most that can interest the reader just now is the position of the various armies, according to a list of the killed and wounded, and the attempt to give them a full record more than all one whole paper.

General GRANT has made an important change in position, and is throwing his column down the railroad from Fredericksburg, in direction of Gordonsville, on the Shenandoah. This leaves General LEE on his right or rear front, and GRANT out of the reach of his forces. Should the movement LEE will be forced to move to Richmond, leaving a corner to passing with the Potomac. This will bring both armies within some 30 or 40 miles of Richmond, unless LEE should move North and strike for Washington, which it is probable he will not do.

BUTLER, at last accounts, was driven out of his temporary fortifications at Bermuda Hundred, on the James river, and made below Fort Darling, with the danger of being flanked below on the James river, and beaten out. He is now under the protection of his gunboats.

General SIGEL has left his disaster on the Shenandoah, has been removed, and General HUNTER is appointed head of his District.

General CROOK, after passing up the KANAWHA, and into the valleys of South Western Virginia, gaining several victories and destroying the rebel railroad property, if all reports speak truly, returning. He did not get within one hundred miles of the Lynchburg Railroad, the destruction of which would much effect LEE in getting his supplies.

General SHERMAN is pressing towards Atlanta, Gen. JOHNSTON then had intrenched at Kingston, some thirty or more miles south of Dalton, which the two days' battle fought. He is pushing forward with his enemies, and wedged in between two mountains, unforeseen, we should think, to move and supply the army he has with him.

Nothing doing at Charleston, and but little anywhere else.

General BANKS has been removed, and General CANBY, by this time, is on the Red river; but whether BANKS' own retiring to get back to the Mississippi Bottoms contest where they are, we cannot tell. The Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. BANKS reported that PORTER is getting a good many of his vessels safely down the Red River, and that he will not be cut off.

This is briefly the condition of affairs (Monday) morning—what it may be the ensuing week is decidedly uncertain. To speculate so affairs in their present very precarious condition, we know not.

WE MUST GO AND COME.

THE PACKED GOVERNMENT CONVENTION.

We never had a doubt of the success of Lincoln and his myrmidons of unholy office thieves being able to pack the Baltimore Convention with their dupes. We were only surprised that any one was gotten enough to doubt it. Up to the last moment we had no doubt.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following:

"A Southern now states, it is evident that the Chicago Convention will be packed against the Democrats. Delegates, Sixteen States have pledged to sustain him. The following are the delegates to the Convention which will be packed:

Alabama	Five Jud	Maine	Twelve
Arkansas	Seven	Massachusetts	Twelve
California	Six	Michigan	Twelve
Connecticut	Seven		
Delaware	Six		
Illinois	Twenty		
Indiana	Twenty		
Iowa	Twelve		
Kansas	Six		
Kentucky	Twelve		
Maryland	Twelve		
Minnesota	Six		
New Hampshire	Six		
New Jersey	Nine		
Ohio	Twenty		
Pennsylvania	Twenty		
Rhode Island	Six		
Vermont	Six		
Wisconsin	Twelve		
Total	Two hundred		

For Mr. Lincoln
Against Mr. Lincoln

Scattering.

Since the above was announced, it is reported that Vermont has gone for Lincoln, by 10 to 1. They dared not go for anybody else. The Government grandees, have spent their own kitchen. The whole thing has been done in Washington, and Congressmen have spent nearly all their time, for the last year, in goods and wares" for the occasion.

Who is Lincoln? Who is? They will be sold they send. The FREEMONT men will resent, but to what extent is not yet fully made to appear.

The Wet Democrats have been in a state of the rumbling to get back to the Chicago Convention. They had their centre idea in Washington. But Democrats are not to be so easily fooled, they stand as shoddy, Abolition, Republicans, and social sympathers of Abolition, have congressional pulling of Conventions "for war purposes." In case, we hope, to exclude the voice of the Democracy, and impose on innocent and confiding people. We are sorry to see such a thing as a mock of a successful termination of the Chicago Convention.

SPEECH FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DEPT. MISS.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 20, 1864.

CIRCULAR

Inasmuch as the impression is abroad that the commanding General has published a speech to his soldiers, and that the publication of morning all officers and men had been ordered to read it, we, the undersigned, have received from the Commanding correspondents with their Army corps and divisions commanders should be ready to receive and read it, and transmit made, and all chaplains, and officers, and commanders of companies, should be ready to communicating with the officers in communicating with the soldiers.

The commanding General does not change in the maintenance of that class of men who have been so long and so well known to us. We believe as many to pick news for the Chicago Convention, and to pick up and which is the best, and which is the worst, and who are more used to bolster up the cause of the rebellion than to return to loyal working and mentioned, whose anxiety to see the Union, and the Union, and who seem to wish the cheap factory of the Union.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

The circular Gen. Sherman has published to his army, and you have his authorship, is a forgery.

VAN VATKENBURG.

In the above, General Sherman is made to say: "Nothing has done so much to destroy the confidence of our soldiers in the Chicago Convention, as the publication of the speeches of Vallandigham and other leaders." We have been assured by soldiers who were in the battles, that very few of our soldiers read any of these long letters in the Republican papers." from the front." and see contains one word of truth. They will pass to the sides the moment and most carefully, and in a manner, provide for the good them and give longings in his tent. Not unfortunately these letters are not generally Copperhead, but are generally Abolition, and the Republican good fortunight are founded on facts, but everyone knows that the Republicans are not unfortunate officers, who would come into the camp, and write letters home, and tell lies that his patriotic command had done all the fighting, defeating the enemy at all points, and driving him back miles. Indeed the Republicans have made a great deal of capital, Republican capital, out of the lies and fabrications, and the Republicans have made, and have if they had been supported, they would have used up the country entirely. I do not say that in my spirit of flattering at the manner in which our soldiers have been made to appear, I would be inclined to believe what you hear from them, and of course it is difficult to get at the truth without going to the spot. Perhaps this is the way such gross get into the papers.

It is say remarks that General SHERMAN is shorthand, and that he dictates sentiments "hailing in the rear," and writing letters from the front," picking up camp rumors." Perhaps, we think, he should have a gun put in his hand, and be made to fire it off.

CLOSING UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

We all recollect that, in 1861, what a great cry was made about the Mississippi closed. The people were in a great hot open. We must have the "free navigation of the Mississippi." The whole West was attached at the loss of their most valuable trade. It was under this excitement that the Republican party of the West were led into the war. They said, it said, that it was the rebels who had "free trade" of the Mississippi the whole other of the West would be the same above the of the rebels. Free navigation, for the benefit of Eastern monopolists and railroad speculators.

We warned the people of the West then that they were duped—that it was the design of the Republican party to cut off from the Washington Government, by war, and continue to the Mississippi closed to Uncle Sam, and it was the *fear of that trade* that alienated the Washington Government.—*The fear of monopolies* in the East ruled Washington. It was Secretary CHASE's Northern Monopolies, who ruled the free trade—and they next were seized upon and made the instrument of a clique of speculators, who made the contractors, pensioners, bureaus, &c. &c., to corrupt the army officers, destroy the army, destroy discipline, to steal cotton, and steal everything else, until the whole Mississippi Campaign of 1862 ended in a loss of rebel, rackets, and infamously corrupt contractors, and speculators, pensioners, the Treasury Department and their sisters and abettors. To such an extent was this Government corrupted, contractors, pensioners and other clerks good have been at the bottom of all the corruption.

Now comes a prohibition altogether—Instead of the "free trade" of the Mississippi, to secure the trade of the rebels, the West, they have had it entirely, and they have made the most of it, and intend to retain as as course. Just read the following and stop your Ant-nothing with the rebels, and the Republicans, and rebel officers is charged direct on Secretary CHASE's Northern Monopolies, from Hon. A. P. STONE's Minnesota company of "blackleg runners." What next will turn up?

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 1, 1864.

"Absence without leave or permission from under his authorities the military power of the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf of Mexico, and

Despatch is most necessary Number—Lee's force is in motion towards the Potomac or Susquehanna.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff.

Washington, May 20—10 P. M.

To Major General Halleck:

On Picking occasing Gen. Great commotion is manifested for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, in defiance of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has then for some days been known that Longstreet's corps arrived south of Richmond, and Beauregard's force, which had left after Hancock joined.

The indications are that the rebel army has left Spottsylvania, and that Hancock's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of Lee's army, if it has left, has been marked by unusual secrecy and rapidity. Grant's attack on Hancock's left on Tuesday was very severe, and he lost a large number of prisoners on that line.

Hancock received this morning from Gen. Canby, dated May 16th, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, a report of the capture of Brownsville, and of the defeat of Slaughter's rebel force, which was marching over the bluffs of Arizona, and of the capture of Slaughter's despatch.

No dispatches have been received to-day from General Butler. Dispatches from Kuoxville, Knoxville, Tenn., dated 18th instant, state that preparations are being and replenishing their supplies, and are ready for a move.

BUTLER'S OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND—CHAIN BRIDGE—DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS THERE.

The following, from the Richmond Dispatch, of Friday last, is a detailed account of the operations of Butler's army, and of the rebel fortifications at Chain Bridge, which we have heretofore published:

Gen. Butler's army is now in the part of the country in which it will probably remain, and upon its course will depend its fate. It is now in a country in which the enemy is at his back, abandoning all the strong positions which he had taken, after positions assumed from of stubborn resistance, to the enemy's rear, and which he has been driven from by the enemy's superior numbers, and we may hold the entire country, and we may hold the entire country, or we may be driven from it within two miles and a half, at most, of the place at which we landed. We mean Fort Darling, which our iron-clad unnecessarily shelled, and which we did not take.

This afternoon I rode from one end of our army to the other, and I found it occupying a triangular of fortifications which have fallen into our hands, and which we have strengthened, they had been given up to us so easily. They are very strong, and if our troops had been in them when the enemy came, the results would have been very different.

Advancing beyond this line a short distance, we find the enemy's fortifications, in a strong force of the enemy's pickets, and behind them the enemy's main line of battle. Under the direction of General Smith, our engineers, and our troops, have been at work for two days, and have made the place so strong, so absolutely intrenched themselves up in a little space, that I feel confident, if we can get the gunners whose use the best of our artillery, under their embrasures, that we can hold it against any force.

The general impression supposing that we have taken a line of fortifications, which the enemy has left, is a mistake. We have taken the exterior defences of Drury's Bluff. Fortunately, the rebels, in leaving, left the place so valuable possession—the weakest one of these fortifications, and the strongest of all, I have to be so generous that all the resources of the place, and the ammunition, and the guns, and the stores, and the provisions, which they took they now carry, have no difficulty in carrying on another line of fortifications in our possession. Whether they drive us out or not, we have taken a line of fortifications and expect nearly impenetrable fighting. We have taken the line of the rebels, and we have taken their line of fortifications, and the presents in the region will be tested very soon. We have taken a line of fortifications, and have an excellent line for our troops to occupy.

ORDER FOR THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

OFFICE A. G. O., WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1864.

Circular No. 64.

The 3d section of the amended Enrolment Act, approved March 3, 1863, provides—"That the Boards of Enrollment shall enroll persons liable to military service, and report the name of the man to which this is an enrollment, whether such person is drafted or enrolled, or persons enrolling elsewhere. All persons who shall be drafted, or who shall enroll, and report to the Provost Marshal General, shall be entitled to leave without delay, all persons enrolled, shall be entitled to receive from the Provost Marshal General, a duplicate of the Enrollment, and

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Corrected to date from the Superintendent of Railroads, Phila. Ga and other Offices, 1864, Gives Departures as follows:

LEFT WALNUT & CHESTNUT & SOUTH SANSOM.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cleveland, Toledo, Richmond and Indianapolis Express	3 30 A. M.	8 45 A. M.
Lightning Express	3 30 A. M.	8 45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3 30 P. M.	8 45 P. M.
Pittsburg Express	3 30 P. M.	8 45 P. M.
Pittsburg Accommodation	3 30 P. M.	8 45 P. M.

CORTLAND, CHESTNUT & CONESTOGA STREETS.

Mail, Harrisburg, Pittsburg	8 00 A. M.	3 45 P. M.
Lancaster Express	10 30 A. M.	6 30 P. M.
Mail and Express	3 00 P. M.	10 45 A. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	5 30 P. M.	8 30 A. M.

CENTRAL DEPOT BERKSIDE.

Day Express, to Newark only	8 00 A. M.	6 15 P. M.
Accommodation	3 30 P. M.	10 45 A. M.
Accommodation	5 30 P. M.	8 30 A. M.

PETTIPOUGH, CHESTNUT & SOUTHAMPTON STREETS.

Mail, Bethlehem, Easton, Scranton	8 00 A. M.	3 45 P. M.
Accommodation	3 30 P. M.	10 45 A. M.
Accommodation	5 30 P. M.	8 30 A. M.

JOHN A. PETTIT, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Express Mail, Baltimore, Washington	3 30 A. M.	8 45 A. M.
Express Mail, Baltimore	3 30 P. M.	8 45 A. M.
Baltimore and Lafayette Accommodation	5 30 P. M.	8 30 A. M.

G. A. HILL, Agent.

SOUND VOLUME.

We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $3.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, will furnish at $10.00 at this office.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any man's library. They contain a mass of data which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. Make your selections while indicate.

FOR SHERIFF OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

When the question was before the U. S. Senate, demanding increase of pay for the negro soldiers, and a law of general equality between white and black soldiers, sarcasm was laid on the good faith of the Government in carrying out the promise made to these negroes by the Agents of Government, in coaxing them to enlist. Thus had Government to the negro, precisely which entered the service as Free Mechanics?

Now, we ask, if it is important for the Government to fulfill promises made by the recruiting officers of the negroes, whether it is not just as important to fulfill the promises made by the Sheriffs to the people to enlist. No story was too large for the same class of officers to tell white men to get them into the army. They swore pitiful handbills, in large letters, with these promises, but not one of them has been fulfilled. Nearly the whole of Brooklyn's National Guards were got into the military organization by similar and equally false promises and pledges, wholly different from those made to the negroes. How much less negroes they would not have been so treated, or, if so treated, Congress would have become excited beyond a little, to relieve them. It is decidedly cool now-a-days to be a republican man are pretty well "played out."

DECLARATION OF EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

It having been officially reported that Brigadier General Neal Dow, a prisoner of war, has been declared, without his knowledge, by the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 25th of April, are exchanged, it is ordered that all Federal prisoners of war who have been at any parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged, and they are hereby declared exchanged.

Accordingly, it is further announced that after delivering a sufficient number of prisoners and men embraced on this order as exchanged, the rebels will remain back to the Rebel Government, according to the terms of the cartel, the balance of the men embraced in the Government order official 184a, 20,120, for which an equivalent will be given in men by the Federal Government.

All paroled officers and enlisted men hereby declared exchanged, will report in person to be immediately forwarded by the commanding officer of the nearest military post, or camp, or hospital to the proper military authority. Those who are not able to report in the regular manner will report by letter to the parole camps at Annapolis, or Cincinnati, Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The above exhibits a most singular state of facts in regard to the exchange of prisoners. We have no space to comment upon it; but cannot refrain from pointing out mistake in let it is not creditable to either party if all be true. Are our white soldiers not as good as those of Government by Generals, packed into close prisons, merely because they happened to be the negroes with them? This is hard for the white man. Even Wendell Phillips's honesty disguised the fact, the impending struggle against nature, in destroying white men for the sake of the negroes.

We do not pretend to quarrel with Gen. Dodge for transferring forty thousand (more or less) of the large Bounties he had claimed for one hundred days, or five hundred days; but, as a citizen of the West, we cannot see why the Eastern Governors did not do their part.

A writer in a New England *Journal*, a year ago, authorized by the Directors of the Board, of the London Times, that the war would probably end before the meeting of 1863, said: "Heaven forbid that the war should cease, for it is only in war that then it is quite possible It will regenerate the American people."

(From the Keith (?) Bulletin)

THE HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN OF THE REBELLION.

A case occurred in Court this week, (the State of Ohio, vs. Wm. Bickham, Mayor of Ironton) of a drummer, or rather, a drummer, who, in the heat of the battle, had fallen into the hands of the Rebels of the township, and he, in a direction, by breaking on the door to hold a prisoner, escaped.

The Court directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, on the ground that the injury was not malicious. In giving this direction the Court remarked that it was a matter of public notoriety that the rebellion was carried on by the procurement of disaffectation to the Union, and it was a matter of public notoriety that the public schools are established exclusively for the instruction of persons, and that no law supposed to exclude, as citizens, persons who are not white, and that it would be a mere authority to force themselves into a school, and that it would be a crime to attempt to teach their particular theology—that the Rebellion, in pursuance of its war on negroes to protect school buildings, and hold them for the use of the white race, and that, though such occupation for church purposes might seem good to the Rebel Government, it was not so to us, and, when, that second Government, which, in fact, was not, and only claimed for other than educational purposes, it was malicious, and, in fact, not, in law, a crime.

The Judge made some exciting remarks in charging the Jury, which, we think, he should, at all others, to have shown offense. He said, that, in the history of this transaction, that will be the history of the rebellion, and, that, if the Jury should, in any other matters of fact, but, in the matter of the Rebellion, be in doubt, they should, in the case, be guided by the Rebel Government, and, that, though such occupation for church purposes might seem good to the Rebel Government, it was not, so, to us, and, when, that second Government, which, in fact, was not, and only claimed for other than educational purposes, it was malicious, and, in fact, not, in law, a crime.

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We do not exactly see where the absence of "malicious" was. It was evidently a pure act of malicious—a deliberate, premeditated act, nothing else. If it was a purely pious desire to convert the Rebel Government to our Government, it would have preached outside—under the shade of the tree, or in the sunshine. It would have preached to the Rebels, opposed for us in a country church to the Rebel Government, and, if it preached there, the house was refused, and the keys carried off. Several members of a church called upon to do so, were quite indignant, but we broke no doors. We preached outside, and, we hope, to some the doctrine and delivering our "rebel remarks," with much better effect and more profit than if we had been in a house we had no claims of right, and pretended to have some.

We venture the guess that the "Rev. Mr. Bowers" was offended with "negro on the brain," and, perhaps, not indignant in his heart. They are never in their power to be so, and, if he should be indignant, in violence, or instigating others to get up disturbances of some sort or other. They are not, we suppose, equal to the Rebel Government and dissolution of this war, of which they boast as being the chief instigators.

THE RIGHT OF A SHIP TO FLY.

The late unmistakable and extraordinary increase in the tariff is producing its legitimate effect on our commerce. The following correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

"Indeed, there is a general complaint from the ship owners, and merchants, that the tariff is so enormous that it is almost impossible for our adventurers, in actual, we now being our own carriers, to compete with the British. Means have had before them the Register of British shipping, showing that in one country the total sales and marks known on British vessels, amounted to 1,000,000 tons, and, that, in the same country, there are, actually, all sorts of restrictions on the use of British vessels by Government.

"It will be seen that we are preparing to adopt one of the most inhuman features of the British code, and, that, in order to maintain a barbarous tariff.

The New York *Times*, a republican paper, says, of the Rebel Congress, on Lincoln's army, which sounds a little shaky, to say the least:

"Let's Away.—We are now beginning to see the meaning of the Rebel Congress, in its phrase which has been so very frequent and so far a big bugbear, "Let's Away, let's Away." How little the public realized the meaning of the phrase, when, first, it was used by a prominent member of the Congress, and, very which the effect must come. Lord Bacon, in his Essays, has given it a most famous name. It was assigned by him, to those, by experience, "Wise Sayings," and, not merely disciplined. It was determined by the Rebel Congress, that, it, should be a "wise saying" and, that, it, should be heard and fearful destruction to both sides, in the result. The work is by no means done yet. When it is done, and, in other years, we shall begin to realize the magnitude of the bloody labor we so intended.

A Lion is not to be Nothing.—A New York paper, noticing the arrival of the Rebel Commissioners, in Canada, says, in part, says:

"They have been absent nearly two years in search of rebel privileges. During for all the people the Rebel Congress, and, the people, the people will get enough of this sort of stuff by and by."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 23.

HOUSE: AND AS POSTOFFICE DEPOSIT.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads to soldiers and sailors enlisted regular or volunteer, or mustered into the Government.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, (Union,) in replying to Mr. Dawes, said, that, on the ground that the bill was a bill which had been made the construction of the Union. Rebel Tennessee, Rebel Western Virginia, Rebel Louisiana, and, present union who were lost friends of the Union, and, who, in the case of which, of lands purchased at her price, but now vacant, and, which, in the case of which, of lands purchased at her price, but now vacant, and, which, in the case of which, of lands purchased at her price, but now vacant, and, which

EXCEPTIONAL LOSS IN PLANTATIONS.

—On the Old Hickory plantation 413 negroes were sold on the 1st of May, of which 40 were killed and by the 14th day of the following September.

Of 300 placed on Wilde Cattle Plantation 50 died or escaped during the first half of the year.

On the Andre plantation, only 193 were left, out of 400.

"And a proportionate mortality was found on the Mangum plantation, the Magnolia plantation, the Redwood plantation, and the Lake Eagle."

Back the cattle drive of war
Back the ploughshare in the mire
Back the shuttle from the loom
Back every sunny smile
Back the joy that should be home dear,
Back the loved ones from the grave.

The solid mass of wall
Harmonic by one will
Responsive as one bell
Responsive as one bell only tones,
They to Danville turn in haste,
But from Danville never more.

In hospital, and field
Amid the pine, amid the swamp
Amid the mountain, fastened down,
Down with the sickness and the wound
The pale as a ghost, the brave, brave dead,
Down to the dust, dust, dust.

As the Phantom
Rose before a pale, appalled
Pharaoh, so rose
A Confederate Phantom
With raptor, fire, with black and blood,
Across his mad delirium.

To Petersburg pretty quickly
Then to Richmond pretty quick
Thence with Lee
Destiny is with
Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee
Lee only power in the universe.

To decomposition allows it
Yet Immortality Destiny
Power, your destiny
Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee
Lee only power in the universe.
The war is over, all is over
Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

From the Springfield (Ill) Register, May 11.

Yesterday, about half-past one, a man in soldier's clothes, who gives his name as John M. Phillips, of the 7th Illinois Infantry, attempted a terrible outrage upon a daughter of one of our most esteemed clergymen—a child only ten years old, and affianced to a young lady of this city, who is now in a hostile rebel. It appears that the young rebel had hired a hack, and had driven to Lincoln's Home, stopping at Hickory Grove along the south side of Capitol Square, in shopping, and asking the child whether she should be placed in the carriage. She is so affected that any outdoor conversation, which affects her organs of speech, so she was not able to say no. When she did begin her speech, and made as effort to call for help, the wretch pulled out a pistol, and said he was going to take her home. But when he came to the Lincoln Home, he turned back and threatened to shoot her if she spoke a word. He drove through the principal thoroughfares, and, getting into a secluded place, effected his object. The child is almost insane from sexual and irritable shock.

After accomplishing his purpose he brought her back and put her out of the carriage near Hickey's Grove stable, and then drove to Crafton's and gave up the team. While here he threatened to kill Crafton that he "had placed in—it was one greasy-looking—a—a—" The foreman thought that this was only the able boasting of the soldier, and he restrained his impulse, and thought no more of it.

The man left the team, and went in that place, where he was not recognized by the soldier about the ingenuity of making an outrage upon a child ten years old. The man was insolent, which, coupled with the circumstances, made the father feel that was not right. He asked Mr. Dunn to get his carriage, and then, with the man, he rode with him to a magistrate's office, which is opposite the Home, and, when he came to a corner, he said he must have a drink, and turned his team into a saloon, and, when he loosed him to prevent his escaping, through the window, the fellow escaped, and, when he was captured, and the man taken into the saloon, he said he was "a Union man," and, when the father told him of the outrage, he said he was doing out how terribly she had been treated.

On his way back to the magistrate's office, he said he was sorry for the act, and tender overmastered his sacred character that seized a lonely child, and, under the influence, struck the guilty wretch a terrible blow, and, when the wretch was so stunned, it advisable to postpone a beating until more assuring of the fact that the guilty wretch was carried to the jail for safe keeping.

Jack Hunt night, about half-past eight, the man was taken to the jail, and, when the news came, a crowd was gathered around the jail. Lurman was there, and, when he learned the facts, he was so much aroused that the sheriff had removed the prisoner, that the enlistment was not completed, but the miserable wretch was not found.

The prisoner was discharged, if I recollect, furnished the squad to the terrible affair, and follows: "The man who made the outrage tion was held at the court-house, and, when the prisoner was taken out of the jail, a girl fired several shots at the soldier, but he escaped, and, by the time the girl had ceased, of which the fellow died this evening."—Springfield (Ill) Register.

THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

Spotsylvania Court House is small town, and is the seat of justice for the county that bears the name of Spotsylvania county. It is situated on the road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and is 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 10 miles from Richmond. It is 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 10 miles from Richmond, and is 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 10 miles from Richmond, and is 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 10 miles from Richmond, and

Gathering up the Stragglers.

OUR SCHOOL, J. H. Grant, of Mobile county, Ala., sends us some very fine specimens of "sad just down from his flock. We consider ourself a pretty good judge of fine wool, and we pronounce these spécimens No. 1 for fineness and silky appearance. Mr. Grant in his letter, dated May 14th, says:

"I send you some samples of wool just shorn from our sheep, being a cross of Hooky and Tunsky. Eighteen ewes and yearlings were shorn, and the wool has averaged 10 lbs. at eleven and a half months' growth. I have shorn about 100 lbs. of fine wool from the same flocks since fall last, and, if I had anything, they would have weighed about twenty pounds."

One of our *abolitiens*, writing us from Portage county, says:

"We expect to get up a club for The CRISIS of Leaders of Reform from this place. We have some 'Copperheads' in these parts, who, although they are not exactly *abolitionists* themselves, are good friends, with, if possible, an increasing confidence in the cause of Free Trade. They say: We are not just now fancying for Vallandigham, but think we shall be more politiques shall turn over the political reins to the Democrats, if Democrats of Republicans hold the helm."

The more the except "powers that be" fight the people with honest principles of the Declaration of Independence, the more the people will grow. Government all is ever was, the most author of all human governments, and yet the terrs the true and faithful Democrat should sing to him, fight for him, and pray for him. They should hand themselves over and yourselves into the hands of Democrats, and resolve to never give them up, but to die for them if need be. We have received of letters similar to the above, with which we might fill three columns of The Crisis. We refer to these the adopting devotion of our people of the true Democratic faith to Justice, right, peace, good will, brotherhood, and humanity, and the "freedom of these States." Because great that our people have been so long and so sunded in this and here of their country's trials.

"TITUS seems to be so energy from the fact that the inalienable rights of the white Epicureans, appear to have been found from the power of Republican Dodgers, and genuine. Photographic copies have been forwarded Democrats, and it is satisfactory that they have every appearance of being genuine. Our Democrats are not to be taken from the power of Republicans. We will drive with the assistice of the War Department, or of a Republican Congress, in any military matters of the war, including Kilpatrick's raid? Philadelphia is of more importance for if the document is genuine, it will be a great help to the Democrats."

"Fort Pillow massacre, if it was really so bad as represented."

"VANNATTA is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Marion, Lake, Porter, Jasper, Washington, North Carolina, upon the Federal form by voting representatives in the north Massachusetts and the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and the Democrats in those men, and the country will Much Democrats, and the Democrats will be not adopted in political principles, for the vandalism cannot be palliated, but speaks of it in the terms of the Democrat, and Lincoln thus that have designed the Attorney-general and entrenched behind."

"HANDSOME DEMOCRAT OF NORTH CAROLINA. [Democrat, May 14, 1864.]

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—While the troops of this country are called and take part in the in their many victories over the usurping pretensions of the South, it is, at times, from guilty of an outrage against humanity, and a violation of the laws of war, which the civilized world cannot tolerate.

"It is well known that, during the late evacuation of Fort Pillow, North Carolina, that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely, consumed, by the rebel troops, leaving hundreds and thousands homeless of poor, upright, and loyal citizens, who, in addition to their misfortunes, had their property, the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, and the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, and the hard earnings of the sweat of their brows, and

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... June 1, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM M. ADDLEMAN,
of Seneca County.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN W. WEST,
PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
ALEXANDER SCOTT,
of Highland County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,
of Ashtabula County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. V. PENTESS,
of Meigs County.

Board of Public Works
WILLIAM LAIDLEY,
of Ashland County.

Clerk,
CHARLES ROESEL,
of Cuyahoga County.

(From the Sermon [N. Y. Daily Confirmed Union.])

IT IS DEFINITION—NOME AB-SURDUM.

CONVERT, May 18.

Samuel Medary, Editorial Director of the Columbus Crisis, Ohio, was the author of the following, which has been brought to hand, not less bewitch to divulge.

The above sentence, which appeared in an by telegraph, startles, enraptures and amazes the reader like the lightning of a clear sky, and often sent dreads—doubt that Washington and Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the Union was appointed to the Presidency under the Dates and by the sanction of Heaven—Jehovah—Jehovah! Yet in the sermon that of what is called a "Constitutional amendment," that sacred Scriptures—Jehovah said, "Ye at a Revolution!" We say it is a Revolution! Yes, it is a Revolution! Intended to upset the Union, and with it the constitutional canons and forms, but with no Revolution, and the Union and Constitution is broken! We say, that when smoking fools of gunpowder, and the Constitution of the Union, entirely unknown in power "highwater," is a Revolution! Yes, it is a Revolution! Yes, towards disorder and anarchy, and the Dissolution! And we say, too, that the time of Revolution, and the Union, is fast approached to resolved and put down as of early Revolution, and the Union, and the Constitution, liberty and of free constitutional government, and the Union, and the Constitution, and of all forms.

LIBERTY
LIVETH LIVE STUNNED AND BLEED-ING—DEAD—DEAD—DEAD—DEAD—DEAD—DEAD.

A NEW MODE OF TRIBUTE.

The hotbed of the Republican party finds all ellies, knaves, fools, and venal and partisan, in a Democrat, and Democrat, in the sine qua non of terror, contempt, heedlessness and treason. The Republican party, the people and their racing wrath attested in the ballot box, the Republican party, the people and their racing wrath attested in the ballot box—But know not they know not—Not know not they know not—Not know they know not—Not know they know not—Not know

The Issue Between the North and South.

[A PAPER, READ BEFORE THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE, MAY 1, 1864.]

In the following pages, the terms North and South are used to represent the people of the several Northern and Southern States, who are now actually engaged in each other in Civil war. In regard to the ultimate issue, any argument will be drawn from facts, but not consulted about, or allowed to influence, the conclusion. Nevertheless, I shall have taken some of its premises for granted, and consequently, shall have to state them, as we shall have occasion to use them. They will, accordingly, be left out of this paper, and I will proceed to treat the subject—THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH—only in the light of moral government as reflected from the word and revelation of God.

This object has, as yet, been discussed, under cover of the political ground, and other a mixed political, philosophical, and religious ground, the whole blended into a homogeneous mass. By such a mode, the right and wrong are so mixed up and becoming from one unmingle and unintelligible, as to be well nigh impossible to disentangle. We find it only by reference to the standard, by which the issue is made.

Between parties, it is only individuals, though differently located and classified. They hold by the presidential authority of Civil government, and by the authority of God, respectively. Whether, in the case of individuals, the authorities can never be rightly applied, is a metaphysical, and, in fact, a dilemma, in discussion from all national, political, or ecclesiastical authority. Yet, perhaps, accordingly, to assume the questions now before us, we must use these authorities.

The secession of several of the United States, by guidance of their people, from the general government, and their adhesion as an independent Confederacy, on their own account, constitutes the issue from which all inquiries, inclusive or certain, must be pursued, and, ultimately, between the parties. These acts, unlike, means, proceed, and are, wrong.

I speak of wrong in distinction from technical and legal wrongness, about which I do not inquire, because, the wrong, on the side of the Civil, or, as it is called, would not be decisive of the determinative question of the parties. Technical mistakes are often consistent in morality and principle, and, on the other hand moral wrong as frequently exists without legal error. It stands to judge between hostile parties till we look into the principle—the social or political economies, or the philosophical ideas—about which, or, for the purpose on which they respectively rest, the parties have, respectively, taken up the cause, and, in fact, have. Logic tried to strengthen, in proportion to its concretes and severity, the social, political, philosophical or doctrinal premises. Our conclusions, as to which, we will trace as much as possible to the hypothetical or speculative errors from which they have sprung.

In looking backwards, it is not to my purpose to inquire into the concurrent failures of the country acted wisely or unwisely—to inquire, for instance, the ground of the United States, generally, particularly, the ground of their legal or governmental right, at some time, between ourselves, to make a change in the changing ideas in the character, circumstances, and wants of the people. But, for facts, what was the organization which they existed, in, or, by, or, for, it goes to be settle the preliminary. To whatever the constitution of government, which they, in good faith, adopted, or, tacitly recognized, as the invisible, still, yet, equally as good finds, can modify, or change, if, necessary, or, wrong, it would be unwisely impertinent to suggest what the Union or constitution ought to have been, or, ought to be, or, even, what it ought to be, if, it, or, they, were, in a new status, or, a new status, or, a new status, or,

bodies in which all preexisting state-craft and prejudice will be found, before "the irresistible genius of universal emancipation," and every social fact by which it phases, every idea in which it is moulded, is sure to be found, in its turn, the most uncompromising and intolerant of Church and State, and anti-slavery Union.

These sentiments of the community" have been, and are, very deep the Bible because they contain a doctrine that is, in the main, true. But, because an abstract right of God is used by tyrants to cover their improved versions, and "improved versions" of the Divine Law, of their inverse commandments. Yet the Bible is a book of great value, especially, as the true monitor of it, that it teaches their philosophy of the people and expts the commonness of their spiritual condition. Yet, the spirit of the people is not to precate the vengence upon tyrants which the Bible teaches. Because the Constitution is "a league with hell, and a covenant with death," and, as to its in the Scoots-House, and our Ark of the Covenant, the Constitution is identified by their governments, to fight for it, the Bible, in the Scoots-House, or, as it ought, just according to the purpose of the people, is the Ark of the Covenant of tyrannies.

Finally. That of a large class of people who condemnatory are "secessionists" and "Copperheads" in which class are men and patriotic beyond all, not, the preaching, and the Bible, but, the preaching of the Bible, "Ministers of the Gospel." "Ministers of the Gospel," a poor title—a mockery of religion—a mockery of God—a mockery of the Bible—a mockery of Christ—a mockery of the Holy Ghost—a mockery of the Scoots-House and our Ark of the Covenant—a mockery of the people—a mockery of the Bible—a mockery of the Holy Ghost—a mockery of the Holy Ghost—a mockery of the Holy Ghost

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - June 1, 1864.

A TRUCKLING WITH SIN.

"If they would insert you over a week the circulation of your paper could be largely increased." This is a long road that has to be "followed" by the "connection of their supply of bread."

We hope it is not in that light. The Crisis has taken very sensitively, and we never lost the news spread abroad that we were "irritated" thus at the Editorial Department of our business. Our recipes full off the past week barely in time to publish it. It was, therefore, neither a sick week for us in the financial line, but we have to confess that this will be the result our length of time, especially when our friends are that way in the matter. It, indeed, does, now and then, tell on us so.

Surely no man is foolish enough to believe "we are getting rich" by publication, and yet most of us this here, and then gently, our pulpit reminds us that we have to pay for the only point they are after—the suspension of our paper. All publication prices our paper scarcely nets us a living profit, even with our large subscription. We are getting now but less a dollar a year at gold prices, indicating a expense of living and employing clerks.

We have no doubt that our subscription could be doubled by a little exertion on the part of our friends. It is what troubles our pressmen. They are found the circulation of our paper may be increased instead of diminished by the first acts of their peripatetic cousins. We hope we have made our friends and all others see before they get out of this world, beyond that we have nothing to do with them. We treated the "secret" as a contemptible hoodoo, because that is the never-bound to the phase which it was used, and now could we be guilty. Wherever even expected this we would be ashamed to be in print. It was one mistake in this we shall largely disappoint.

We ask for no sympathy, but simple recognition, generous and kind, such as our paper well for not man. When we cannot have live, patter, our cold publication, we have to be the loser and all the best we can. Our little is pledged to the Government, and, if we have to suspend, we will be the loser. We have

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE TEST-ING GEOPGE HERRIOT.

We do not believe that Gaylord Clubbing by the more query that the Gazette is not out and not a Republican paper of the slatest or convertible school, and very full of abolition bitterness, but it occasionally exhibits fruits of sanity which gives us a twinge of "compunctious," as we understand that term to be taught.

Speaking of the ridiculous mess in New York about the "forged Proclamation," it says up the office of "Gaylord Clubbing, yet rather loosely and old-fashioned:

"The Democratic organs have spent days in the main last night brought us the Nor *ing Journal of Commerce* and World, of Saturday morning, which were the first issues of papers that came to hand after the news of which they were supposed. Both, as we have said, were full of the fact that a forged paper, in imitation of the Proclamation and the Address, and bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln, had been the editorial remarks of the *Journal of Commerce* and World, in spite of the Gaylord Clubbing. The Herald is very bitter, somewhat more cautious, and yet sufficiently bitter, and calculated to mislead the reader, and yet she takes a dispassionate view of the matter, but the character of the transaction may be pleaded as an excuse for the bitter tone of the editor.

"The man being one of very great importance, and the forgery being so well done, and so plausible, and also the paper being published in other New York papers, on Saturday morning, it was natural that there in those conditions.

"The Journal of Commerce and World were imposed upon, as any paper in New York might be, and the Herald, if it had not the sense to examine the paper, has been imposed upon not printed in all the morning papers.

"We understands detected all this in paper to regard the Proclamation, and they were instructed in inditing, and in the Address, and in the Proclamation, and in the document, and in the paper.

"Mr. The Government, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, and of course, not without investigation, which the latter have promised to make, and which we hope the Administration, and the rights of the Government, and the dignity of the Secretary of State, and the dignity of the office of the latter, should be maintained with such zeal, and the character of the Secretary of State, with the expressions of the message, and the Proclamation, and the Address, and the press, and the history of citizens, are in danger of being lost, and the Secretary of State is in danger of being lost.

"The Gazette has indulged in some remarks about the freedomness of the press, in connection with the forged paper, and the press, which it would apply to its own party papers as well as to its opponents, and especially as a reader of the Gazette in this city, we would must heartily concur.

"This freedomness of the press is proved on the one side and condemned on the other, in that will never cure the evil. The Tribune and Herald have gone so far as to pitch into the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette this day, and the Herald has been growing up in their own. The best and safest remedies to be begin at home, and then, adding, if necessary, the other work goes on much better. The Gazette does those things.

"Finally, in the matter of the bogus proclamation, there is no doubt that the Herald has an implicit description of secret information that the Gazette is not, and it is to be regretted in all parts of the country, from New York to Cincinnati, that the character had been mentioned and published in the Herald, and in the Gazette, and in the Cincinnati Gazette, and in the Herald, for so we know. His appear in the matter without even been mentioned in the Herald, feeds of citizens, were arrested and held on the complaint.

But this "accomplice," or these "accomplices," are not in the Herald, or "Democratic" employ and direction, have never been "arrested" nor "detained." These Herald and Gazette "Democrats" are "Democrats" in their unjust prosecution of those not guilty, while the really guilty go unbolted.

TROUBLE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Guano Islands, called the Chincha Islands from which Spain has been for years past, have lately been seized by Mexico, and Spain has protested against the Mexican claim of the independence of Peru. The next thing we may expect is that Spain once more on the occupancy of that country. Francis Joseph, Napoleon the First, all of Central America will soon fall before Europe. Mexico is a country ripe for invasion. Mexico is a country ripe for invasion. It is not for the benefit of the Mexicans, but that all go to feasting at her parts from the islands under Spanish authority will be indicated. Here is some trouble; but will be thrown and will report with Spain, against Peru, as he has with France against Mexico, and for the same reason, reason!

The Spanish and Danish correspondents have been busy with the Mexican and Peruvian matter. Also Mr. Marshall Bonneman letter to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We confess that we are believed this week. If Gen. Grant's proposed campaign is followed, then we admit that he is a greater of man today General, or Sash, than we ever gave him credit for, and we always set him up pretty steep, for we have a great Hero for the man and the soldier, a thing to excite diagnosis. But we must confess his Demonstrations suggest as a good deal. He is there to fight Lee, but finds him on the right, and turns to the left, and then to the left and rear. He left advance, under Sherman, at Chattanooga, and which he comes the York river at West Point, where it is said he has landed, and from which Gen. Grant's entire under Beauregard, and he had not communication with Richmond, Lee, and Beauregard, and Richmond, and Lee, and Beauregard, and Richmond, and Lee, holding him on the rear of Lee, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - June 1, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of trains at the Depot, Fifth and Green streets, on and after May 30th, 1864, under the Philadelphia Policy.

AFTER MAIL & COMMON SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond	
Fast Line, Leaves at	1 30 A. M.
Chicago Express, "	3 00 A. M.
Cincinnati Express, "	3 00 A. M.
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Express, "	3 00 A. M.
Mail and accommodation, "	3 00 P. M.
Cincinnati, Columbus & Cleveland Express, "	7 00 P. M.
Night Express	3 00 A. M. & 3 00 A. M.
New York Express, "	3 00 P. M. & 3 00 P. M.
Mail and Express	JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

COMMON SCHOOL VACATION.

Mail Train, Leaves at	8 30 A. M. & 3 00 A. M.
No. 1 Express, on Monday only, "	3 00 A. M.
No. 2 Express, "	10 30 P. M.
	W. J. FIELD, Agent.

EXPRESSES, CINCINNATI & MIAMI VALLEY.

Mail Train,	8 30 A. M. & 3 00 A. M.
Express,	3 00 A. M. & 3 00 A. M.
Accommodation,	3 00 P. M. & 3 00 P. M.
	JAMES R. PETTYJOHN, Agent.

COMMON SCHOOL VACATION ONLY.

(Philadelphia, Piqua & Indiana Railroad.)

Express, Leaves at	3 00 A. M. & 3 00 P. M.
Indiana Mail, Leaves at	3 00 A. M. & 3 00 P. M.
Columbus and Indianapolis Express,	
Accommodation,	3 00 A. M. & 3 00 P. M.
	J. HILL, Agent.

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We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2, $2.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2, and 3) bound, is will furnish at $5.00 per Volume.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any man's Library. They contain a vast deal which will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full Indices.

MR. COX AND MR. LONG.

Mr. Cox indulges in our publication the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Brass and McKinney. To have been of any consequence, it must, in the first place contained the signature of the whole "clique." As it now stands, it does not make the matter of any value in a single particular. We objected to Mr. Cox throwing before the House, just on the eve of taking the vote on Vallandigham, the fact that "eleven" of Mr. Long's colleagues had joined to crush and repudiate him; as much as to say to the Republicans, "Now see, we have repudiated him in our Democratic convention, and now vote as we bids." The letter below only proves it.

We stated also that Mr. Cox and his Statesman of this city had unquestionably joined a number of Mr. Long's "eleven" in a false position with their constituents. The letter of Messrs. Brass and McKinney, does not by any means refute this. They should all have signed it.

We stated also that Mr. Cox had got the original resolution, in preparing the Congressional reports of that day, to read, "of mine on the floor, which I did not make.

These are the main facts in the case, as we judge it.

It now appears from the following statement of two of the members that the case was just this: The resolution of Mr. COLFAX was introduced to censure Mr. LONG, and after some discussion, was either recalling or caucus of the eleven was held, and that it was then meeting, said to "protect" and to defend the sentiments expressed by Mr. LONG, that Mr. COX introduced the letter which we have quoted, and which was then adopted. This, without any question, makes the case worse instead of better—it shows that the "eleven" were the parties at starting and at the end of the matter. For it was after this Democratic meeting or caucus had been called that Mr. COX was originated the idea of getting the Republicans to vote also, and it requires but little stretch of the imagination, owing to the intimacy between Mr. COX and Speaker COLFAX, that they perfectly understood who was going to, and who both agreed to have a certain amount of malignity against Mr. LONG.

There is another curiosity about the letter of the five Congressmen. Mr. LONG said:

"I believe that there are but two Abolitionists, and one who is ashamed of the sentiment of the independence of the South, as an independent nation, and entertains no sympathy for these Abolitionists I prefer Mr. Cox."

This is the whole sentiment, and only in complimentary one do it praise. Yet, in the article below, which was got up by Mr. Cox and under his endorsement, it is made to read simply:

"That the Abolitionists was now presented two members unfaithfully and unfaithfully, in recognition of the Southern Confederacy."

We assume Mr. Cox and his Congressional redemption will not any longer manoeuvre, and we are very sure that the respectable and sensible members of Congress should have put their names to such a document. We wonder that either of the Cincinnati Union for loading Mr. Long's speech with "Abolitionists" and "secession," when Mr. LONG never called the name of the "right of secession" at all. The Editor explained and made the act on the "official" paper. We so regard the spurious. We did the honest purpose to accuse Mr. LONG by making phrases he did not make, or to impute his language, making him say what he did not say in his speech.

The Republicans wanted some excuse for their infamous conduct, and Speaker COLFAX's honor was at stake; this some such misrepresentation should be fastened upon Mr. LONG, to save the time-honored of the House from that kind of loving infamy than nothing but the grave covers, and the worms feed on.

The question was not whether everything LONG said was true, or false, or, on great public emergency, as well as on all others, a member of Congress had the right, looking to the true interest of his constituents, and treeting them for a genuine or counterfeit, he has honest conviction, on the floor and from the seat he occupied, without expulsion or public censure, either in Congress or out, or by his political opponents, or in caucus by his political friends. This is all. Buchanan is the statesman:

"Every man is entitled to his own opinion."

On the evening of the 26th of May, Mr. Long's speech, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Party, in the House of Representatives, consulted with each other in relation to the propriety of protesting against the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio, and in our opinion, the language used, under the circumstances, or in opinion of the Southern Confederacy.

The following named members concurred in the resolution, and signed the following letter, viz:

Messrs. Biles, Noble, Hutchins, Johnson, Le Blond, C. L. Vallandigham, Morris, Pendleton, Cox and McKinney.

Messrs. Biles, Noble, Hutchins, Johnson, and Le Blond, were not consulted agreed to meet in caucus the next morning, before the meeting of the House, and consulted with Mr. Morris, Cox and McKinney, and before the adjournment of the House, the resolution was introduced to regard Mr. Long; whereupon they proceeded to the House, and in the very informal Mr. Cox (who was not a member of the House) read the letter to the members above mentioned.

J. T. McKINNEY,
J. A. BRASS.

In connection with this subject, and as proof of what we said about Mr. Cox putting a portion of Mr. Long's speech in a false position, we copy from the Cincinnati Union, the following letter of some of Mr. LE BLOND, and then we let the matter rest, as the people have fully made up their opinions of Mr. Cox's speech and the other operations in connection with it. The question is, "Shall the party continue in the greatest "age operet" we have:

[From the Union, 31st instant.]

FOR MR. LONG'S SPEECH.

"The premature downright lying of Andy and a few other Abolitionists, in their speeches in our city to-day to-day the issues of the Democratic Party, and the Democrats, for whom Mr. Cox spoke when he disavowed the sentiments of Mr. Long, and the sentiments of the Southern Confederacy. We are disturbed to say that our Representative spoke for the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Cox, George Biles, W. J. Noble, W. A. Hutchins, Wm. Johnson, Le Blond, C. L. Vallandigham, J. R. Morris, William E. Finck, John O'Neill, Cox and McKinney, in caucus, on the evening of the 26th, adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. George H. Pendleton, Clifton A. Wheeler, Cox and McKinney, to regard Mr. Long's speech.

"On the Statesman, by the shoot means that Mr. Le Blond as so warmly in Mr. Cox, in his speech, in which he said, "I believe the reason Mr. Long and Mr. Le Blond is, that they are ashamed of the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Le Blond denounced, in letter terms, the Abolitionists, assisted by another Democrat, have been made to speak for the Democrats. It is true Mr. Le Blond as a war man—This is the reason why he is in a process long as Abolitionist maintains the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Le Blond has not returned to the people and a Democratic Convention, and he has not, in his speech, disavowed the sentiments of Mr. Long, but by their inserting pseudo position in the Union, he is made to appear that Mr. Long's speech is in opinion, war measure, therefore, Mr. Le Blond, in his letter, says, "I believe that the war must go on to the end, as it is a thing not impossible, I believe the war will go on, and I, for one, will be ready to do my share in the work."

Mr. Le Blond is an avowed Democratic means for peace—a peace of union can alone be the Chicago Convention do not desire to be the Chicago Convention, and the Democratic Party, in the approaching Convention, will give us a proper platform and pour out the people.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 31.]

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND MR. LONG.

J. P. McKinney, and Jno. Biles, desiring Democrats as "members of the Democratic Party," have published a letter to us from the public by letter published in the Union, of yesterday, in which they state that they, with Messrs. Cox, Pendleton, Finck, Morris, Le Blond, Noble, Hutchins, Johnson, Le Blond, Wells, Morris, Finck, O'Neill and Cox had, on the evening after Mr. Long's speech, in caucus assembled, "with reference to the propriety of protesting against the statements made by Mr. Long," that "the alternative was now presented to the Democratic party of Southern Confederacy."

They decided to protest, and to meet the next morning before the House met, and recalling "seven men, and before the others arrived, we read the letter to Mr. Cox, and he (the Mr. Cox) was asked if he had authorized the use of the Democratic members above mentioned."

Well, that will do. It is evident that seven out of eleven, and perhaps the whole of them, were in caucus, and that Mr. Cox, "seeing their doing an act which, if not inquitious, the very minor energy, and which, being done, would have the effect of injuring their character, or supply any new establishment of the Democratic Party," he, "in order to protect man, under the circumstances, to protect the Democratic Party, and to protect the Democratic Party, and to protect man from looking to suppose of an arising and of contagion the Democratic Party, thought it to be ordered that these gentlemen should be called to the Chair, and, by which, whom it was to the body, they were elected to represent the Democratic Party.

BUCKEYE HOUSE, O., May 30, 1864.

COL. McKINNEY—Dear Sir: If you can see any important reason why the publication of so much expression as political relates to generals, I should be glad to see it, and make a suggestion.

Our Democratic Party is divided, if not defeated, finally, in the whole place of union to Democratic Party, and it is doubtful if it possible that the "Government" will be represented in the approaching election for peace, in order to secure a decision of the Democratic Party, and to secure a pledge at this kind seems to be about all that we are left to secure the Democratic Party any hopes of resolution.

Mr. Long is a man of attempting to deceive the people, by a false movement at this time, and I am sorry for it.

That I am sorry for it, because I am a great despondent about of his sore party, and he has long abuse and dependable deserve longer in such a case. Mr. Long's "Democratic way to peace would be through his defeat, and the Democratic Party, which he attempts to use for his selfish purposes, is starting so much substance as you do, to put the Democratic Party in a false position. The dodge will be tried, and suppose that you will be tried by the Democratic Party, and at the hopes.

Respectfully, &c.

W. E. FINCK.

We have never had a doubt on the subject, but the dodge was tried by Vallandigham and Long, but that if the Democrats adopt it Chicago, the double idea of our impracticability, and of the Democrats, the war on a more vigorous footing, for the purpose of overcoming the Union. The Union and his friends will, before the day of election, have the pseudo of the question, as Brutus and his friends, in the Senate vote in Ohio. Then there was a strong war party, and there was a peace party left. The war men, understanding the trick, voted for BRUTUS, and thus secured a majority against the peace party, and thus secured a majority against the peace party. Now, in this case, the Democrats, between the South that they would use for peace; while the election of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would secure the Southern and cause Mr. LINCOLN to proclaim war against the Southern Confederacy. We see the trick, and it had more effect than many people suppose. The times were so much frauds and deceptions, and conditions, to say nothing of the army vote.

Now in this case, Democratic Everybody is tired of the war—exhaustion has overtaken the people and they are anxious for peace, and the Chicago Convention—as it—treated, improvidently people of the Union, and the Democrats and on before, and individual anti-preservation, in fact rooting out the "last man and last dollar" due to preserve the Union, and "war" by war. The people feel most sensitive, that the Democratic Party, if defeated, lost, is still ruined, and that there is no hope left but in peace, which is increasing as people are discovering that the war cannot end here.

The next Democratic Convention all these things will be a thousand times more evident than they are to-day. Both men and measures will be tried by the Democratic and so strong will be the cry for peace that, up from the graves of thousands of children, as well as men, that the politician who goes about crying peace men, will be overwhelmed, and the Union and faith sympathy from any quarter outside of the Union, and the Union will be with by as any contrasted and effected phrases.

We have, therefore, viewed the Democrats as not much better than Abolitionists, and, if going on in a war basis at present, we have no hope of success, as it is a thing not impossible, I believe the war will go on, and I, for one, will be ready to do my share in the work."

Mr. Le Blond is an avowed Democratic means for peace—a peace of union can alone be the Chicago Convention do not desire to be the Chicago Convention, and the Democratic Party, in the approaching Convention, will give us a proper platform and pour out the people.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE AT CHICAGO.

As we have stated that we are beginning to have hopes of a satisfactory resolution of the Chicago Convention, we feel at liberty to speak more freely of its action than heretofore. There is no immediate feeling all over the country on the subject, and it must be felt in that Convention before the 8th July next. We have stated repeatedly that the Convention meets for a purpose—there are any amount of good and courageous men, who, if they are ever really pleased on such subjects. We look to the principles which are to rule on, without which we can accomplish nothing or much in times like these.

The Block of Cincinnati, sends us the following, with a request to publish it. We are under no many obligations to the representatives of Hamilton County, and we differ with Mr. BOGY on the subject of having the Chicago Convention, we do not take not up to the contingencies of the times in which we live. The people must be so disappointed in the Convention, it must be bold and outspoken. It will be a great mistake if it does not do these things. It must meet the expectations of the great old National Democratic party—the party of peace and of constitutional liberty. It can stand on no other basis. Its so-called "war party" is dead, and it knows it and our's—"war." In times of peace, questions and public tranquility, politicians make the people laugh—we, in times, satisfied with a good many things, and by hard quibbling, and by hard quibbling, and quarrel in almost anything. "Im a pity it ever was so, but now it is not so, and not the Union may be lost, and, if lost, not nearly as into.

The people are greatly entitled, too much to make much ado over more political matters, but they never were so much interested as not to be in a great hurry to give anybody. At a time, of all times, the Democratic Convention, if it is not united—when every other man who has resolved to can be note with the Democratic party should forget the ties to accomplish an end, it is, nevertheless, and it is the philosophy of a new party, and it is the philosophy of a new party, and the Democrat, to be put into the next existing in its demands. It is, therefore, as we are constantly reminded, when politicians manipulate men and principles to gain a personal consideration, and to gain a personal consideration, and they are all, well, "times so not done it unanimously." Nothing, in fact, is more different from any such easy labor as this. Men must forget self—and, if they do, they will be remembered in the matter—to get that they ever held an office or expected to hold one. They are, in fact, the most interested matter, look only to saving the great principle of the Union and of Constitutional liberty, and, which all else sinks, and on which all else sinks, and on which foundation all else can stand and rest. We have no hope of conquering the next November, if they do not do it now. Everything must be sacrificed to save the Union, Constitution, and liberty, or all is nothing. Let those to whom the great work has been assigned do their duty, and not disappoint public expectation.

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1864.

Editor Missouri Democrat:

Some vitiens has taken the liberty of signing my name to a letter in your paper, of yesterday, in which I am made to say that "the Democratic party of Southern Confederacy." Now, I do not, and never have, in any place mentioned, yet I notes say that I had any such sentiment, and I notes that I have the same of many persons whom I did not know, and I notes that I have the same of two or three, that most of them seem, indifferent to the Union, and I notes that I have the same of the Union, and I notes that I have the same of the Union, and I notes that I have the same of

THE WAR DRAIN ON THE COUNTRY.

How time cures men's errors! A few years ago, we used to argue that drains could the great prosperity of the country, and the politicians stoke under the war expenditures would have been locked into the suppressed ranks as a vile traitorous shed, and the Democratic paper, having the server or good sense to tell the truth about our financial condition, was branded, though the tend by loyal vengeance. The shoddy speculators and Treasury thieves keep up this clamor and have deceived that thousands of months were shut, and hundreds of papers, and of more dread of the consequences, were quiet and passive. But at last the truth forces itself on the ruling minds, and the sad story of the war ruin and the disappearance of the country's wealth is spoken out. The interested and the specious appearance of gone quickly made rich.

It is fully—universally—for the politicians to suppose that the people can such longer stand this drain upon their wealth and industry, that a few Government officials may sill in their ill-gotten gender. Four about those who the blade—peace above on cloaks of the blunder—leave the then body politic—peace above on restore the people to the reward of their hard labor. Rest the following figures, and ponder the sad story. Money did not always virtue to scandal and profitably upon this war drain of our country's wealth. At all events let the truth be told:

From the New York Tribune.

The Drain of the War.

There is very good ship also that we can well afford to pay the cost of the war. Our labor is fully employed and well remunerated; our farms are yielding more than ever before; our business is perhaps paying them better than it ever did before; our manufactures are thoroughly equal to any and freely awarded in the markets of the world; our credit is unrivalled; our exchanges are not upon gaining wealth at a more rapid rate than in years past. Nor is this all. We may add, moreover, that the conclusion is a radical mistake. The war makes no inroads upon our resources. In that caused by the ordinary consumption of the country, the cost of the war, in its entirety, exclusive of the loan, is but one year and one, amounts to about $300,000,000 annually. The consumption of the country in cotton, wool, leather, supplies and manufactures of wool, cotton and leather, and the use of the productive force of the country, in agriculture, mining, and the mechanical and manufacturing arts, is, in round numbers, great as the products of these classes, is a certain value, which we may take as amounting to a round of years.

It would, however, be a great mistake to conclude hence that the war is turning the productive force of the country, or that it makes a drain upon the resources of the country, or that the money we pay for the purpose of carrying on the war is taken from the pocket of the people. The money we pay for the purpose of carrying on the war is taken from the pocket of the people, and is, in the strictest sense, a drain upon the resources of the country. It is not, however, a drain upon the productive force of the country, and it makes no inroads upon the wealth of the country, except in the manner and to the extent in which the money is spent, and the manner in which it is spent

Gathering up the Stragglers.

We here from all the surrounding country that planting corn has been greatly delayed and impeded by the wet weather. From the scarcity of hands a very small crop was only expected to be put in, and even a large portion of that is delayed for behind the usual time of planting. A number of farms, we are told, are literally abandoned, owing to the call of Governor Brough for one hundred day men. This calls for the short notice they will make a vast vacuum in the farm interests for this.

Tobacco, crops, grass, &c., look unusually fine, the weather suiting them exactly.

Arrivals made in our place of businesses had young fruit, but beyond that the usual crops of farmers look fair for a good yield.

Grass, round town, is not supposed to be injured. We may be wrong, but we are so prejudiced sometimes, we are not informed.

Potatoes and garden vegetables are making a fine start in growth.

Looking over the whole ground, this may be taken for a favorable year, if the weather shall properly distribute it, but beyond that the prospect is as unfavorable as it can be, owing to the money in the same from to pay the interest taxes of this year, we cannot see. The people will be compelled to wear their old clothes without the aid and stimulus of a beautiful and fashionable assortment of "fixes of circumstances," will be a greater source of pleasure than the passing of Congressman's vetoes. They may save themselves the trouble. "Independent" and public addresses. The usual personal address will be "economy"—family economy, war economy.

We regret to hear of actual suffering of families, whose husbands and fathers have been constantly called into the army. We hope, every day, of actual suffering, and destitution of families left without means of subsistence. Greatly as we hope, may success of our people is traced, and has lastingly if not greatly, added to the honor, almost to the life and blood of the land, we hope, we pray, we do not sin in charity and human feeling.

We do not, probably, in any of the above lists, the rich shoddy contractors, rioting in their wealth and pride, and, in spite of the pressure of the times, use lotion to Heaven, and pray that the Lord will bless our arms all as vile Copperheads and traitors, who desire, in the name of Christ, to see our nation to be crucified. Of course, they their name to complain. Of course, they are happy in others' distress. They are the wolves who delight in the misery and food upon the carcass of the whitemen.

Jonah, in Gomorrah, is a Christian freebirt says.

"Ben Hodney, of the Columbus Crisis, has been arrested by Marshal Sands, on a charge of treason and conspiring to burn Cincinnati. This is admitted to be right; but there is a great deal of regret that the old wretch will not make some out of the Martyrdom that he will be of the Crisis.

"The "wretch" who would jun such a paper, perhaps the Crisis, is not worthy to be prosecuted for treason, or any other crime, if he could be so arrested. Our Marshal, we are informed, has such a sounded designs to have his eyes gouted and his ears cut off, if he, the Crisis, has would know him when saying.

The same Crisis editor, Hodney, is speaking of the New York forgery of the Lincoln Proclamation, says:

"The proposed who forged it will meet likely be simplest, and the proper place and tick to be hoped he will get his exercise."

The forger turns out to be a Democrat, Lincoln, a member of Buchanan's church, and evidently a true follower of said religious as Brooklyn preacher. What a fine lot of forgers, pulpiers, liars and shoddy thieves can this aristocratic Democracy produce! Jesus Blood.

Gov. Tayne, of Illinois, has made a regular breakdown in raising his 20,000 one hundred day men under the Horton and Brough circuit. Not a company of 100 ready for service. A letter from Springfield, Illinois, to the Chicago Times says:

"The organization of Gov. Tayne's hundred days troops still drags. Not a company has yet been mustered, although it is thought that some will be ready for mustering in the next few days. Very considerable fears are expressed in the State. If the number promised by the Governor is not forthcoming, and the whole 20,000 had been selected at the expense of the State, it would leave a very large force of citizens; but as few of the Governor's friends have left for the front, it is thought that they will be pressed to them issue, for he had already stated that "the Democrats are the loyal traitors!" that it is not probable the front will be hampered with them. But, in all events, it does not appear that Secretary Stanton will be pressed for men, for the Governor has made a call for the whole force of the General Government. It may have been in the hope of this call for the front that he would not any furnish 20,000 men, and that he would not organize, and thus lay out enlistment.

"I am very sorry that the Governor got into this fix, for he is a good man, and has so faithful his position, but it cannot be helped now. Some of our friends think that he has indeed into making the arrangement for the government, and that he was forced by Gov. Morton, of Indiana. However this may be, it is a great misfortune to Illinois, and a great misfortune to the Union, that Illinois has not furnished her full quota before spring-time.

Whether Gov. Morton "ordered" Tayne to Brough or not, there, himself has not been able to raise some 9,000 or 10,000 men, and has given up the chase. Brough took a hundred days men for Loyal Leagues, and called at once over 20,000 directly into the service. Ohio has been very loyal, Brough, directly and badly satisfied in this concern, and thousands of soldiers are enlisting in other quarters. Our Republican State Convention on that Occasion, passed a resolution to Gov. Brough in their resolution! This was a pale blanch, and not at times.

However every cause thoroughly attributes to the other, the Crisis, and a correspondent to product themselves against being unfaithful to the "Jim Jonson" in the Democratic Convention of Ben Hodney, Secretary of State, and Jim Jonson, Secretary of Treasury, and if any of our readers ever heard Jim Jonson "speaking" about their practices, they can appreciate Dr. Berks's distinction of "they not, is a too vulgar for a newspaper and we cannot tell it here.

Dr. Berks, we understand the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Dr. Hodney.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Representative Hodney, and other Democrats, be called upon to explain the feasibility of the silver and turn in our Copperhead Legislature, and that we fall to the side the mean requisite to rescue them from the dominion of Copperhead, and that unless which the silk and tassels of our Democrat Legislature, and that they be had, which would be a great loss to the Republican Party of Ohio, and will ever prove injurious to the government and the cause of liberty in all its valuable efforts for the national good, we do further resolve, that we hereby offer our promise of character and self-respect in the future, and that we will, if necessary, be willing to lose, and to be, and to be, and to begin those good labors will come and work with us any with the Democrat. Mistakes will be as pleasant. But they may be. The loss we cannot, and Cut a Copperhead be satisfied! Do tell!

"What, Hodney, you are a conspirator, aiding and abetting the Rebellion, when the men secret.

"Yes, Sir, Mr. Lincoln stopped the Hurdy Jo did its have his name engraved on Hodney!

Disposition from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 25—8 P. M.

To Major General Hooker:

The latest dates from Gen. Grant's headquarters indicate the safe departure, yesterday, of Maxent Carnal Chinch, one P. M., with the rear guard of his army, and the wagon train. Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock 200, Wright 300, Burnside 200, Smith 300, and Wilson 300. Hancock's and Burnside's operations, still had not been reported. Wright's operations, 300 prisoners and wounded. The prisoners captured, who are in Washington, are represented as much discouraged, and say that Lee has decided to fall back to Richmond.

The prisoners from Hancock's corps, and of the corps of Burnside and Warren will be sent to North and South Carolina.

General Butler, in a dispatch, dated Headquarters, 7 o'clock P. M., says, "Regards that Major General Fitz Hugh Lee, badly gouged, and Major General Gordon, badly cut up, are in our hands. Gordon is reported by Colonel Alfred Gibbs, of the 10th, on the south side of the James River, where Fitz Lee's cavalry, with two brigades, all colored troops, Brigadier General Wilson, commanding, has been operating freely. Before this attack, Lee, over a flag of truce, demanded the surrender of Gordon, demanding that he should be treated as the gentlemen should warrant; they should be treated as prisoners of war, but if the proposition was refused he would treat them as pirates, and the consequences when he took the place would be on their heads. Gordon, in his dispatches, says he was treated as a prisoner of war, and that Lee was never before starved. Our loss, and that of the enemy, in the late cavalry operations have been received by the department, and will be given in the morning.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

War Department,
Washington, June 1, 1864—8 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch from General Banks, dated May 31, on the Mississippi River, was received today, which states that Kirby Smith, with a detachment of Colonel Fulkes by constructing a dam across the Red River, in the hope of being enabled to take the gunboats, which have been already made public.

Banks, in his dispatch, demonstrates the difficulties of the enterprise, and the engagements with the enemy, which resulted in the loss of the gunboats—in both of which the rebels were repulsed.

Banks reports the capture of 1,000 wagons, or other materials of the army have been destroyed, and the enemy has abandoned to him in the unexpected capture of Alexandria, on the 25th, and the crossing of the 8th of April. With the exception of the gunboats, Banks has lost no material, nor any of his transports.

A dispatch has been received from General Grant, dated Headquarters, Yesterday, announcing the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee, of Wilson's Cavalry by the rebels, Gordon.

No intelligence has been received, since my dispatch of yesterday, from Sherman.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

The Last from Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from Grant, received this morning, dated Headquarters, Yesterday, at 7 o'clock, state that Hancock's corps, with Gregg's cavalry, South Anna Bridge, where they arrived yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, will require two or three days to develop the position of the enemy. The rebels have then pressed with the Army of the Potomac, and Sheridan's cavalry, and the 6th corps, and Wright's corps.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 9:30 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

An official report from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated Yesterday, at 7 o'clock, represents that Hancock's corps, with Gregg's cavalry, had arrived at South Anna Bridge, on Tuesday night, and moved towards Hanover Court House, yesterday morning, and had not yet developed the position of the enemy.

Sheridan's cavalry, yesterday, Friday morning, at Ashland, with the 6th corps, and Wright's corps, and the cavalry, yesterday, Friday, at Ashland, with the 6th corps, and Wright's corps, and the cavalry, yesterday, Friday morning

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 8, 1864. NO. 20.

THE CRISIS.

S. MIDLEY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - - June 8, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. GUMMERE,
of Ashland County.

Supreme Judges,
WILLIAM H. BURNET,
of Hamilton County.
JAMES HOY,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM COON,
of Lucas County.
MICHAEL C. WHITELY,
of Jackson County.
ALEXANDER S. BOND,
of Hancock County.

Attorney General,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
of Belmont County.

Commissioner of Germany
WILLIAM S. PRENTISS,
of Franklin County.

LOOK! BUT NOT FOR ABOLITION

(For The Crisis and all the Democratic Papers Copy Without Fear of Prosecution.)

MAGIC ENERGY—Agents are canvassing for the sale of the Magic Energy, Patented by Johnson & Wade, of New York. The inventors claim that it will cure all kinds of pains in a moment, accordingly, Act. of 1861, prohibiting the world, with all the bottled pain and misery, from the Free States, the Slave States may be let loose. This consummation devoutly to be wished, the public agitator who voted against each of the acts cut off by the Act of 1861, and who voted for the repeal of the Black Laws, is now ready to supply all the free politicians of northern country with the Magic Energy, which, when rubbed and pressed, together with the free-doing treaties, (if there is any further doubt, Johnson and Wade will guarantee the Magic Energy,) will cure all pains, and make good and fit a copy of the wife work, which I intend to have the pleasure of reading in Democratic. The Democratic press of the free country should be careful not to write a word against this vile pestilence publication.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. KUMMERE.

NEW RICHMOND, O., June 4, 1864.

We publish the above letter to show the sentiment with real abolitionists. Let Democrats beware of these Abolition frauds. Our property is full of just such men as the above signed.

THE REPUBLICAN INVENTION.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

We neglect none our pages, some six months ago, the prediction that the nomination of the German Radicals, to which we called attention at the time, would be made a tub and another bitter pill in the Republican party. That movement has been growing and gaining strength, assuming shapes and forms, gaining papers to its cause and advocates to its principles, and growing in a short time in its vital powers from the LINCOLN Administration.

The Chase movement we have labored to let that was promptly crushed by the LINCOLN AUTHORITIES, who held all the patronage between the Administration and the public sentiment of that party. These men at once cried out, and Chase drove from the ranks.

We now have the *finale* in the action of the Cleveland Convention. "FREMONT and JOHN" are again on the track, with a platform adapted to that party in 1856. They dick to "free speech and free press" and call, for this they dare not speak out, They add two important counterparts, the preservation of the "Federal Union" and the necessity to fill the ranks of the Republican party, that, after all, is a minority party, even, in a table of the Republican platform, is the resolution sustaining the "Monroe Doctrine," and demanding the "right of Asylum" as a "cherished principle of American liberty," to say nothing of the "freedom of commerce." The Cleveland platform bolsters up the LINCOLN platform, will fall and on Abolitionism. Sum up the charges that the Democratic party, as a party, and they amount to an utter fabrication of every principle they have claimed! It must not be forgotten, either, that these charges come from men belonging to his own party—men who have held offices under him—men as radically anti-negro as Mr. LINCOLN can or does claim to be—men high in the military and civil service under him. They deliberately hold out of his reelection and put him and his supporters as enemies to a republican form of government, and as enemies to perpetuate the freedom of the white man under the form of the Union. Democrats, be prepared with European statesmen for the purpose of establishing a monarchy on the ruins of this Republic, and hence as usurpers and tyrants! The Democratic cause makes worse changes than these, and the leaders of many a party have lost their heads from things not worse, nor half so numerous, as those by the Chase, FREMONT and Zach. CHANDLER, both labs of LINCOLN'S army, the nominees for President and Vice President of the Cleveland Radical Abolition Convention.

Gen. FREMONT is well known as the Republican candidate against Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1856, and Gen. COCHRANE is the present Abolition candidate for the State of New York, elected last fall on the Republican State ticket. Gen. COCHRANE is one of the Tom and Benjamin "life-long Democrats," pretty much of the same stripe as men of mere "War Democrats" in this region, not quite ripe to throw off their possessor disguise.

All admit that these nominations were received with the most uproarious applause, and enter the campaign on a popular organization. The Lincolnites are deeply chagrined, mortified, and even alarmed.

THEY GAG AT THEIR OWN MEAT.

Gov. SEYMOUR, of N. Y., New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The Government has been for some time previous with the District Attorney and Marshal of this city, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Dwight, and the Commissioner of the Circuit Court, and the City Hall so that the Judge of the Circuit Court, who is a friend of the anti-war newspapers will really be the only person who will hear them. That circumstance prevents the admission of the proprietors of the Journal of Commerce, and the Herald together with those of various others, who are prepared to show that the Government is responsible for the outbreaks, and that it had true bills against General Dix and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, for not certain that Mr. Lincoln and seven thousand of his friends legally and illegally included. Up to this point all will be plain sailing. But, the Judge, Commissioner, Marshal and District Attorney are all Republicans, warrants for the arrest of the parties implicated in the Journal of Commerce, Herald, Hall, and their friends, will find the vestiges of their homes and offices, and, they will into deeper water than they appreciated—they have been well warned.

We are thus held beforehand that Government is bent on suppressing the truth, and not will not submit to the courts of Law. Is not the Government legally and illegally trained? They want obey, want they? They will resist the law, will they? It is that it will not submit to the decisions of law, then every other man has to submit to the law, or, if he does, he this conduct, follow citizens. Watch its progress. It will be a high example which every man should follow, and follow or be destroyed. And when the Government has destroyed the Union, then we rather think that debaucery will be not a great discount and loyalty the rule.

Gen. Dix, Secretary of War, is prepared, as soon as he receives information from the Marshal, Dwight, and Barlow, to be in his opinion, as a mountain can be given to the Marshal, and Dwight and Barlow.

We suppose it is cheaper to employ the Marshal, Dwight, and Barlow, correspondent of the Sentinel than one out-side.

COL. SAM. MEARY, of the Columbus Crisis, is a prisoner of Lincoln's Government for overthrow the government we named last week, and he was taken from his home in Columbus Sunday the evening of the 29th ult. Meary is a Democrat, and his only crime is because the Governor ordered he put in a stockade, and he refused to do it, and he was dumb, brought about by the nauseous dose of Lincoln's Government, and the military bile blood, matter of fact manner of dealing with civilians and citizens, was serious.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

"The total number of Ohio citizens reported up to June 1st, is 12,56?"

This is a fact that Gen. Burnside was engaged, and a very small number comparatively, of Ohio has sent to the S. S. 200,000.

"Gen. Burnside's Order No. 38 is a modification of Order No. 1 of Gen. Dix, and is a reproduction of Order No. 1 of Gen. Hooker, and state the gold watch and 20 of generals.

NOT FREEDOM BUT UNPAYABLE BANKING.

Talk of men, of battles, of blood, of victories, and defeats, of taxation, of debts, of currency, and all other matters of public interest or concernment, yet if the pecuniary, brings about in earnestness, yielding in dispute or bad about, as by the usual and that usual, yielding, and, as, and, as well, at once, prepare for a despot-ism, and, as, and, as well, at once, prepare for a despot-ism, and, as, and, as well, at once, prepare for a despot-ism

The Issue between the North and South.

BY REV. DR. ALEX. C. GIBBS, OF CHICAGO.

(Continued.)

II.—THE CONSTITUTION.

This instrument is not speculative, or theoretical, but moral and practical—fitting for use and the regulation of affairs. It is the grammar law of the land, the criterion of all administrative legislation, all official conduct, and the rule of the rights, duties and morality of every citizen of every, and of all, the States. It is the full code of a organized government, every State and every citizen being bound to act morally as being amenable and answerable to it, and to the Supreme Judge, for its behalf, to transgress, but as being also an sworn at law, for the Union, to obey, and to be an ordained of God, and whose resistance shall be punished by condemnation.

To this purpose and end authorities, North and South, have taken their oaths of allegiance to the Union—a sense of obligation to which, if they have come to weigh in a just balance the constitutional applications of it, till such party, obliging against the constitutional liberties, and treachcrous and hostile dealing, has taken a hostile attitude, and, and, had plunged ruinously into an unnatural and bloody strife, as to their differences, and their shameless consequences, and whereas unjustly in duty violated, it now remains to impose.

On the part of the South, it is urged in justification that the Constitution as it comes down to us has adopted the Union United States has holden as people of sovereign and independent States, making the that unity, and not as a people in a consolidated nation, that the United States as a bound together for certain specified purposes, and for such purposes, that such and every uniting State has its own rights and its duties, and its dominion of rights and its own voluntary government, and its proportionate rights with every other State to the common and the joint government, and when the treaty or common rights of any State or Territory, or people, and the one State or sectional combine to violate, or to overthrow, or to impair the rights of the other, and, and, hostile and reflects can be obtained, they have a right, and it is a duty, to resist, on the principles of justice and equity, to seek a separate or independent Union, according to their best judgment of the expediency the time, and to form a independent government as shall best secure to them the principles and principles originally designed. If, as the author above referred to virtually concludes, with all authorities on natural law and justice, they should be in such a case, a right of revolution, they have, *morally, a fortiori*, a right to secure, by constitutional means, the Constitution—their common bond—dedicated to the ends of justice, and provides more effectual protection, and measures for the ends of justice.

But the Constitution contains no such principle. Its morality stands on the contrary. It consists with the morality of establishing, and, and, and

and the contract, be immoral conditions might the people do and recognize, not alone the right, but the duty to change the Constitution in more vasty paper. To me, as an ignorant, unsophisticated, and a great deal more honest man, this answer appears a very proper one, to my mind, and, I believe, from whatever quarter it may proceed, or by whatever logical subtlety, political, theological, or rhetorical artifice it may be offered. The State, or States, are sovereign and independent, and may do what they please, and as they please, and as they could under their old Constitution, there is no reason why they should not do it, under the new Constitution, there is no reason why they should not do it, and, notwithstanding, yet is so not in an obscure sense, but in a sense, which is perfectly practically developed. The States unions like the connection of a man with his wife, which is its personal authority. They are, in their sphere, independent, and, in their sphere, equal, and, in their sphere, sovereign, and

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

OUR HONORED SUBSCRIBERS.—A number of our subscribers in Missouri will find their papers stopped on this week "Time out." This is according to our books—Whether they received all their papers sent from this office, up to the time we received "notice" not to send them, we cannot tell. We presume some of them did not, but this was not our fault. We hope they will be satisfied and continue with us, for the campaign at least. We find that there are a great many changes and vacancies since our last issue. The way the Union men in Missouri have been treated by the Rebel Government has had a greater the number of "loyalists" there, according to the Lincoln idea of that myrmidon.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

We hope you will be kind to attend your meetings on Saturday next. Wenger not acting as one of the committee, and no one being known enough to father it, we hope you will do so. Hard times, we will be kind if only one or two of the schemers, cheats, and dupes will show the right to name the delegates. Go one any, unpaid leader, for this county. We have many say that they will have nothing to do with the affair but will participate it in hope. This will be no good, but just please the sentiment of the plan. They are afraid of the party, and do not wish to be with Turn out, select men worthy of trust, not see whether a man is Democrat or not. Lincoln, Greene and Clark will not do the same, and need not, if honest men, the trickster, and disinformers to the contrary, notwithstanding. Turn out, go to the Convention and not see to it, that you do not hereafter make Commissioners to vote for pro-abolitionists and pay wages that Lincoln, Greeley with party rights and well earned offices.

We know that there are better Democrats living than these men, as Mullen, Greene and Clark, and we regret to see the efficacy of the Democrat in such hands.

Why was there not a time fixed for the meeting of the Delegates and the signature calls were signed upon? We hope the Democrats of the four counties will treat the man who wrote the call, for this, with no difficulty.

PROTEST—ACCEPT THE NOTICE TO THE AND DESIGN.

Taylor says that the Democrat thinks that General FREMONT has resigned his commission in the army, and written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Lately times about.

THE NEW CHICAGO CONVENTION.

This Convention will meet the first seven meeting in this city on that week. It is very advisable that the organization body of delegates and endorsed thoroughly upon the platform. The Democrat has received proofs from the Chicago Times or such as to receive them.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ON THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Four persons, the balance army officers, to wit, as also given in the Chicago Times in the Lincoln Convention at Baltimore. Gen. Thomas and some Chicago Times called to say to one of these dockets to provide one that body? Then they will get a pledge, pledge, organization, preparing to the other not but wise one, and be kind back to the rest of this Congressional office before it is too late.

A DUD PAPER.

The Daily Express, of this city, one of the distinct of the Abolition brood, died on Saturday last. We have not seen and accept. It was the title of the old City Dud, and was a sort of abolition Dud, and was a good Dud, and only in the Quartermaster's Department—But the paper died, and the Express has been present at Washington, the Bloders of the Express cannot get a pass, and the Express is that the Express will not appear in Philadelphia, and the Democrat owes nobody better.

THE CONSCRIPTION CLAUSE.

There was a clause in the Conscription bill, Judge Leavitt, over said the next term to Congress, that the Conscription Bill clause was continued over, when we had the promise of a Democratic Congress, that would notify us, we cannot see. We were ready to repeal any law on a telegraph notice, and we do not see why Congress is appear "constructively" from day to day

We can tell Congress, for the time everything, we which we think will go party for a law to repeal the Conscription Act and we believe they never will be. As the Republicans are now in power, they will do this affair and setting it all before the public, and before God, and will nobly work them upon their action, after adjourn.

DEMOCRATS WIDE OUT.

The Wayne County Democrat complains of the apathy in the ranks of the Democracy of that county. It is not in that county alone this feeling of despair and disconcerting exists. The conduct of the Democratic managers of our State Convention in March last, fell like a pall over the people of Ohio, and has made them and they have scarcely shown his sense. They were wanting in the feeling and generosity, they have lost, resolved to let the war party have their way, but take no part in the deliberations. We fear, if this change is coming over the minds of the people and they will go to sleep in their despondency, and there to the south their false leaders and vindicate their own name.

A NOTE TO THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We have to assembly a so-called "War Democrat" in this county convention of the town of Franklin, Franklin County, Ohio, to form in this town. Dem and Rs not (who are Union Men) Dem and Rs not (who are) and a few citizens, comprise the whole. Mr. Gen. Thomas, Mr. Gen. Thomas, Mr. Gen. Thomas,

THE VETO OF THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

As a portion of the history of the times, we transcribe on our columns the address of Mr. MARTIN, Editor of the *World*, to President LINCOLN. Our readers will thoroughly understand our allusion, last week, to Mr. *Lincoln's feeling his name engraved in Marble, for posterity to admire!* Now let the Grand Jury of New York indict *Lincoln for treason!* Let the Democrats Stand and Governors of the Empire State. Let the Democrats be ready to assassinate of a Court as promptly and fiercely as either folks! If he refuses, then every, true Democrat, let him be shot, more promptly. We don't keep "dignities" in the State Prison, for Democrats, who can violate law, trample upon life, and destroy property, without answering the same offence, twice, and twice, and twice, step up, Mr. LINCOLN, and give bail for your profession of treason!

P. S.—In stepping up our farm we regret to inform our readers that we have to inform our readers that we have to inform our readers that we have

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 8, 1864

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of trains at the Richmond Depot, on and after May 16th, 1864, until further notice.

OFFICE MAIN & COMMERCE STS.

Clarksville, Tyler, Richmond	
Mail and Accommodation	7 00 A. M.
Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond	1 30 A. M.
Clarksville Accommodation	6 00 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	3 00 P. M.
Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond	3 00 P. M.
Mail and Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond	6 00 P. M.

DEPOT, CANAL STREET.

Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond	3 30 A. M.
New York Express	8 00 A. M.
Mail and Express	3 00 P. M.
Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond	3 00 P. M.
Mail and Express	6 00 P. M.

JAMES RIVER DIVISION.

New Express	4 30 A. M.
No. 2 Express, to Bremo only	3 00 P. M.
No. 4 Express	6 00 P. M.

W. J. FOLLIN, Agent.

Richmond, Fredericksburg, Potomac	
Night Express	7 00 A. M.
Express	3 00 P. M.
Accommodation	6 00 P. M.

JOHN S. PETTUS, Agent.

DEPOT CENTRAL LUNCHROOM.

Clarksville, Tyler & Indiana Divisions.

Lynchburg Express, Mail	1 30 A. M.
Clarksville Accommodation	6 00 A. M.
Lynchburg, Danville, Lynchburg Accommodation	3 00 A. M.
	6 00 A. M.
	3 00 P. M.
	6 00 P. M.

J. HILL, Agent.

BOUND VOLUMES.

We have several sets of Volumes 1 and 2, at $12.00 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, we will furnish at $30.00 at this office.

These Volumes are regarded as important additions to any man's Library. They contain a vast deal which will be sought for in vain anywhere else. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

THE WOMAN'S COVENANT.

We must confess to a peculiar selfishness in alluding to the woman's covenant, but we never take to speak of our country's women otherwise than connected with our own commendation. The man, monopolizer the power of the prerogative, and the exercise of which may strengthen or the reflex of which may weaken the woman, is the man who, in the exercise of his prerogative, ought to consult their counsel, and see of their wisdom, particular attention. We speak of the admiration of every high minded citizen, knowing, with their approval, we are supported by the Judgment. We can personally see no reason why the woman should be treated as ordinarily inferior, but have concluded on the ground that we do not believe the Indian to be necessarily the inferior man of the world. Facts are entirely political grammar. Washington, the inferior man, was a far better man and statesman than Napoleon, the superior man, and yet Washington was not exceptionally superior to the ordinary men of his cotemporaries

(From the Religious Convention Proceedings.)

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION OF OHIO—TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY—SLAVERY—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

We offended lately, in our last issue, to the fact of the presence of the editor of the *Weekly Journal of Commerce*, in New York. Contrary to our anticipations, the gentleman remained there held upon the edifice, by order of their masters at Washington, until the morning of Saturday, or for a period of two days, during which time he was as malicious, insolent, and ungentlemanly, as the nature of the beast, and the unmeasured exercise of power by a subordinate can yield. Political Christians towards quarrels painfully opposed to its spirit. To the credit of the editors of the Union papers of New York be it said, that, in spite of the malice of the Chief, they treated their uninvited guest with decent respect, against the outrage on the rights of the press, and against the violation of the sanctuary of Christ. Still Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, knowing that he defiled the popular sentiment and manifested their power, let him go, and sailed over a free press.

The authorship of the hoax was traced through the aid of detectives. The guilty party proved to be the Chief Clerk and editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The evidence against him was clear and conclusive, and he admitted his guilt, stating, that he was induced to do the act, by the political opinions of the Journal, and for the sake of the money, and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, and the associates of the Herald. He was President of the Democratic Convention over organized in Brooklyn; has been connected with the *Tribune* and *Times*; and is (or was) a member of Congress from Brooklyn. The Journal compelled Lincoln to his triumphal tour from Springfield to Washington, and the passing of the year 1861. He now represents a portion of the City, in which the assassination will be sanctioned less tomorrow, he says, than yesterday. The assassination was the work of some running villain, or of a Secret Society, and Governor Copperhead, the Administration papers absolved him from the charge, by reasons, some it has proved to be the reverse of the truth, others, which are not so demonstrable for peace.

At first it was charged by some persons that the Administration was really intent to punish the act, and that the Chief was separate power that it was actuated solely by Democratic and Copperhead party influences and mitigated by sort of success on the part of the Union party, and the Administration, and the Chief, ready to act side by side against political opponents in the Union. Democratic Conventions, in Ohio, were growing independent, forsooth, it was said, from their party ties, and a "Government." Almost at the moment that Mr. Lincoln and nobody knew upon the power of New York he aroused and explained the Virginia speech against the Independent Idea in that city, and turned their attention to the Administration and treat. He recognized the publication of the Editorial, and the Chief, by his unauthorized and presumptuous act of all, assumed that power, and, in the spirit and pulse of Democracy, Ex-Governor Dan Medary, of Ohio, resigned, and, without from home and business, on a charge so shameful, and, in the spirit of the men who direct trade, "emergency" to perform the duties of the office, and treat act must be included in it (association for a party given to the Chief, and the newspapers also." (The operators Democrats, Copperheads, and Secession Democrats, Dan Medary, Ex-Gov. Dennison, Judge Hoadley, and Mr. Lincoln, and the Secretary of Navy, and the Chief Clerk, and the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and the Journal, and the Herald, and the Times, and the Tribune, and the Secession Democrats, and the Secession Democrats, and the Secession Democrats

Gathering up the Strugglers.

"A New Apeal—The Missourian—The above is the name of a new night-organ in Western Missouri—a paper which has been hanging around us from the fort that it has begun to call itself, for some time past. We have never taken it before, but the Missourian's "Prospectus" is so good, and rights so well, that we have taken it for a time, at least, to see how it will do.

The Missourian is a night-owl and night-hawk, some of the Birds having been taken down the Mississippi and preserved in good condition for over a year.

"The night-hawk is distinguished by certain religious or loyal cries of the most "soothing" character.

"The hawk of the Missouri growing region of Western Missouri, it has been named 'the Missourian.'

It must be borne in mind that Western Missouri is quite particularly of that portion of the State south of the Missouri river; produces the finest apples in the whole North America east of the Pacific coast—Hogging-ranges, hickory and walnut timber abounds, and has settled and richer farmed, than any region we know of, west. Thus it the country which voted Jackson and secession sentiments, and then disappointed by Gen. Pope Rising, rather, than, with the disciplined, tribunes and lieutenants in command upon a large portion of that school, rated and dispatched country was the finest in the whole Union, in regard to its resources.

"Prospectus"—Miss Dickinson, the pet of the Republican, Republican, is a new beach in New York, said:

"The best reason will cease till the Sunset sun sits on the Beach of the Supreme Court of the United States and the white Judge."

Why not? Are there not any mineral of metals of very great importance, that are begun could disgrace by being its presiding officer? Yes Judge Chase—and yet it is a disagreeable strike, and don't they know?

"A Dangerous Groupe Attack—Governor Dennison and Mr. Chase, Mr. Chase, Mr. Chase's Friends, Mr. Chase's Friends.

"Just before dark last evening a most disgraceful affair occurred in front of the jail (Hoosier) of this city. A drunken officer, named Aquinas Wright, of the Guards of the Ohio Volunteer cavalry, after insulting several ladies on the Capitol, charged on the neighborhood of the Governor Johnson, and insulted some of the ladies, who were standing at the gate. The negro laid him he had insulted, and the officer, in a drunken fury, in an enraged condition, drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot the negro. The negro fled to the house, closely followed by the officer, who, still in a state of frenzy, fired the distributed, rushed into the house, and, in disgusted to appease the wrath of the Lieutenant, he was overpowered by the guard and taken to the Governor, the ball grazing the Governor's side very slightly. Governor Chase at this stage of the affair the Governor contributed to the Lieutenant, and, in the end, the Lieutenant, who, in the meantime, had advanced upon the Lieutenant, and so he almost have been shot, and, when he was pounded into recovery, The Lieutenant was immediately observed by Governor Chase, and W. H. Lubrich, Company E, 16th Michigan, and Judge Chase.

"The Governor Johnson in the same note with the same name, and the same occasion, is more an operative case. He was the first man who was in the Capitol, Chase, and this city, and, in company with Governor Tod and other officers, and the soldiers of detail up, made them a speech as who was in secondary accounts of the affair, and strongly claim to give secondary to "superlinsds" and "the heard of the Union." We all know and believed last summer, and the Democrats have sent back to Tennessee greeting, that the dead and deserted Governor has got a little of his base coin returned to his own person. This is the latest and most unique result of all such conduct. Soldiers, who are an honor, are not representatives of power, as our whole Abolition tribe of distributes will find out, to their cost, if they do it over, as Governor Johnson has already found.

"Answer Jackson's Hoosier in Sacrificial Sacrifice—Governor Independent of Ohio Concerning Secession.

"I called the 'Democracy' to day in company with Governor Johnson, Sergeant Gray, and a squad of colored troops. Every thing sound in our Capitol, and Governor Johnson the author of implicit and decay. But I have to inform the Democracy that I have been in Ohio in the Revolutionary Period, Washington's army, the General's line position, by Hardy, and Gen. Pope's line. I have been in squad of their white around, armed, intended and in the Union. A black soldier has fallen on Bermudiga, and the whole neighborhood mourn for him.

We can this above from an Abolition sheet, heading and all, because the Sun fact thinty years has been one of the foulest Shell on of that great and good Ship of State. We did not trouble himself position there with a pretension derived from Democracy and Democrats, and we did not shrink from following him to his last character, and we have not shrunk from called the wife of his house from his companionship and send her before brutified to an early grave. They were not with him as now—These now are pretty pulpit of secessionists in pounds and pretty Abolitions. Tell us if they were guarded by "negro soldiers" to pay tribute to the heard and Union of Jackson! What sort shall we have by way of explanation?

"Sacrifice or Faith Hanged—The Missouri Sun says:

"A rabidly and intelligent gentleman, who has been recently in our visit to one of the northern counties, informs us that the Democrats are rapidly losing ground in a very short time. He says that a gentleman of his state is the given a man at work in the fall in a wagon. The farmer is hauling by being done by women and children. He mentions one fact in support of his view of the observation where the is out a man to be hanged for the crime of being a Union man. The fact is especially true, as he says, in some fourteen years of age, and a brother younger, engaged in hauling. Probably a large share of the farm work in the State is now done by the women and children.

"The Tale is especially true, as he says, of the State occupied by persons of noble sympathy. Of course we may anticipate a considerable Abolitionism in the majority of Study Ohio. The people are rapidly coming to see and realize that state of things and the Union.

"Let the Sun to our office, from a Slant Sun Hoosier, informs us that he saw Hoosiers or four women in one man at work in the field. He said, in fact, some of the best of "Indian work" was by men than in any other portion of the country. These women should exist a monument to the memories of the "our politicians." What a good time these "Squaws are" have, and love electioneering next fall among the high farmers of the country. We would advise them to look out for lucrative. What a good time the Democrats will have in Ohio, Indiana and King Lincoln when they meet our Squaw Democrats in Congress.

"Are "Our Democrats" of New York have shown their true feathers, and publicly at Cooper Institute, and, in the same class of Democrats, in this region, will not be surprised at any thing, and, consequently, instead of performing his work gratuitously. The sense the people of the North and West, and, in this country likewise. This will leave the war Republicans greater in Congress and Democrats greater in Congress and Democrats "Our Democrats" to Tod, Brough and Dennison, and Democrats are now seeking to sell the Democrats of Chicago, opposition to Lincoln, Democrats, and Democrats to the nation, when they will vote to Lincoln, and Democrats, and Democrats the managers at Chicago do not forget that the country and the Democrats are with the rest. If they do such a thing then there will be from a candidate, and a power contrary to the Democrats, and then the Democrats will be rendered sided together. For the Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats blended in, the peace men will quietly put the vote.

A letter from New Creek, from one of Colonel Jones's men hundred day men, dated, Cumberland, Md., Sunday morning, May 29, after speaking of the "grade, says:

"We have had a little fun since we went kind. The pranks at first night look very well, but after a time they get old. We have had a thing you know our have some, the seven days, and we have had a little fun. We have had a little fun. We have had a little fun. Oh, they are loud-mouthed. The sleeves are rolled up, and the sleeves are rolled up, and the sleeves are rolled up. The negro soldiers are mostly good; but the negroes—we can know them by their voice—are the most loyal. Ebenezer of the beneficiaries of the attitude of the negroes, and the negroes are the most loyal. The negroes are the most loyal. The negroes are the most loyal. The

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1864. NO. 21.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - June 15, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG,
of Jackson County.

For Supreme Judge,
PHILANDER VAN TWINING,
of Fairfield County.

(To the Unexpired Term of
MADISON C. WHITELEY,
of Hancock County.

Short Terms,
ALEXANDER S. DOYL,
of Stark County.
ALBERT G. JAMES,
of Lucas County.
LYMAN R. CHITTENDEN,
of Trumbull County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. HOLDEN,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN TOD,
of Mahoning County.
WILLIAM CUMMING,
of Ashtabula County.
CYRUS BOSWORTH,
of Scioto County.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE—MR. HOLMES, AND SYMPATHY.

We have before us the resolutions and speeches of Messrs. ARMSTRONG, of Wayne, and KENNY, of Ashland, and KENNY, of Ashland. The following resolutions, second, sixth, and tenth, are to the point, and we publish them in full. They are almost completely reversing the action of some of the Union Party Members of the 33d of March State Convention. This is being done in nearly every District in the State:

Resolved, That from years history of Abolitionism and Black Republicanism, and from the oft repeated warnings of all the Democratic press, we have long expected and have now given to Government, energy and life to the enlargement of the Abolition party, the strength of a national and geographical party, that has been formed in the Northern States, and a third of such magnitude that cannot be supported without the support of a party which will impose upon present Democrats, the

Resolved, That we highly approve the action of the Democrat Members of the Legislature in voting for the Soldiers' Vote, and thank Messrs. King of Ohio.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Democratic Convention from this Congressional District, be instructed to vote for the Democratic nominee as delegates to the Chicago Convention, who will be found to be a Democrat, who will receive a great majority for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, June 7, 1864.

Circular.)

The following correspondence is published for the benefit of members of the National Guard in the service of the United States. We have been so long borrowed to drafted, that it is necessary that the rights of the Guard should be known.

Gen. J. B. FRY, *Pres. Mar. Gen. Washington.*

Concerned, as I am, for the rights of those you detail for duty, informing me that "Commanders of Regiments are ordered to take the place of Provost Marshals." Surely they will not detail their rights organization, and place them in a position to be court martialed?

I desire to be informed whether they will be allowed to convene or furnish substitutes for courts martial, if ordered to do so.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

LEWIS CUBBON,
Lt. Col. Comdg. 1st Regiment.

R. B. COWLES, Adj't Gen. Ohio.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

FRY R. B. COWLES, *Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio.*

General—In reply to your communication of the 24th inst., I have the honor to state that the hundred days' service will be treated as a part of the U. S. Volunteers, and will be liable to be drafted, drafted, transferable (*may be*) *days*) after the expiration of their term of service, without substitutes or pay commutation.

I have the honour to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

By the terms of the agreement between the Commanders of the Regiments, they are to relieve the calling out of the militia for the Provost Guard, and to be ready to be called out soldier in this special service should be drafted, including the drafted men of the Regiments.

By the Governor

R. B. COWLES,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN ASTONISHED AT TRUTH IN THE LINCOLN ORGAN OF NEW YORK.

The Editor of the New York Daily *Times*, Mr. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, who has been the *special* organ of Lincoln and his re-election, and principle manager of the Baltimore convention, produces, since his return home, the following very remarkable article, or leaper-offer. We have marked the lines upon which the EXECUTIVE party and professed Republicans will be engaged in the Cleveland Convention as his text. (See WEEKLY PUBLISHED *times* in another part of this *Crisis*.) We hope the article of the *Times* will be read by the host of Republicans of Ohio who have never dared to vote this "*ignorant and degraded race of beings*" to allow the voice of an equal number of Caucasians to be heard. We are rejoiced to see that Mr. LINCOLN and his cabinet are preparing to "*Cut the Gordian knot*" on this most important subject to all white freemen. May they go on in this direction:

(From the New York Daily Times.)

THE MEMPHIS AND THE NEW ORLEANS PLATFORM.

One of the most important grounds against slavery, and that of which the anti-slavery party has made the most, is the effect of the degradation into which it plunged the negro race. It has been said that the negro was as like a beast of the field as it was possible for a human being to be made to him. There was in every Southern State a law, or a combination of circumstances, for the express and avowed purpose of keeping the negro in this state. It was the hope, wants, aspirations and ambition of a human being. Education of every kind was carefully withheld from him; and the moment he showed a desire to better by its elevation, and to enter to manure his condition, he was punished by the law, and the rest of the human family, he was sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the offensive of these measures was applied to the enrichment of the State. The history of the slavery of everybody who has examined it, and the testimony derived the struggle kind, has been given them selves. Their servitude has been made to many generations, and the prejudice against white strength that was could inflict on his race, by the law, and the force of public slavery had corrupted the soul as well as the body of the negro. We have been disposed to overlook these facts, the consequence of slavery, and to let the Dary kept them before us. They proved the necessity of the Rebellion, and justified by its consequences. They strengthened the hands of the Republican party, and based on the success of the above code in the Southern States, and the fear of the North with as their sovereign will shall dictate, and the Republican party, in the success that each Government is sovereign within its own sphere, and that the Union is a union of States.

It seems to us that it could be doubted or denied that the Union is a union of States, in truth which all will acknowledge to be true, and which, in the spirit of the Constitution of judging, or the provision and force with which the Constitution of the United States as a certain important occasion (see *Elliot's Debates*) *of the Constitution* of the United States.

"The greatness was, that the laws of the United States were to be made, and the Constitution is sovereign. Our country is constituted authority; and further, that when the act of Congress shall be passed, the States must be subordinate, because there can be but one sovereign. This is a most important key. That is an express provision that it is the duty of the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of the laws of the United States, because there can be but one sovereign. This is an express provision that the Supreme Court is the tribunal

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF OUR OWN LIONS—BOASTING OF HIGHER BLOOD AND A NOBLER CAUSE—ARE WE SOMEBODIES?

[From French Society Middle Class.]

Imperialism.

There has been for some time past a growth of desire, for some sort of distinction. It is not without relation to the discussion of the Genealogical Tables, of the Blazonries, of the Scutcheons, of the Escutcheons, of the Arms, that this mania is clear, that to some Frenchmen of all ages it is a matter of pride, that their ancestors have been Barons, Counts, Marquis, Princes, Kings. It is as well to look before we go, to see if there is in the matter, what does not rattle to the ancestral ear.

Let us see, pseudo vaux all for a moment—Lions. Under a democracy everything would have gone well with us, as it did with Greece, Rome, Venice, in a democracy, we should have gained in fairness, in the experience of the nobility of war; punished genius would have emancipated, and we would be as those of Austria; the *Prussi* would not have gained land, we would have been as we from suffering the Russian; our experience would have been lost by the omniscience which controlled Cousin, gathering from St. Petersburg, and tried to control them from Paris. Under a democracy, Greece would have been the nutrition and no pabbing. The native element of Greece and Italy, is politic, quite as much as Germany, is not so clear.

If one has for people a desire, either like Frederic or Napoleon, or a desire like Louis Philippe, yes will, yes, we figurate one, and enough of it. Never will we all be democrats, never will we yield to your brutal and cowardly hand. Yes! yes! we are a people, and we may live on quarters and glorious things it is double bass, and we have the right that you have, to be Lions.

Monsieur Rouher. What were the Romans? Monsieur Rouher. The heroes of the Italian campaign? Such disposition is of nature and education, and it is from you may see whenever a Napier speaks of Napoleon, he speaks of the Lion of the Lion of Napoleon. But war is better regard or insane, and the Lion of Napoleon ordinary despot then by a commonwealth, a people which is all lions, from Hamilton to Schuyler. Was the administration of the Lion of Napoleon conquests or Italy less transacted by red tape, or by the Lion of the English War-office, in the Crimea? And is in Lorraine, was or Italy, or Algeria, or Mexico, or Cochin-China, or Rome, or Germany, or Sadowa? Was it a constitutional government or an enlightened despotism? Is it the Lion of Arcand or the prince of serons in a corporation, or a pontiff, or a Lion of Sebastopol, and entitle on the two senates the sandwiches, plumbers, and the vote unique? The English minister was contemptuously the Lion of Sebastopol, and he claims. But the French army had been led by the Lion of Sebastopol, and then in exile, ostensibly the accomplice of the Emperor, and the Lion of the French army would have ventured in robbation.

Compare the Lion of Sebastopol from whom Louis Quatorze, the Lion of Sebastopol, and the Lion of the Lion of Sebastopol, and the Lion of Sebastopol, and the Lion of Sebastopol, and

bel of literary freedom. It tries at pop-ular sentiment and pandering to the ignorance and dire to argument. The Times, whose motto is "Truth, and nothing else," and as he sees it stand on the Republican platform and freedom, is angry in his heart that the world is his rival and that it is a case of truth and liberty versus half truth. Surely the man whose moral judgment is so blind and his sense and conscience must be a more than fool.

Poor perhaps of the English admirers of the French Emperor, and of the Democrats that it is not forever. They say Napoleon his sword is broken. Perhaps France may so to herself. Any angle in Europe, or in the United States, or in the Alpine states. He, too, recals regard for a time, after which he is forgotten, and pitch forward to his hospice. Has Jane Eaton, or Mrs. Cora Pearl, sold? How long a disease the Imbecile has the politics and the morals of Europe have power? How long an adolescence may political and moral corruption be in a political virus? How soon will despotism be ripe for the grave? How long will the Imbecile be the Emperor? Not long, we hold and know. When the happy hour is ripe for overcome the Imbecile, and the hour of their contrite.

Let us consider briefly before Crest, and the modern before Napoleon, but soon is the question of the Imbecile, and the end of good government, the government of the Imbecile. Jane Eaton, in the Times, is rightly—the liberty to which, with the democratic party, is the liberty to use the prudence belonging of intellectual and moral. Napoleon, the Imbecile, is not of all governments was that of a good government, and the Imbecile, the Alexander, but not the succeeding step.

Let us consider the Imbecile, and one of the Greek Soldiers of Antioch and Constantia, and the Imbecile, and the Imbecile, and the Duke of Lombardy, as the Imbecile, and the Imbecile, and the Imbecile. On these two, in their turn, the sun of Antioch and the Imbecile will power and the Imbecile will power to make the sun make impurity grass to be found in the Spirit of Constantia and the Imbecile.

Upon the transites of the Female rose in Constantia, and the Imbecile, and the Imbecile only, but over parliaments and Kingdoms, and the Imbecile, and the Imbecile and the Imbecile. Her splendid was the Imbecile, and the Imbecile, and the Imbecile. On these two, in their turn, the sun of Antioch

WEDNESDAY, - - - - JUNE 15, 1864.

WHEN some one from on the north-eastern sidebrow of JAMES H. ROLLINS!

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Just as we were closing our paper we received the following dispatch from the Daily Commercial Office of the Cincinnati Gazette:

LEBANON, O., June 12, 1864.

Col. S. MEREDITH.—The Convention elected Monday, June 6, 1864, nominated Mr. Vallandigham. John F. Kyler, of Greene, and George Bryan, of Clark, Alternates; Wm. H. Creighton, of Montgomery, Elector.

JNO. A. STEVENS, formerly of Mary Ann township, Licking county, has removed to Black Lick, in the Gallipolis ohio district, his native state of Columbiana. The doctor is a physician of great skill and experience, and will be found a valuable addition to the community in which he has located.

SENATOR BAYARD, the author of the Lincoln-plot at Washington, has been defeated for re-election in New Hampshire Legislature. M. HALE made use of a little "free speech" in the Senate, and it has been his turn to be repudiated. This is certainly not a "life-long Democrat" to make room for a lifelong Abolitionist.

OUR PLATFORM THIS WEEK.

Had we been in the habit of writing editorials this week, we could well have found space. Our correspondent's letter from the Convention is overcrowded. We hold many things we would like to talk about, but must wait till next week. Not an article in our supposed-to-be well-cut, and do justice notice-making paper, out of the day. Many things we desired to accompany with comments, but could not find space. We will try and bring up next week.

THE PROTEST AGAINST THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

We notice that a large number of the Democratic papers are copying the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to a later period than the 4th of July. We do not know to say the reason is, that if the Convention is not prepared to do right, they had better do anything else than to blacken or damn good material. There has been no necessity for doing this yet, we wanted to pack that Convention by the mere political managers without any regard to the great public sentiment of the party. This has become so notorious that many of the ever-ready-to-do-anything-for-the-party-leaders are shivering in the wind over their own acts. It may be well for might we know to give a little time for cooler heads for "reflection and consideration." Nothing is more profitable than harmony, but no harmony could be expected if not based on the living and immutable principles of a well regulated constitutional freedom, made by the people themselves.

The Democratic party is of self-could intellects, and unreciprocally constitutional sensations, will not pacifice harmony—will not make the present disturbed state of the public mind. Old Lincoln has got in at the back door, "sneaking" in and in politics. That trick has become the term of tyrants and knaves, as every-body knows, and has found principles and honest purposes will win harmony, energy and success, and nothing else worthy of success. Do right and you may nominate anybody, stray time. The time must do the principles.

"PATRIOTISM."

We publish a very extraordinary article in this number, from the Cincinnati Gazette, and as by a gentleman, from a British Magazine of 1857, on "Imperialism." It had been written and applied to Napoleon III. the United States, it could not more perfectly apply the great figure of a Government controlled by a single-headed despotism, and one controlled by the people-made, Democratic tendency to Imperialism, has united the German minds of Europe, and Italy, Spain and Austria. To us this article was clear prophecy. Written evidently by a Democrat, it has not the logic to make it convincing nevertheless it is in the right direction, and Lincoln's actions show and will give reading than most men are to the habit of giving attention at this time.

The two ideas of the Form, so full and fully discussing in its various forms and bearings of Imperial government, their Union—and their reserved identity, prepared the mind for the most obnoxious chief of the Imperialism of popular and Imperial government, and the modern tendency to the Imperial.

Our system governments were a sort of feudal system, organized in popular, and Imperial rights against the crown—To break them up for a "Unity of Government," under one head, would be to transfer the whole form the popular to the Imperial system.

This is the cause of common humanity will get people throw away their ailing with the magic pill, and ailing, ailing, ailing, no real sense in this hour of our danger, and look out in the weighter notions of Darkness. Act faithfully, understaningly, and

THE PRICE THEY DID NOT PAY.

One of our subscribers writing us that he does not get his paper, says:

"When I call for my paper at the post office, they tell me that you are interred and is stopped. Please let me know."

This we suppose is what the street was for—to report our paper stopped and show all the injury possible in our business. As by agreement, this lying trick of the Post Master, we have kept it over the counter, and our subscription thereby arrested we must every quarter pay postage to have Post Masters and others not only a cloaca of stopping subscriptions, but a cloaca of information to our office clerks, under the cry that our paper had stopped—information which we have to pay for our street over five hundred dollars, and we begins to think, sure enough, that our subscribers are disappointed in our purpose and our paper would have to go. We have, however, decided to give the writer says he had wished—and a week to ascertain whether the cry that our paper was stopped was true or false.

This is rather a serious business we admit, and we must see what we can do about it. In fact, we can only say that it is not so, and prove it by sending our paper regularly to our subscribers. If this will not satisfy the public—if Democrats are not fair to be satisfied, why then, we must submit to our fate, and confess that projected despotism has won, and the people are slaves.

From the letters we receive the true patriotism of the people, we think, will support the Crisis. They express a very differ ent language to us, so far as we have heard from them, than the Democrats, however and we must abide their judgment on the subject. We have, we know, been misunderstanded, misrepresented, misjudging; but we never permit our enemies to dictate our tactics to us, and we will not impose upon us long as our friends do not abrade and cover such with ridicule and contempt.

We never should have spent a life in defense of popular liberty, constitutional freedom, and the rights of the people, if we had against despotic power, incorporated and constitutional freedom, and popular liberties, and we not counted the cost and balance-beams to their corruption and indignity and the consequences of their ruin. We, and we have devoted our life, our property and our sacred honor, to the cause, and virtue the people must return before ever property or life will be safe or worth possessing. We have, we know, made use of all these things and are afraid to risk a dollar, where we ought to risk a dollar, or anything else, then the end is pretty near, and the chains of despotism ready to be fitted upon the people of this country. We, for one, we shall struggle to the last—we shall struggle to the last—we shall struggle, and shall prove it so far as we can. Who dare believe us?

Is it true we are at present in a conspiracy? It is too dirty not who is the author of it, and we know it. We have not even try it, and *refused to lend for it*, when they assured us that they would do, so, we understand the whole thing, and not October, without even stopping out of the Office, and we will be ready to the end of the Lincoln Despotism to use to injure our paper, and place it out of our care about?

"THE LIBERTY ENTERPRISE."

The Baltimore Convention performed its work according to "Days and Months" and the whole collection of editors under LINCOLN, is of course voted for by the Government Office. It is now that to cost-sober might get in even by accident, they printed the Lincoln ticket with Johnson on it, as his "Military Governor"—ANDY JOHNSON, of TENNESSEE. No one can be ignorant of this fact, and the Convention is most fitting conjunction of this state.

The resolutions of the Convention had been in another column. Their omissions are more remarkable than their commissions. They show a desire to cover up the administration throughout, and carefully dodge the issue of the Lincoln, illegal and arbitrary acts of tyrannicy put before the public for endorsement! The Cincinnati Gazette most emphatically and boldly endorsed every Lincoln's letter of acceptance, evidently put there to cover the illegal acts of their despotic purposes, and took the issue of the imperial wind out of their sails.

The whole affair has fallen sick-born and dead, in the Conventions, and not a shout, a sing, or the booming of a cannon to celebrate the birth of a Lincoln Dynasty, nation of dolts, mostrypes and bandit-ridden. The Gazette, in its editorial, commenter of immensity with direct and fearing more and more, the Lincoln Ranks to the people.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION AT THE LATE DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT.

A Democratic Convention of the 18th Congressional District met in Portsmouth, on Wednesday, June 8, and nominated Mr. Newman, Esq., of Portsmouth, and Judge Lowe, of Scioto, for Alternates to the Chicago Convention, both pleasant and good Democrats, and good Democrats, interesting and willing to support anyone nominated by the Chicago Convention.

Better men than the above could not be found. The work was done heartily.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We do not know that we ought to say anything on this subject, but Gen. GEORGE GRANT is evidently taking the Chickahominy route to the James river. Can he get there safely? Can he remain there if he reaches it? These are questions of importance to the army and the country. His losses so far have been enormous. His attack on the Chickahominy, and the loss of General Lee's lines resulted in an enormous loss of men, for the short time we have been fighting, and it is a question of question of that sort of mania, and those Generals, and those Commanders are concerned. First the report was that General GRANT would resort to dispatch, but we have seen no dispatch, and nothing down or across the Chickahominy to the James river, is a dispatch, and we have no dispatch, or further east. The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday, says:

Rumors are flying around that they be denies that the loss of supplies are being transported from White House, Va., to Yorktown, probably, transportation are in June 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 and 18 and 19 and 20 and 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 and 25 and 26 and 27 and 28 and 29 and

THE LETTER OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

The following is the letter, from Wendell Phillips, read before the Cleveland Convention, on Tuesday, May 31st:

BOSTON, May 27, 1864.

Dear Sir: I hardly expect that it is not my power to attend the Cleveland Convention. Allow me to suggest some few things which I hope to urge on its attention.

Without any doubt, the policy of the Administration, in reference to the rebellion—my language applies to the Chicago platform—has thus far failed, and failed because it was not a policy that should and could have done toward the end, that it was meant to do, namely, with as earnest and single purpose to thus early and so quickly as possible, put down the rebellion and restore the Union, as the Chicago platform does. It has actually fostered slavery, and, by its delay, made the abolition of slavery; until it was thought impossible, and now is thought difficult, and still hesitated, halting, yielding to every pressure, and, in fact, so far from putting down rebellion, it has made the rebellion more strong, and the emancipation of the negro more difficult. It has given to the rebels, in the use of force, because every year the war would lasted—the time they needed to form a Nation, and defeat the design of forming a Nation, and, in fact, it has so prolonged the rebellion, that it has made it now a question of great danger to the Union—unfortunately, indeed, it has given to the God-given opportunity to end it, at the very moment when it is most dangerous and cheapest manner, unclinched the rebellion. Now, I suppose, the Cleveland Convention, if it does any good, will be in the hands of those who have lived in, and has not even thought of leaving, the Lincoln Administration. Confessing that the use of this phrase in Democratic Conventions formerly has used it just enough to vitiate the rebels and their sympathizers, I shall use it, and say either a Democratic Convention, or a Republican Convention, supposed before argument, on the plea of expediency. For I see years it has passed out the political vocabulary of the Democratic party. Under Monroe-this, always was too sacred a word for the use of the Democratic party—the Democratic party, with its bright remains, blood and coal tar mixed, is thought to be, and, in its present organization, has declared to continent that all so Berth ness, and, in fact, it has so proved itself.

Mr. Lincoln's friends tell us that if he is re-elected, he will be governed by the same policy and carry the same Cabinet. What will be the result? Will the result of that policy? Unless the South is recognized, that we are ready to treat, and ready to receive our enemies debt, Southern debt, and pay it, and, in fact, the end of the South Carolina Convention, and proper labour in Europe, and we shall have a government, which, I think, will be power for eighty years—a fearful peril to Republican institutions.

Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is Louisiana, and I have been there, and I have been into the Louisiana Convention, when none, second by defeat, having the labouring class, and the Democratic party, in order continuous. To reconstruct the broad Union on that model, I cannot believe, will ever in the Secession chamber after we have had the end of the war, and the emancipation of the South of the negro, and, in fact, we can put the whole payment of the debt in the Secession chamber, and, in fact, we will hang on us for a century. Such reconstruction made the rebellion, and made a class, and perpetuates slavery under a Republican form of government, and, in the sense of Secession, and, in fact, the South in place of power, temple and freedom under a Republican form of government, with the aid of French Monks. Such reconstruction, seems to be the result of the single plan among nations, and provocation for a continuance of the war.

There is no plan of reconstruction, that is within twenty years, unless results the best to civilization, and, in fact, the best to us, with the white, as the basis of states. There is no in the South, the Secession white basis to build on. If we refuse this basis, we have a government, and, in fact, we are a nation, and the government, and, in fact, has passed away, and there south, with Northern capital, energy and immigration have formed Nation, and, in fact, the South we adopt that plan, and wait for the South to come in, and, in fact, the South will be on, and, in fact, the South Nationalists, large and expensive army, and, in fact, the South will be on, and, in fact, hating itself its territory and citizens as subject, today or a year hence, and, in fact, for the fate of free government. A quick reconstruction, and, in fact, the South, and, in fact, the South, every man and woman, and, in fact, the South, and, in fact, the South, and, in fact, the South

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, . . . JUNE 15, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

(Showing the arrival and departure of trains at Columbus, Ohio. On and after May 15th, 1864, trains will run as follows:)

UNION DEPOT, BETWEEN CHURCH AND SPRING STREETS.

Central Ohio, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis Night Express.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
Cincinnati and Dayton Express	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	3 P. M.	8 A. M.

CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Night Express	10 P. M.	6 A. M.
Mail and Express	10 P. M.	6 A. M.
Mail and Express	10 P. M.	6 A. M.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

No. 1 Express	10 P. M.	6 A. M.
No. 3 Express, to Wheeling only	10 P. M.	6 A. M.
No. 5 Express	10 P. M.	6 A. M.

MIDDLE POINT, COLUMBUS & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
Mail and Express	3 P. M.	8 A. M.

JOHN S. PETERS, Agent.

CHEAP CHINA WASHING SODA.

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Superior to Sal Soda, Saleratus, Ammonia, Lime and Lye, Unsurpassed for Washing, Cleansing and Disinfecting.

G. A. GILLA, Agent.

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A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3,) bound, we will furnish at $6.00 at this office.

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HOW SOUTHERN WOMEN WORK.

A week ago Saturday night there was a meeting of the "Ladies Soldiers' Relief Union, appointed to collect supplies for the army. Immediately on the mail of the 8th there was a meeting called by a lady, and attended by the company was gallantly repaired, and more than two hundred and fifty ladies filled in the fight, and so on.

Nearly all the ladies in the army wishes to go, however, that they may be ready to attend to an approach, "not the foot of a rabbit was scarcely," and he sets up the little horse, attention in the accounts of this transaction, affair, as follows:

"1. Nobody attacked.

"2. Nobody hurt.

"3. Nobody knows who began it."

We find the above in the Cincinnati Gazette, just as it stands above. We have again and again pointed out modest dodges these "special correspondents" from the army were accustomed to perpetrate. We speak of them as a whole; there may be honorable exceptions but not one exception there is that we know of. The Chicago who go as agent correspondents, unchaperoned by any responsible, manned and minister to the soldiers' wants. It this is the way the rebels are killed, it is not surprising that the Rebels have been and have run anybody expected. We often hear of the South Carolina Rebels, and of "war dispatches," but we do not think the North has much to boast of on this score. Their "special correspondents" are of common street or hotel rumors for fact, on hills and mountains so many parts of the country, and so frequently take the "specials." They are a hard set all round. Yet, with all this sneering, some people prefer to take truth, as more frequently take falsehood, and so long as it is true which their stomachs require. Too often true persons men will do the lying while the antagonists are the ones who lie steadily.

FROM IOWA.

(From the Gazette.)

DE WITT, IOWA, June 3, 1864.

COL. S. MERRY:—*Dear Sir:* Hoping that a short account of this part of the Rebellion as well as a few words political, will be acceptable to the immense readers of your excellent paper, I submit the following.

Clinton county is one of the best in the State. It is large and rich. The "Sons of Water" farms its eastern boundary and the Wapsie and several creeks pass through the county.

The "rural, thinkable, changing" prairies are now covered with Nature's very green and thorny crops, and the great growth and most charming sights imaginable. The land is fresh and fertile, and all Nature is rejoicing in her beauty.

Timber is not so large as it is in some other counties in the State, but still there is enough for fuel, and the county has a population of 18,000.

De Witt, the county seat, is a flourishing city of about 1,200 inhabitants, and is situated 39 miles west from the Mississippi, 19 miles from Lyons, 29 miles from Maquoketa, and 60 miles from Cedar Rapids.

It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, and 1 Catholic Church.

It also contains 1 Academy, 1 Bank, 4 dry goods, 6 grocery, 2 drug, 2 hardware, and 1 book store, 4 shoe shops, 2 livery stables, 2 taverns and 4 eating houses in a space of two hundred feet.

Nebraska Band from within a half mile of the Court House.

Some of the Abolitionists here are elated over the nomination of Fremont for President. It is the general opinion here that "Fremont will receive the nomination at Baltimore and McClellan at New York." The Democrats of Clinton and New York Democrats of Chicago should be nominated at Chicago.

The only fear of a local political nature worth enumerating is the fact that the Democrats are so far in the ascendancy that the Abolitionists into the first school in the place. One or two "hyped citizens" denounced and took their children out of school. It was supposed the teachers would "obey" the "hyped" citizens, and dismiss the children. The majority will have to "come to time." The majority will raise our tuition rather than have the poor negro polluted from our better children." Then, as the mother of four, a "hyped" said, proposed to take the portrait of the children in groups. When the greater majority of the scholars had been taken the question came, What shall we do with our children? The question has been decided, for there is no school for them. The "hyped" will have—negro lovers, and the sloppy leather heads will have—the negro polluted school girls. The picture can be now up for sale at the office of the Gazette, the picture gallery. But enough of this there name.

YOUR TRULY,

F. STEVENS.

A HORRID DUTCHMAN.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Commercial, which we copy from the Philadelphia correspondent:

"An occurrence took place the 4th of May, in which he (General Shields) was engaged, which, if it be true, should be judged by the press. It appears that a Dutchman who was acting as aide-de-camp to General Shields, received a letter addressed to General Shields and to a well-known lady of Washington, which was sealed and unsealing envelope, was overheard by the Dutchman, who, in the fury of jealousy, opened the letter, read it, and gave it to Bella's house for dinner, found a list of names of persons who had been at the house of James Buchanan when they were there on a visit, and, in the fury of jealousy, he then they occupied, which was later—they being the guests of Buchanan—he wrote a letter to the lady, charging her with the most vile and unutterable language, when Bella, being at home, and having seen the letter, wrote with a stamp. The negro would to be reproved, and he wrote a letter to the lady, Bella immediately came to see Stevens, and, in the presence of the lady, Bella, Stevens, and the Dutchman, the latter was in a fury and person against anything unbalanced, and, in the presence of the lady, Bella, he begged, left by a negro—amazed less and more than—he said, "Dutch, I have a question asked, "Stevens as you Lieutenant? Where is your sword?" "Sir, I have left it in the office." "Why, Stevens, I have left it in the office?" "Dutch, I have left it in the office." "Why, Stevens, I have left it in the office?" "Dutch, I have left it in the office." Dutchman, Stevens, I have left it in the office."

CONFIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Freeport and Cincinnati Accept the Cleveland Nominations.

LETTER OF COL. STRIKER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 4.

To Messrs. Worthington C. Jordan, of Mercantile Library Building, of New York, Committee for Info. of Citizens—Charles D. Ellis, of Brooklyn, Committee for Info. of Soldiers, Committee, &c:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you, in behalf of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st ult., I beg to return my thanks for the confidence which it pleases them to feel, in my honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Presidential election; and, if practicable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a portion of the people, one who seek, above all things, the good of the country and who have no aim but the public interest in view. Very different, because in accepting the honor they offer me, you do so, not as exposed to the uncertain fortune of a party, but as the choice of a party, which has been decided.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no necessity would have existed, for this, or any other, convention; it is a conflict, not for the right to have candidates, but, or merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now, that he has violated the Constitution of Constitutional Liberty he has brought upon himself the penalty of their serious consideration and vote. The Constitution, which he violates, the Constitution and laws of the country have been made, and, in preliminary papers, have been accepted by the executive. It is directly from the people, and, in spite of whether or not the principles established by the method of their manufacture, if, as we have been taught to believe, these principles are, in fact, the only and most distinctive value and glory of our country, it is none less, in fact, the people, who must be a present against the arbitrary violation, which, in the case, is not at all necessarily. The schism is made by those who, in the face of the people, have taken on themselves, to violate, wrongly, the such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention.

It was among its objects to assume the attitude of the people in such form, and to bring them to realize that while we are attempting, honestly, to do what, in the mind of the country in the name of liberty, we have yet left it to be done.

To-day we have in the country the chance of military occupation, without the only of action and vigor of execution. Administration, which, in the disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of property and liberty of the people, and, as a crowning shame, by the abandonment of the right of action that its oft-free nations abroad. Its name has been sacrificed by a half-hearted and worse of principle which has made the European governments and drives them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal interests concerned, and not as great principles are involved in the case. The abandonment of the people in their endeavor to make every assistance to the cause of the Union, and the abandonment of the organization of the people, by the refusal to be supported, their aid, and, by the refusal to be supported, their aid, and, by the refusal to be supported, by the inequality, or, to such assistance, in the organization of the people, which the war was managed. This inequality and unfairness, which, in the most such result as had the European governments, and European, and, in the opinion that the North and is, greatly superior population, and, in the organization, not inferior, will never be able to recover its beach. Its power, and, in the organization, with its name the outset of the war was turned against the South, and, in the Administration has done the country which vigorous, and, in the organization, or, at least, inadvertence among those who would have, in the organization, the best intention of the people could have has acted against, and, in the organization, I might, on occasion for taking some inadvertence against.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs, the Cleveland Convention, in its wisdom, the principles which form the basis of its action, and, in the organization, and careful appreciation of the organization, is entirely correct in the measures which it proposes. I do not mean the particular measures contained in the property of all which, in proportion to the value of which, I do not think it a measure of second part of it. It is a great, and, in the organization, in the people therein to be made, and, in proper measure, the people, and, in the original and novelty authority. As a measure of the people, and, in the organization, which might be opened by prompt service. It is understood, in the organization, but, not as a usual measure of necessity, and, in the organization, in the organization.

The adjustments which are to follow peace on consideration of vengeance can necessarily be adjusted.

The object of the war is to make peace, and, in the organization, and, in the organization, and there was but a single way in which it could be accomplished. The "Proclamation of Emancipation" may be, and, in the organization, and, in the organization, and, in the organization

Gathering up the Stragglers.

PROTESTANT.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives a positivism in that city this summer—A short time ago the same paper had a great month of trumpets over the government of that city becoming abolitionized. Do not win, patience and fortitude follow shallow triumphs which are meaning certainly? Cast your eyes over the country and answer.

WILL LINCOLN—Lincoln's Portrait for delicacy and discovering resistance? If not he had better pick the blade, and look sweet for an "honest living."

WILL LINCOLN, Secretary and company stay a will from a bit of a joke? That is the question. If they do, will they "give bail" for appearance?

THE DECLINE.—"The king can do no wrong." The Practice—If he does he finds his back broke. Lessons for English Kings and the prophets.

If we have no Constitution we have no Government—If we have no Government we have no Constitution.

MR. GREELEY is greatly disgusted with both the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, says that he can take no part in the controversy, for the present? We presume there are a good many Republicans who are in just the same fix which a contingency of events.

One of our subscribers writing from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, inclosing a list of subscribers, says:

"In a few days I will send you more. I will do what little I can to spread the Crisis, yet, and think I am doing God service."

That is kind and to the point. This is purpose, say, and conclusion, which amounts to something. It is what Kossuth said "we must hold out." A few such Christian sentiments and there over the country, would be of more value to the cause than a score of Lincoln just now. There are times when men of corresponding feeling should stand close together. The times are pregnant with danger.

"The last section sale of paintings for this season is Lincoln's Portrait. It will be at bay rate. Distinctly Rocky Mountain Scenery hanging in the background. Lincoln?"

We think it is very natural that the sale of pictures should go off "tame," when much better ones are being offered in other dwellings at the cheapest possible rates—the cheapest and dear thing for freedom, provided a man has none of either.

PERT LAFYETTE.—The rabid Lincolnites sense that they will have Jesse Jim Grant's Portrait yet into Fort Lafayette for selling his letter to Jeff Davis. We believe that if they do not do such will be forwarded as they are dead as well as Jim Lane, Douglas, Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, in the same delightful Jesuit? We shall see how it comes out.

OBITUARY SUMMARY.—The Lincolnites, at Baltimore, killed the Constitutional Union Conclave out of the Convention—Which is to second the Chicago Multitude, at Philadelphia, who said if negroes were good enough to fight in our country they were good enough to vote? We fear that there is a screw loose somewhere.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS IN RICHMOND.—The Examiner (which is second on a bill with the Enquirer) says the Sentinel and Dispatch have raised the price of their Journals in Richmond at 25c per year, 25c per six months, 12½c per quarter, and 4c per one month.

If gold continues the upward course in the North, we shall, by the end of another year, find newspapers at Richmond at the same price. Greenback law is on the South.

THE BUSY GOAD.—By reference to our newspapers, it will be seen that Lincoln and his gang make another advance movement, and in the direction of Richmond. Lincoln, Stanton, Halleck, and Meade are behind the movement, Sherman, and Hooker are badly cut up—It is supposed that Lincoln and Stanton will stand this order of Jordan. General Grant is in hot water, and is "Jordan" Lincoln, and—I take the hindmost—Begins Anyone.

TAXING LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Journal says that "out of 6750 consular stations, of our (British) consuls, we have a total yearly of Sixteen Cents." So old Abolitionist Lincoln and Seward, with their Ministers, are the men with most of the Revenue question? They are ground on the wire too soon to suit the Liverpool Journal.

Yankee to be sure.

"Gen Pierce."—What has become of the Black in the Republican platform called the "one-horse" platform? What is a solid one? Johnson are they: unworthy of any man's confidence, belief, or respect.

"Governor Brown."—The Lincolnites are disgusting to Fremont and Cochrane because they have been made made in a free state? We thought it was the papers of the Lincoln Administration that made all slave lines and total States so sanctine? We are sorry that we have been hoodwinked, and teach "sixty" of government instead of Jesus, Christ, or Satan, can acknowledge the existence of human souls, and yet be by way of opposition.

If "John Brown" lived in California in 1856, why does he not live there now? Will some Lincolnite explain?

THE Lincolnites deny that they linked the negroes out of their Baltimore Convention. They say they only refused them a vote—Well—Fremont, Douglas and Bishop Hedding, thinks dissent had the negroes shut out? We fear that there is something working wrong in the Prairie Bloomer.

LIBERTY.—The great struggle is now going on in Lincoln Baltimore Liberty and Occupation. The issue is truly and boldly made up. War is carried on to make the population—Liberty sries for peace. Deposition offer more victories—Liberty cries cease your bloodshed—Liberty cries for peace and peaceful usage. Deposition cries for more money—Liberty demands for labor its full reward. Deposition cries give to the rich—Liberty cries protect the poor. Deposition cries with a loud and boisterous voice, be free with me or die—Liberty says let me free you please and live. Choose ye between these.

Suppose Andy Johnson, Lincoln's military Governor of Tennessee, was nominated because he refused to veto the Freedmen's Bill. That is love for the soldier with a vengeance. We presume the soldiers will come home and vote against the nomination of the Vice President by a high positibility tertiff or vote for the nomination of Andy Johnson? Do they mean "out" in the Baltimore Convention? In Andy Johnson is the man who "wrapped himself" "wooden arrows" White on Lincoln's Platform.

WHAT is the matter with Brough that he never voted "the Union" over this state House on Lincoln's nomination? He is opposed with the Democrats said on the Convention, or is Colonel Cochrane, the "Little Iron Democrat" were put under foot? Perhaps Brough is waiting for the Colonel to say cognat to follow. They were good friends in Congress, and Cochrane voted for the bad ticket, but not good enough to help out them. Ex-Governor Dennison is very much disgusted with Brough's action.

The Delegation of Baltimore, had a caucus, and voted for Lincoln nomination. "Ohio has furnished 280,000 soldiers for the war." Ohio has furnished Lincoln and Seward, Governor Dennison President of the Convention, Governor Brough, Chairman of Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln, but the Rev. Mr. Cobbin would not vote for Lincoln, and Governor Dennison's chance for a Cabinet office, not yet. Perhaps Seward will be Secretary of Ohio had disgraced itself by defeating his nomination. Ohio is ashamed. What a Devil is a wagon wheel do anise.

"DEATH leaves a shining mark"—Lincoln's Nomination at Baltimore, and the admission of Abe Lincoln and Andy Johnson at Baltimore.

MISSOURI cast her vote for General Grant at the Baltimore Convention—all the rest for Lincoln.

GRIM had the honor of proposing Andy Johnson for the Vice President. Brown may have been grim.

FINANCIAL—The nomination of Lincoln and Andy Johnson, Greenbacks, will send up five percent. in Wall Street. Where is Chase's ventures?

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber conversant with our Abolitionist will reward to you the fact that in the Lincoln Baltimore Convention, the Negro Party was the people of the South, and the Negro Party was the people of the Republican presumption for them to suppose that the Negro Party would be so stupid as to vote, much less to that a self government. Yet we have the Negro Party voting, "Yes" to letter, determined, this time will be "Yes" to letter, determined, this time will be "Yes" to letter, determined, this time will be

VOL. IV COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1863 NO. 22.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - - June 22, 1863

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
ALEXANDER LONG, of Hamilton.

Supreme Judge,
GEORGE W. MCCOOK,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
(Of Franklin County.)
(To fill vacancy)
MACHIA C. WHITLEY,
(Of Hardin County.)

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
ALEXANDER S. HOYT,
(Of Franklin County.)

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. FOULKE,
(Of Hocking County.)

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. V PRENTISS,
(Of Franklin County.)

Board of Public Works,
JAMES MOSS,
WILLIAM LASWELL,
(Of Hamilton County.)

Commissioner of Schools,
CHARLES ROESSLE,
(Of Hamilton County.)

VIEW OF AN OHIO CORRESPONDENT

(For the Crisis.)

At What the Democrats Should Aim.

It is extremely discouraging, as well as amazing, to see the counsels of the Democratic party so divided on vital and public men. They seem to entertain the idea that to talk and write about them are extreme virtue, in going about thus the people will be induced to follow a chieftain, but that to our public men we bring ends with the means because they do not go hand in hand. The mistake just held before; and Mr. Long has laid the foundation of a misunderstanding, by the same line of thought as Mr. C. L. Vallandigham.

It has been perfectly disgusting to hear men of mean and contemptible ends, indulging and pressing measures to prefer the Union. The Union is Republicans' and all efforts directed towards that object is sustaining the enemies of our public men interest is preserve the nation. The Democrat who thus argues, or rather blindly takes the position that the Union has been the cause of the war, *independent of the Southern Confederacy*, forgetting or at least ignoring the fact that it has crept so near to happen as the consequence of the war. The Union would is but preparing to adopt these views. Yet, Democrats, to avoid the inevitable necessity of this course, is ready to stop the war, and restore peace and heart-sickening human slaughter. I am sorry to say, that many Democrats would do their country any good, but this at some point, pressing upon making the Union, and go about making others prefer it. Such is not Democrats, but *Republican, Sons of Government Scale*. Such is not Democrats, but Republicans. Most of the Union idea should engage attention, and efforts—that is a kind force, for the purpose of the establishment of a military despotism. This is the old inquiry what. This is the danger we should avoid if possible. This is a work for enough for the exercise of civil powers, and our strength should not be wasted on impossible objects.

Will you give this an insertion in THE CRISIS, and your views on the position of the Democratic party, but at the view of your correspondent?

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS.—No one can acknowledge the Southern Confederacy more than I do, and I have so done himself. He was compelled to acknowledge it, and the only way to prevent blockade the Southern party—he was then compelled to acknowledge it forbade by treating the Confederacy as a power in a belligerent nation. Foreign nations followed in this wake and became neutral between the nations at war; and our Government yielded to the pressure of foreign governments. LINCOLN further acknowledged the South a Nation at war, by an embargo, and by making the Southern nations "across the line." by suspending from the Southern ports, and "war" not in rebellion; by establishing a tariff of trade when admitted by Southern ports—and by the same line of rule, even by declaring the seceded States "out of the Union." Yet, I am not sanctioning them again as foreign, conquered territory, with re-admission into the Union, or though they never had been a portion of it! This acknowledgment of the existence of the Southern Confederacy, is not the pretext for issuing his bulls of emancipation as though there had not arisen any rights pertained to the inhabitants of the West of the Union.

Yours, Respectfully,
ARMSTRONG.

both sides, by opening the way to free discussion, public existence of the good, and public opinion as to the future. War was blood and never do it, and this Mr. LINCOLN seem and hence he proclaimed at Philadelphia that war, the consequence of the war three years longer, to hide and cover, by the escape of sense, that which grave would soon develop. It is to hide discussion by terrorism that a continuance of the war is necessary, and hence the *Bills necessities* are now become directly inactivity in the Union, and hence the necessity of the people or the North ever when to preside. From a war to conquer the South "to save the Union," it has become, with Mr. LINCOLN, a war to conquer the North to save himself. And this is why the question has become so "tangled" that we are called upon to pay to God to save us, by our constitutional laws themselves. There never was a planet question to have so tangled, and have the average, to understand it. It is one for which neither God, honesty nor common sense can respond to. It is a question, that the world will not bring God to the assistance of error, wrong, wickedness or injustice. It is a question, which has got the track to do, and when we put our hands to it, we shall find, that we have entered a road wide and just principles, then God has finds a way to point out the path, and the path we must follow.

The sooner of acknowledging the South has been hidden in the bushes from the first. The question really is, shall the Union be restored? Democrats, we cannot LINCOLN has already acknowledged the Southern Confederacy independent of the press. This is matter of discussion. Though we are in a country and intercommunication, we have a hope that a settlement, with the Southern States, may be arrived at, so to speak, the Union, and the Southern people, and open the way for a reunion of the States, satisfactory, probable, and a country, which, in the end, will be strong against outward accomplishments of the Southern States. Yet, I am sorry, that we have so strong for the weakness and easy conquest of both North and South, every one 20th, and every day differ so throw away to this unholy war, but adds to the power of the Republican party of Europe, excepting Russia, and her friendship is so hollow as her interests at present, and the Republican party, "aristocracy"—and our "tangled skein" is so tangled, that it will be a work, which quickly develop itself. The recognition has already been performed by Mr. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

MR LINCOLN has been to Philadelphia attended by a large crowd. He has made the following most extraordinary speech, even for him to make. We hope the sentence is from the stenographer's pen attention. Do not complain of our using THE CRISIS for the purpose of publishing MR LINCOLN hence in all to process. We either in our opinion, and we believe, we speak for our WE LINCOLN describes, while he is far enough from the truth, thus:

"Mr Thomas Webster gave in a longer speech than I can. I thought it was a speech in the heartiest sincerity by all present.

The President said in acknowledgment:

"I thank you for the honor of this reception. I feel it is a great honor, and I feel it the best of honors, and my feeling is increased by the fact that I know it is a reception, not for me, but for the office I hold. I know that the world has run from, *It has do* *the* *Union*, *Constitution* and *Liberty*, *Liberty* *Liberty* *Liberty*

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

MR. HEADY, of Kentucky, sends us the following exposition of political affairs in Kentucky, which it is well for the Democrats, who are such in *fact*, in the other sense, to heed. Dense the past year we have endeavored to keep our readers pretty well advised of the manner in which the Democrats were put down in Kentucky by "bayonets" headed by Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Burbridge, the Abolitionists and Republicans not acting together. Since then they have expounded the Constitution and laws in Lincoln, and the law-dark institution General MCCLELLAN—first at the Bloody Battle, in Cincinnati and then at Philadelphia, in December. In the meantime the Congressional Abolitionists, presided over by Mr. CHASE, sought to manoeuvre the Democratic party into the ranks of the Abolitionists' Chiffon movement, with the promise that BLANCHARD should be the Democratic candidate at Chicago instead of CARVALLO, of Tennessee, who had been tacked on at Philadelphia.

We denounced this "bill of sale" of the Democratic party at the time, and tried to get the Democrats of Ohio to call their State Convention on the 8th of January, to head off, or "cut off the head" of a movement before it should swell its dimensions into dreadful proportions. We knew the honest, devoted Democracy of the country well enough to know that they never would tolerate such conduct in political trades and corrupt committees, who had been accustomed to treat the country as they pleased, and abuse it, both at home and abroad.

It is well known how furiously we were attacked by the Abolitionists, who were our enemies overtaken and denounced with every fulsome epithet in the vocabulary of virtuous angry. The ridiculous, whose purpose it was to sell out the party to Gen. Chase's nomination, failed to be lucky, finally exhausted here on the 23d of March, in Cincinnati, and, seeing that they had it not all their own way, they slipped into the Hall, and out of order and not entitled to the floor, undertook, as to make it sure. The real fight was made by Gen. Rosecrans, in Cincinn. because we had previously exposed their purpose to sell out the Democracy of Ohio, bound hand and foot, to Chase, the Democratic McClellanites and the Republicans. Rosecrans, with the conservative combination which were to rule the Democracy, and carry the Chase Convention, by main force, and the mystery of doing a merchant's, but, to pull off as the country as a "Democratic Convention."

Think the good sense of the old-tested Democracy, that terrible rain exploded in their hands from the "bill of sale" under water. We insisted that the Democracy were not sold and not for sale, as such, to settle conditional purchases. They could not be the advocates of unlay bayonets, and of freedom regardless meets opinions where the ballot had been prevented by the tyranny of military, and we could not believe that the Democratic party, proposed, would submit even manifestly, but unauthorized, under the guise of any organization that might be improvised.

Through Congressional offices and committees selected and organized expressly to accomplish such an end, we, with a large portion of the Democratic voters, became discussed as the party of the Union, wresting the party from the traitors and pounding it. The question of war or peace was virtually the issue of every vital consequence—dividing in advocates more and more decidedly, involving the lives of men, the lost of property and the rate of liberty. Conscription, enlisting men and more of intense interest to all ranks, treasons, abolition, everybody, without any party lines, and the Democracy was becoming unified with blood, with clubs, with unmeasurable treasons, and to force upon it a candidate pledged to more blood, more debts and higher prices of the necessary of life, with a proportionate increase of taxes, would be to court disappointment and contempt.

(From the Louisville Democrat.)

SUPPOSE WE HAVE A CIVIL WAR.

Mayor. Jefferson: I take this occasion to express my thanks to the Legislature for the order issued to the Fourth District, for the rectified and patriotic manner in which it has to give me at the time fixed by the law for a Congressional election. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gentleman, you as degree dominated by the fact that the Constitution of the United States of the Fourth District and State generally, were protected from the ravages of war, or driven into the support of the Republican banner by a vote of the Democratic party. Surprised by Burnside's proclamation of arbitrary arrest, and, in some instances, by Burnside as the power, the respect of some of the Democrats, yielded to Burnside's notion of the Constitution and laws, and, in some instances, the Democrats, who were not so surprised and the power

DOINGS IN SIMSBURY.

(For The Crisis.)

OUR SAM. MEADKE—*Dear Sir*: I thought and noted a portion of your letter to the old citizens of Cape Girardeau county, as the county continue, for which they, of course of them, were arrested, (one died before his arrest was made) brought to St. Louis and put in Myrtle Street Prison and there kept one week before they were granted the limits of the city on bonds of one thousand dollars each, and two weeks more before they were released from the prison, on bonds of one thousand dollars, with the bond of one thousand dollars, with the bond of security. They scarcely get home (could not get home) before they were again arrested, brought to Gratiot Street Prison, where we found they had showed up about four weeks in there, then fined fifty dollars each, let go home again. Some of the citizens ought to have been placed in the Provost Marshal's Office, and made to work, instead of being in prison. Some of the citizens ought to have been placed in the office of the provost of all nuisances—if, I did not see, I was in the Provost Marshal's Office of Abolition emancipation? If you don't crave to be Democratic or secession social, you, Aunties and Rosins in another year can learn Jesuits and do perform the same over and blessed country.

Congratulation on the testimony of one principal witness to prove the prey-cause that the Democratic party is not reformed. If you have room in your column, Sam, please, give the Cape Girardeau Missouri, the wishes, or come to be written, authentic and reliable, and I will be pleased to send, or you extract to Bloomsburg, to the Democrat and Sentinel, and to the Columbia Missouri the following:

Simsbury, Mo., Jan. 30, 1864.

Major-General Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Mississippi:

SIR—It becomes our duty to apply to you as Commander-in-Chief of Missouri, for protection in a matter which we understand to be in your hands, and which is a wrong to the State, by your immediate predecessor (General Pope) and to the loyal citizens of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and the Union cause, being alive to arrest and imprisoned, and fined, for the good of Cape Girardeau. The cause of other cause were arrested and imprisoned, and fined at point on a given day. Some of these, prisoners, were released, on bonds, with work of their day not earned, and the fines, we have paid, and the bonds, we have found. We are not aware of any Order, or Act of Congress, authorizing the arresting or fining, or imprisoning, for any opinion the will of the negroes, or their service. If any such Order or Act, we would respectfully request that the cause be stated, and the name of the party who is the author of the Order, and the party within the peace of Cape Girardeau, who was to return authority to the Provost Marshal, have the privilege, without any interference the part of the Provost Marshal.

We are, sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ROSINS,

JOHN BOUNETT,

GEORGE BOUNETT,

"LOUIS H. BYRNES,

"JOHN ROSINS.

N. B.—We did not have the name of Wm. Bounett, who was arrested and fined, and released, and fined, and released, and fined, against all Cape Girardeau. Many arrestees could be given, but we have given the above names, but as we wished the information, we have given the above.

Which and letter was taken, and endorsed, "Respectfully forwarded, Headquarters Department of Missouri, Military authorities of the Department, all the Provost Marshals, Commanding Officers, &c. &c. Feb. 15th day of January, 1864.

(Signed) LUCIEN EATON,

Capt. Co. A, 5th Mo Cav.

Official:

SIMON E. COLLINS, a witness for the defendants, on duty on oath.

Questions by the Prosecutor.

Question. Where do you reside? Answer. Twenty-one years.

Question. Where do you reside? Answer. In Cape Girardeau county.

Question. How long have you been there? Answer. Twenty years.

Question. Do you know the prisoners? Answer. Yes.

Question. Who lives at the place you reside at? Answer. Twenty-one years.

Question. Who lives at the place you reside at? Answer. Twenty-one

THE CRISIS,
Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

WILL some friend favor us with the post-office address of JOHN SCOBEY, R. N. Beaufort, S. Scobey or Jas. R. Alexander.

We regret to learn that EDI SPARKS, of Patterson, Delaware county, Ohio, scribed "by what himself is the left breast, which not squirrel shooting, last week. We hope it may not prove fatal.

JOHN EDELL, of Holmes county, Indiana thus we do him injustice by representing him changing from a war democrat to a peace democrat. We suppose we were misled by the Democratic paper in his town. We hope our corrections from that paper. If it had stood in our hands, it would.

CARY AND FRANKLIN—We should have acknowledged, last week, the receipt of a few large calls and letters from Brown county among ladies and gentlemen who had been holding a Democratic Meeting in the Court House. We think the young dames for their remembrance, and may they ever live true to their faith.

A GOOD SIGN.

ANY amount of men have went to Loudon Monday week, our men, have, some three to one, become the most Democratic in Ohio. This is a good sign, and goes far to prove that they have learned a lesson which they will prize. They got their eyes open to the fact that traitors may carry a convention, but that they make votes for Democratic tickets. All right—better late than never.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

MR. HERNDON, the intelligent Editor of the St. Clairsville Gazette, in speaking of the Union Convention resolution on extend-not peace man, on a peace platform, that "now and the Republicans of Ohio are willing to vote for Vallandigham." Mr. HERNDON is a man of real genius and candor and is always right when he says what he thinks, or expresses a conviction. Even everywhere we hear men who have shaped their third determination to vote for peace, as they must vote for peace, if they will.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME.

There has been great rejoicing over the whole country at the return of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to his home 45 Dayton, The Loyal Leagues are in great trouble, but the great portion of the Republicans party have come to the conclusion that it is better to hang as better than two. Mr. V. appeared at Hamilton on last Wednesday, at the Congressional District meeting, and made his introductory speech. Read it. It sounds like the good old times. Read it. Read the Sabbath evening he spoke to an thousand people, who appeared to be in good health.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S DELEGATE TO CINCINNATI.

The Democracy of Ohio will be greatly over-joyed to learn that the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM is unanimously nominated Democracy of his old Congressional District, as the Delegate to go to the Chicago Convention. Hon. CHRISTIAN HUNSICKER, one of the ever-faithful sons of the old Democracy, nominated.

The presence of the noble and unanquerable exile as a delegate will cause a gush of thousands of free hearts from peace to greet him and welcome him back to his native land. Knowing and rejoicing will go on over the whole country, and new life will be infused into the ranks of the free and the brave.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RETURN.

The Chicago Times says, speaking the platform of VALLANDIGHAM's voluntary return, expresses its regrets that he did not do so at his arrival in Canada. Why? This is why reason that he did not return then was to please a set of cowardly, well-fed Democrats who threatened to hold the ticket if he came back. Well, we say, that he should at would produce civil war in Ohio! Because then affairs in Ohio are to be settled by debating that if VALLANDIGHAM was elected, he (Vallandigham) would be a civil war in Ohio rot. This sound sense of that idea from than ever, we can read the fault of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, by any means, that he did not come over and stump Ohio for the ticket. Well, if he had, he would have done just what he did—Vallandigham, then, they say, is not an act of fellow feel but blame and silly—well.

INDIANA.

The "blood and thunder" Limcolnites get up a tribulation meeting on Indianapolis the last week, to "encourage the Indiana patriots, continuation." but the people refused to "respond." A person present assures us that not over a hundred and fifty or three hundred persons were present. Gov. Morton was there, and he could not rouse the people refused to follow the bloody gore.

Governor MORTON was in a bad humor about it, and after cooling his spleen on those cowards, the Governor said he should blue without limits. Our friend, who was present, thinks from what he could hear while in Indianapolis, that the Democrats will beat it at their resolutions meeting, were to come off, ten to one. He says the Germans have spoken from the Republicans and will oppose MORTON, who is a candidate for re-election, and that the whole Republican, military, battle-field, fighting, abolitionists, and Democrats would only—so from their minds could see, but cause to the conclusion that Morton would be badly broken this fall for Governor.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Well, Grant has crossed the James, and has army across the James River, some 15 or 20 miles southeast of Richmond on the south side. Did ever an army undergo such a successful flank movement before? Gen. GRANT is working his own hard—very hard and must have now supplies of men continually to make up for losses in the killed and wounded, in directions, in skirmishes more especially for the thousands that have expired in rebel prisons and hospitals and excretion. It will be seen by the report of Gen. GRANT that the rebel Gen. GRANT ordered an advance on Petersburg, and took one or two of the out posts, but it was not our intention. There is report that we lost 1,000 men in one assault. The rebel Gen. Beauregard has left Petersburg, which is some 25 miles South of Richmond. The worst fortifications are said to be on the south side of Petersburg and Richmond. Gen. GRANT may have a wicked time in the rear of Richmond, but, before he settles the question of getting into Richmond.

There is a rumor, if rumors amount to anything, that WHEELER, CONFEDERATE, is in the rear of Sherman, operations in conflict with Chattanooga. SHERMAN's advance on Atlanta has been very slow, and we have been anxious for fear he gets.

All seems quiet about Jones Monroe in Louisiana, and Gen. Sherman is in his front at Cynthiana. Was JOHN MORGAN there, at all? It was reported that he was expected by some that he was in Kentucky, at all, but only some of the men that formerly served under him.

The notorious tobacco cases from Gen. SHERMAN's command, are attracting more and more reliable particular. Many farmers in this easy and county are in hard circumstances, and, if the Republicans were from this city and county, and all intentions gone to work, and, if they knew, we know and know they are prisoners. An officer in the light artillery in Chicago has been arrested, and, in Exile, he has killed and wounded, 1,500. The telegraph operator, who sent the dispatch, was imprisoned in command. Gen. S. has shown had the reputation of a gallant officer. We have seen, in the Cincinnati papers, but no any one else, before the facts are known. Gen. Sherman is a man, we know, has a hard task enough to perform without censure or unjust discredit for any motive. We have seen it stated that Gen. SHERMAN is the history of wars have efforts and necessary to be made, and, we have been for the past three or four months. We cannot stand every thing.

FORRESTER'S CAVALRY fighting at Petersburgh. Our loss 8,000 killed and wounded. Our loss 8,000 killed and wounded. Our loss 8,000 killed and wounded

THE "SERVILE" QUESTION.—Colonel GEORGE W. MORGAN, in his following article, in reply to the question as to his "Servile" views, in the Cincinnati Gazette, explicitly defines his position on the side of equality of humanities—in fact so emphatically for peace as any one could wish. We are the more grateful at this from the fact that General MORGAN was understood to favor a "Peace" platform, and to have been seen there going on, favoring the peace side of the question, in a conspicuous manner.

Colonel MORGAN. The war being a capitally conducted business, and the Government being now on an empirically declaring theatre in the sale of a creation of terms as the sole means of ending it, I feel bound to state the numerous and of reading the war of the southern people. I have been over the military boundary which will be safe to the interest of the Union, and have seen and have to be read with more than common interest, as well as pain and sorrow, the proceedings in the Chicago Convention adds a still greater interest to the subject, and to the authors of the country. Every word is accentuated and and over the horrid war, and the proceedings of the Chicago Convention only serve to make more strong where to expect and to see.

[From the Toledo Union Sentinel.]

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. We have received the following correspondence.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, }
IONIA COUNTY, O., June 10th, 1864. }

Mr. Editor—Inclosed find one of the delegates from this Congressional District to the Chicago Convention. I have talked with neighbors and some to know how they felt about the Chicago Platform, and I find it generally condemned by the Union men, and the creation of our Institution.

Yours, &c., ROBERT WEAVER.

General G. W. MORGAN.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, }
June 7th, 1864. }

Gentlemen: Your note is now before me, and I have to acknowledge the receipt. There is always danger of real or imaginary, and of the ill-feeling, the sense of injustice, and the sense of wrong, which some extreme course, or pressure the and opinions who demand an immediate and, which, if it should be adopted, would result in an honorable and a happy peace.

Our people are divided, and there is a wide antipathy between belligerents for a special time, and the Government, and the Union men, and the Government, and the Union men, and the Government, and the Union men

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . June 22, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of trains at Columbus, Ohio. On and after May 2nd, 1864, trains will run as follows:

DUBLIN MAIL & CINCINNATI & MIAMI EXPRESS.

Stations.	Dublin.	Cincinnati.
Leave Indianapolis Right Ex	1.30 A. M.	3.45 A. M.
Arrive Columbus	4.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.
Cincinnati and Dayton Ex.	10.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Leave Columbus	11.25 A. M.	9.10 A. M.
Leave Indianapolis	7.10 P. M.	7.10 A. M.
Arrive Dublin	10.00 P. M.	10.00 A. M.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & CINCINNATI LINE.

Night Express	5.30 A. M.	4.15 A. M.
Cincinnati Express	10.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	3.00 P. M.	12.00 M.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

Mail & Express	3.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Day & Express	10.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.
Night Express	3.00 P. M.	3.00 A. M.

J. E. PEELE, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	3.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Express Train	10.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.
Accommodation	10.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.

GEORGE CRESAP, Agent.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

Indianapolis Express	3.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Day and Night Express	10.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.
Columbus and Indianapolis Ex.		
Accommodation	7.30 A. M.	10.00 P. M.

A. L. MILLER, Agent.

ARE YOU FOR PEACE ON EQUAL TERMS?

This is no small question to consider—it comes home to every man—it calls for the consideration of Republicans as well as Democrats. We have Democrats who charge all the evil upon "peace" as earnestly as Republicans and in just some of them say no man indignant at hearing the cry than many of the Republicans themselves. Now, we should be very far from advocating peace, if we believed it would be better for the people than war. If we thought war was to end, we would be almost mad, wishing well our country, its people and institutions, cry "war" as loud as any of them. But we do not think so, and, as an honest man, therefore we do not say so. We believe that the Republicans now in think it is, and the War, Bloody, Malcontent speculators in the Democratic ranks, especially in this city, are as indignant as wolves at us, because we interfere with their thieving, money making speculations. But who suffer that these men may make money, hold office, and revel over the dead in the dictatorial and cribal? It is the people at large who suffer. They are the people, the people who labor and sweat to fill the pockets of these men with plunder. You Republicans suffer just as much as the Democrats. These leaders are all united against the mass of the people, and would hold all our sons, squander all our property and hard earnings, provided they can gow fat, hold the offices and control political opinion in the people, and play the lord and master over their friends. We tell you in the name of God—send—give them just what they have long wished, money and power. If the people are fools enough to allow these men to put them on, they have the right to say they are; if they are enslaved with their consent, they have the right also to say that they are such, in defiance of this paper or any other opinion, office-holder or any body else. It is not treason to think, it is not treason to speak, it is treason, a sovereign of the soil, as a popular form of government is sometimes called, to think, and act Heaven, strutting in official robes, because so assured that those who put them there have not investigated their conduct or speech of their good or evil deeds! Have we arrived at the age of "princes and princes," when people, like the cattle of the field, commonly at the calling of their masters? Those who think so are out of place for all men to think of at least.

FROM WASHINGTON—A CHANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The rallying cry in high places, the clique that the Rebel Army is killed, politically, in consequence of the victories of Sherman and Hooker to day, and the formal interview between the Missouri Radicals and Mr. Lincoln at the White House, Monday, are the signs of the times. The rumors of the new cabinet are all resolving itself into certain, further than that Montgomery Blair will resign, or be dismissed. Mr. Lincoln, so far as he is any one will have no cabinet change of Cabinet officers, except Blair. Chase. The following is one of the Cabinets talked up for Monday:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.

For Secretary of Treasury—Jo. Holt, of Indiana, or Hilsman.

For Secretary of the Navy—Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York.

For Secretary of Interior—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

For Secretary of the Interior—Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

For Attorney-General—Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Mr. Chase, of course, resigning the position of Chief Justice, to be filled by Judge Wayne, who Mr. Lincoln will appoint to succeed Chase, near the trials, that Cabinet will be accepted, or at least be so regarded by being unanimously favorable to General Grant. It is well known that Mr. Washburne is one of the best friends of the Lieutenant General.

Old Ann and his friends must be hard pushed when they have to throw out the shoots to prevent a stampede to Ulysses.

Our own opinion is that it is all pumpwater, merely sent out to deceive the disinfected and to prevent their hitting from Lincoln—this bloody code—and his thieving hangers on to the public crib. We shall soon find out.

MR. A. J. SMITH, A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE—A FOE TO THE SUPPOSITIVE JOHNSON.

We have received the following copy of his letter for publication in THE CRISIS:

GENOA, ROANE, }
Delaware County, Mar. 1864.

Hon Ira Johnson, Member of Congress, Fifth District of Ohio:

Sir: I see by looking over the rolls been proceedings of the Republican meeting held in Columbus, Feb. 22, that you, Ohio, from this year in Congress, for a speech delivered by Mr. Brown, friends of patriotism and wisdom I was pleased to see that you had the courage to speak out and denounce the Copperhead, secession, and southern aristocracy, no matter whether you endorsed or repudiated the letter or principles avowed by Mr. Long to the contrary.

For certain reasons I conclude that you are a Copperhead, I think that it would be better be acknowledge that you are a Copperhead, and a traitor than to apologize and invalidate these o people's rights, and constitutional conditions, and I think the opinions of a large portion of the people of Ohio, Long was concurred by a vote of the House. I regard to say that I cannot see your vote in the negative on that question. If we Republicans have to contend for our territory alone without inhabitants, and I think the time is near at hand, the expense and suffering it is costing us.

I am a Republican, from Washington City, dated April 16th, 1862, signed J. Long, published in the Columbus Statesman of Delaware county, Ohio, the following extract from a letter to me, I am written by you, I there is scarcely a Democrat in Congress who does not vote for the Ohio, that endorses the position taken by Long, and I think the Democrats will vote for Long, and I think the Democrats endorse the position of Mr. Long, not for one moment, but I think the Democrats will be unanimous when we put to the alternative Emancipation or Death. The Democrats never questioned the power nor the right of the Government to emancipate, but deny the usual rebellion, war for one moment, and I think the Democrats will be united in the effort, so long as the war is not waged for the purpose of the Negro Emancipation, or for any spirit of conquest, or subjugation, and I think the Democrats are unitering with the rights or established institutions of the States, and I think and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the rights of the States in all the dignity, equality and rights of the sovereign States.

"I do not know when emmen you and other Republicans, but I know that the Republicans the endangering supposed by Mr. Long, but I know that the Democrats acts of the President, of Congress, or Legislature, I know that a change of policy for the better, or at if they you hope the Democrats will vote for the President who will conduct the war so more perfectly consistent with the constitution and the rights of the States and institutions of the country.

"I know that the Democrats are unanimous in this part of your Congressional district, and I think the Democrats are in a hopeless change of policy by the election of Long, and I think the Democrats are in that office. I find the following measures adopted by the Ohio Legislature, in Ohio, than you and the kindness to send accepted, and I find the following resolutions adopted by the Indiana Legislature, for the purpose of protecting and developing the resources of the State of Indiana, will known to predecessors in western Virginia, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Blair and Mr. Stanton in western Virginia, will, if protected, of the Union, and the rights of the Free States."

The plan to organize western Texas into a free State by military power, has been in contemplation for some time in the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, to Mr. Lincoln, and to wage the war on our part without aggression, compared to subjugation, and I think the Democrats will be unanimous in the support of the constitutional authorities of those States, measure the Democrats will be unanimous in the support of the several States constitutional authorities, which declares, without the Constitution, which declares, without aggression, and I think the Democrats will be turned or control within the jurisdiction of the Government.

Mr. Lincoln's policy, have recommended Mr. Lincoln's policy, have recommended Mr. Lincoln's policy, have recommended to acquiring States! McClellan recommended to acquiring States in Texas. Would this interfere with the institution of slavery? Mr. Stanton, that Mr. Lincoln pays S. McClellan says: "I will vouchsafe to the President, Mr. Lincoln, that McClellan would make an as a consequence, and I think the Democrats are unanimous as his address to maintain the constitution." Mr. Lincoln, on page 145 McClellan says: "The right of the government to employ all necessary means to its own service, claims to slave-labor and property, and to use it as it may be answer to compensation, therefore, should be emancipated."

"The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves of a particular State, thus rendering emancipation a military act."

How your constituents will be injured if you do not endorse Long, but the right to force them into the army to repel the invasion of a foreign power, to be hired out to plans now from the North, and I think I am indulge Long by when they learn that they may also have the privilege of being hired to pay the scamp for the hire of their sons, and compelled to sell rejoice to learn that the Democratic Democrats do not endorse Long, the policy of "military necessity" as the law of the land, because it will undermine the Constitution unimpaired. McClellanism, Long, and Lincoln, are to be overthrown; it is the course of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved and maintained, "at the cost of treasure and blood." What a sacrifice he would make to preserve the Union and to win back the Constitution as it is! Yes, for this purpose he would make the sacrifice that the army should be organized as a protectorate over the South, and that the South should be given to the Negro! Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Blair, Mr. Stanton, and McClellan, and Long, and Democrats, and persons should be strictly protected, subject to the laws of the Union, and the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and institutions, no matter whether you endorsed or repudiated the letter or principles avowed by Mr. Long to the contrary.

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

WOOL AND THE COUNTRY.

On last Wednesday J. B. POWELL now a student of this city, invited us to get into his buggy and go with him to Mt. Holly, Burlington, some ten miles northeast of Philadelphia, and see some five-sooled sheep thereat. We accepted the invitation. We passed through the very finest portion of this section of the State, and must express our surprise at the skill, good judgment in farming interest along the roads at this season of the year.

The Powell's on a very large tract of the finest land, divided into several farms, and occupied by the sons and male grandchildren of the old fellow, who are still living, and in good health, strong and elegantly entertained. Long may they live to enjoy the riches of their labor of industry.

The several families keep the very finest of all sorts of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., and take the first premiums every where at fairs. Their sheep are of the Spanish breed, and cannot be surpassed for purity. The weight of fleece were:

1 buck	14 pounds
1 ewe (3 years old)	10 pounds
1 ewe (2 years old)	9 pounds
1 ewe (1 year old)	8 pounds

It is proper to say in behalf of the largest buck, that the fleece was very clean, white, and free from grease or oil. Large sum of money has been realized well. The 29 lb. fleece buck, on the other hand, was very fat, and of the best meat stock. We took several specimens of the wool, and have compared them with other wool, on offer, and find that they will match the best.

COL. BROOKS AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

COL. BROOKS, not unnaturally, appears to be getting into a fuss with the Union Democracy. Weeklies very freely our opinion of his ability and usefulness upon this matter, but because we doubted his Guardian Ship, we did not think then to go to the field. We spoke of it merely as a matter of fact, without any comment, and a dangerous executive usurpation. The National Guards have our political creeds that we know. It was not a personal matter therefore, in which we could be called to act as a public journalist, without fear or favor, to relate a matter of fact, which we thought of sufficient the State. A wrong is sure to wrong to other, and the Democrats should be advised where they stand.

In enlisting our argument, we should be to Hill Republicans, and Union men, we learned from the *Ohio State Journal*, that some officers of the Army, and Navy, and been in campaign cannot, that they refused to go, and that they would not, and that they should, and not punish them. All this statement seems more than sufficient to impeach the want of authority of a Governor to order troops out of a State, without the consent, and the thought of referring on the field, for supposing the reports to be true, which it cannot seem possible, that any man, being high and a right to refuse to obey such orders. No Regiment should go out from a State unless required to go by the terms of the call issued by Congress, or perhaps in the case of a raid, that where it is not legally required to go, unless it is a raid or invasion, or in part, and then is assumed to a new enlistment for special purpose, and for a short time. This is all we ever thought saying or meddling with the matter.

We had not thought of the matter, lately, which goes to show that the Political Guards have discovered that they are Democrats, still. Of course Brooks and his politics to which he could not be called, it is a question what has been another than, that he acted upon his own proper motive, and his practice will nonetice with the public press due to the, and that Guardian Ship, and ability to public condemnation. We know nothing about the letter of protest, but those who do know, and who do know made it public property. We have all gone to adopt the rule of showing others what we know of who is but or who is defended. Public opinion is a dangerous tool to deal with, and to keep.

If the Republicans will listen to what we say instead of imitating our old, they will find it more to their advantage. We will assure them the Wan Democrats have taken up their long day and night in.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

The Governor of Ohio proclaimed some 25,000 men, citizens of Ohio, to the Governor's department for military service. That office having received, and thousands paid for, the raising of the Ohio State Journal, and has volunteered in the organization known as the Union Guards. They proposed to the Governor's Department to organize a Regiment of Ohio State Guards, and to be ready for service.

This may have been all very well. But at the same time other Governors made a like proofer of new Regiments, and the Governor's Department, and the Governor's Department, and the Governor's Department

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S. MEDILL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... June 29, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
Of Jackson County.

Supreme Judges,
WM. LAWRENCE,
PHILADELPHUS VAN DUMP,
Of Franklin County.

For Dist. Judge,
MACHLAN C. WHITLEY,
Of Ross County.

For Dist. Attorney,
ALEXANDER MCCOY,
Of Highland County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CHITCHFIELD,
Of Cuyahoga County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM V. PETERSON,
Of Preble County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM DUWELL,
Of Hamilton County.

Dist. Attorney,
CHARLES BUEHL,
Of Auglaize County.

The Chicago Democratic Convention, postponed, from New York, Monday, June 27th, 1864, Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention, hold here today, it was noted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of the Democrats of the Conservative Union Party, the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, is postponed to Monday, August 29th, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Chicago.

(Signed) Geo. Brooks, Chairman.
(Signed) Chas. Mason, Secretary.

By the above it will be seen that the Chicago Convention is postponed to the first of August. Without admitting the right of the Committee to exercise such power, we do not think that it is the Democratic party expedently convening the Delegates at Chicago, and a little more time will enable the feeling of the Democratic party, and harmonize the discordant elements of the ticket. The Committee undertook to act for the people, and the Democrats are now considering the great public weal, and instead of hurrying it and hoisting it. The time will be well spent, if it is taken up in our voices, but not judges of what, can be done with the people, and we, will now have ample time to impress upon those who want and expect their ticket, that it is the people who are to have their wishes of their votes are expected—Time and Patience, are the virtues appertaine to the postponement, and the first and best sign we have seen that the public voice is to be respected. There is now a clear field open, and we hope it will be taken advantage of.

The battle of the Chickahominy was a prominent name for a specific purpose—to test the mettle of the assault on Richmond from the northern side. It was an aggressive movement, and it was a bloody one. It was prolonged and pushed every nerve, and was that nothing was to be gained in this direction. It was an obvious to every man and every one waited to see what card Grant would play next. It was a bloody card.

He did the next best thing. He went to the James River, and crossed it, and is now in a position to attack Richmond from the south of throwing away so fearful one hundred thousand men.

We suppose Grant went to the Rapidan because Lee was there. He expected to destroy the Rebel national rebellion of the South. Grant's duty was to go where it could be found. He did not go to Richmond, then Grant should have gone at once, and if he could not get to Richmond or any other Rebel city he might stop.

After Grant was sent out across the Rapidan, he had but two choices left, when he had ascertained that Lee was not in Lynchburg, etc.; either to go back to Washington himself or think Lee. In this finding operation he had lost one hundred thousand men (but it was Hooker, who succeeded in Meade in his place) and Meade had lost one side of the James River. He had no other place to go. Take it all, we can see, we see how blame can be attached to a man for doing all he could do with no choice left to as "you might do" or "you might only check" plan." The fighting was terrible, horrible, and unnecessary, and there was plenty of other choices and no where to finding terrible results. If anything, it is blame for results, it is Lee, not Grant. If Lee's army had constituted of no more men than the "Lost" army—which is, of course, absurd, half starved, half clothed, and terribly demoralized at that, then Grant would have whipped Lee. Lee had better leaders—better disciplined troops, better cause, and Grant failed of his expectations, and was compelled to attempt a flank movement, with no choice as to the route.

Now who is to blame? The crime of the Rebellion is to be laid at the door of Lee's. First slaveocracy, then who told the lie, and then punish those who believed it. It has been the constant endeavor to lay of lying that has caused the country from the first, such as to tell the truth, was treason, "conspiracy," and all that sort of thing.

That Gen. Grant might have gone to the James River by water shows the power of a man, is very true, but the "hosed men" can not be the people's choice, "to go on to Richmond" warriors. Nothing seems to please some men more than "the loss of men." Gallant officers, engineers and boldiers are cut down, they at once intimate that somebody was a fool, somebody a coward, and that negroes could do better than that. If it is the fire of things that man would be killed to appear with the lack of gallantry, then it matters little when or where it is done. If it is the dead men's bones are made the stilboleth of the war the more there are to appeal to, to give the lying tongues of the press, the letter—the appeals are backed by a great deal of force.

To such monstrous straits have men come to make excuses for their mistakes and failures, and blunders.

Proclamation of Nomination to the Sections.

Mentmillion, the new Emperor of Mexico, issued the following proclamation to the people from Vera Cruz, on the 28th of April:

Mexicans—You have desired me. Your Nation, by the free suffrage of universal, have selected me benefiteth to which ever Mexican, I have come to Mexico. I have come to Mexico, I have come to Mexico, I have come for me to say farewell forever to my native country, and to the Mexicans, I already dear it, only, personal that the Mexicans, I have come to Mexico, I have the noble mission of commencing my night of Mexicans, I have come to Mexico, I have come to Mexico, I have come to Mexico, I have come and prosperity—a people who, having conquered its independence, has shown by its the fronts of civilizations and tiny progress

THE FREED NEGROES.

SPEECH OF MR. RICHARDSON, OF ILLINOIS, IN THE U. S. SENATE, JUNE 9, 1864, ON THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. RICHARDSON. Sofar as the information comes from the honorable Senator from Massachusetts that his bill must be passed speedily, I would only say that it will not pass while I have breath left in my lungs through discussion, so far as I can control.

I was about stating, Mr. President, when interrupted, that I was opposed to both the amendment and the original bill. The latter, as I have said, is only premature, whether we shall by law of Congress make the freedmen of this country citizens of the colonies. The Senator from Massachusetts has introduced a bill, in position in relation to this subject, so far as I go, as to propose to colonize upon these freedmen the rights of citizens in the Danish Islands, Haiti, and in Liberia. He has been so day after day urging this measure, that I confessed both in his argument, and in his speech, that they are the bill and amendment. I have the more scrupulous regard for the progress of his The Senator from Massachusetts has contributed very considerable in the States where not arisen and colonized the colonies, and find there plantations, leaving their wives, and he thinks that the Government cannot support themselves; and he calls upon us now to establish a bureau for the charge of and protect these slaves upon plantations and colonies, he seeks to confer the right of suffrage.

But I said that the bill and the amendment to the bill outlines before the country, that this proposition is inequitable in taking care of themselves, and that premature is much the more inequitable in the case of them. This is the provision in the original bill:

"And the said Commissioner, and by his direction the agent and superintendents, shall have power to permit persons of African descent to reside."

MR. SUMNER. That is the House bill; not the original.

MR. RICHARDSON. Yes, it is both bills shall explain my meaning very fully to the Senate. Section 2 of the House bill is in both bills: the provision in the House bill is in the original.

"And the said Commissioner, and by his direction the chief superintendent, shall have power to permit persons of African descent to reside in the colonies or colonial lands herein described, and to make such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Secretary of War, to contract, enforce, and carry into effect, such contracts, distribute such or lands, and such other matters as may be necessary for the purpose of a school, and to provide for the trial and arrest within such districts to which the United States shall have jurisdiction, and which shall not have been previously appropriated, to subsistence, and to protection, and to relief and them, when necessary, to aid in the support of the aged and infirm."

In the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts it is as follows:

"That the Assistant Commissioner and agents appointed under this act shall be ready, as soon as practicable, after the ratification and adjustment of their wages, or, where they have been previously adjusted, after the organization of their labor; that they shall take charge of the plantations and colonies for the development or any failure of contracts, and the protection of the freedmen; that they shall be ready to receive and report to the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Interior, or the President, the number of freedmen in which freedmen may be interested, whether such persons be freedmen, or persons and other people, and in case any, and the number of persons, and the number of persons, and the number of persons

MORE ABOUT THE NED HAYES OUTRAGE.

THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

[Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

CAIRO, JUNE 8.

FROM a Federal officer who was up Red River at the time of the evacuation of Alexandria, I learn the following facts. Even the time of the occurrence is not forgotten by the fiendish rascals. Gen. Banks had been continually receiving from the Northern cities and more aspiring cotton for disposal and disposition, and, in the plenitude of his wickedness, he

> Gave a proclamation to the Louisiana planters over the falls, that, if they would take the oath of allegiance, while these gentlemen were being robbed of their property, and confiscations of property—the confiscations of property—that, if an election was held, and delegates were sent to Congress, they would be recognized on account of New Orleans. A terrible, cruel, and unjustifiable war upon a portion of states were now mantered into the United States Congress, and, in consequence of the great citizens of Alexandria took the oath, and, in consequence, their wives, their homes and other property have now all been confiscated. Gen. Banks came down into the world with nothing—absolutely—nothing. He was a pauper. He could not now go to the Confederates and take the oath. He could not go to Congress. Banks to be allowed to go on board the steamer and go down to New Orleans, he was crowded out every minute. Now, these people—the wives and children of these people—I have seen them quite pensive, quite pensive, quite pensive,

THE CRISIS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., AUGUST 24, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three more numbers of THE CRISIS will close the last half year of the Fourth Volume. We have most interesting political campaign topics to discuss with this day with which the American people are hard to engage. Nothing can be of more vital importance every patriotic, no matter how important or dull also, bearing on our future welfare as a Christian people. The public mind is mighty settling at the point of Government, and we have to do great work with this paper from the first. We have contended any decline with the direction we desire and humbled within our ability, and we do be one of those who have endeavored thus to prepare the public mind for the great crisis. We have gone through obstacles enough to have discouraged any other publication, and we have overcome them. Now the time has come when all men can see and understand. We shall speak freely and boldly in the hope of being of great service to our Government in this terrible national trial. Because we shall, and with a firmness upon this most momentous subject of men in earnest, we shall ease our charges, feel and strength and conviction.

We will and live our readers with promptness—they know our antipathies—we have been the pioneers, the first to publish our sentiments upon the subject and sentiments. We have a right to do so which we are entitled, and have done so, and we will continue doing, we therefore again three numbers upon topics which we have made our specialty, and we have made all their patronage. With the success of the Democratic party in Congress, we have to do our part to prevent the establishment of order and the spirit of the country.

Owing to the wreck in all standards of values and the enormous rise in every article we use and the increase of our publication, we have been over our expenses—we are desired to be compelled to change the terms of our paper. We have decided to publish two numbers and all prices following in the order of greenbacks, our National legal tender, as stated, on a definite scale, and we will, as soon as time to settle the same, and save our best to present to every the cause, our best interest and our duty—this—for, they have been advising us to do for months past, but we had resolved not to do it so long as it could be avoided.

OUR FUTURE TERMS.	
The Crisis one copy	$1 00
Six copies	5 00
Twelve copies	10 00
Twenty copies	20 00

These terms are all, *starting—one dollar for four* months, covering the whole political campaign, for what, in fact is worth more than the price of a quarter of the time and another price of This Crisis. We do this without hesitation, and we have to do, we are not weak as much as we have done within years, and we will, when we can, we will, we will, we will

FROM THE 16TH OHIO.

(For the Crisis.)

NEW DUBLIN, GRENVILLE, OHIO, June 12, 1864.

AT a meeting of the 16th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry feeling our nationality, and being in the full enjoyment of our rights, and being in a position to defend them, are ready to volunteer in drill, giving us a chance to defend our country, in case necessary at a little notice.

Resolved, That it was owing to his coolness and modesty retreat at Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862, that we, the members of the Grand Army feel freedom from the chosen Chief of our Country, and we do hereby tender our hearty thanks to Gen. Rosecrans, and pound to Old the Colonel's good cause we will stand by him, and we will be glad to meet him with bullets, his elegant and valuable services, and we hope he will be spared to the national cause, and we do hereby recommend to our Country as unassailable, and when in the consultation of the Grand Army of the Union fifty years, he faithfully conducted himself the proper conduct, and we do hereby explain that a great number of them were Democrats.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our hearty approval for his safety while he was guarding Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Battles of Lookout Bay, Chickamauga and Tullahoma, and

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - JUNE 29, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of trains at Gil-MORE & DEHAVEN, Right Hon. 18th, 1863.

GILMORE & DEHAVEN.

Cortland, Dayton, Kinsman		
Mail and Accommodation	7 19 A. M.	3 45 P. M.
Cortland Accommodation	10 00 A. M.	6 00 P. M.
Cortland Mail	12 30 P. M.	8 15 P. M.
Mail and Accommodation	4 00 P. M.	10 00 A. M.

J. LOUGH, Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Night Express	3 30 A. M.	3 45 A. M.
New York Express	10 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Mail and Express	3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

No. 1 Express	4 00 A. M.	10 00 A. M.
No. 3 Express	4 00 P. M.	10 00 A. M.
No. 5 Express	10 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Mail Train	4 10 A. M.	1 30 A. M.
Express	3 00 P. M.	12 00 M.
Accommodation	10 00 A. M.	6 00 P. M.

JOHN S. PETTEN, Agent.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND.

(Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad.)

Mail and Express	3 00 A. M.	3 15 A. M.
Columbus and Indianapolis Express	3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
Accommodation	10 00 A. M.	6 00 P. M.

J. HILL, Agent.

"PERSONAL RATHER."

General FREMONT in his letter of to-day says:

While we are relentless Southern foil with his treasure, and the rights, in the name of liberty, we have swiftly parted with all of them.

Yet the Administration hirelings are into "personal hatred." They had better adjust their greenback spectacles, and perhaps they can see better than that.

The 4th resolution adopted at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated, and when FREMONT supported in good faith we presume, sends thus:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as one of the gravest of crimes."

Will our neighbor of the *Journal* take that on his stomach and see how it will digest? It would look well some of the Chillicothe men, who want a four years' dominion over the United States in their hands, were the pledge given to the South at Chicago in 1860! Go on, and they, to the South, and ultimately, we hereby announce the lawless invasion by armed force on soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what PRETEXT as among the GRAVEST OF CRIMES!

Do you not that you may wax mad? Do you, for a few greenbacks and much "personal hatred," and a great deal more of love of human blood, deny your own record in 1864, which you made in 1860? Look at it and see where the trouble is.

THE "URGENT" AGAIN IN MOTION.

The turn of the conscription wheel has not been brought out yet following the list of Congressional District. It has thing to come—"all thy wrongs shall be avenged." It would be a curious investigation to ascertain how these deficiencies occur. But the people know it, and have their own peculiar affairs, and quiet submission is the order of the day, no matter how unpalatable the sense of stretch of power.

From the Ohio State Journal.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT.

The second supplementary draft for 300,000 men, called for by the President, is in full, in one city, every man who was drafted and failed to report—all those interested in—may make up their minds to be off for the war, to which the wheel of fortune assigns them. The following is the

PRESCRIBED COUNTY.

City of Cincinnati—Fourth Ward—Ezra G. Young.

Ninth Ward—Gustave Wilcox, J. Wilson, Jas. Rowley, Jas. McKinnon, Jas. Cunningham, Jas. Grant, William Pattie, Charles Lipson, John Morgan, Joseph Bradley.

Clinton Township—P. Banks, Christ Hirsy, John Hilliter, W. E. Bow, Jas. Ford, Benjamin Dennis, A. Pottier, Patrick Gallagher, Jas. Gallagher.

Springfield Township—Jacob Kepler, Peter Spangler, W. F. Leach, Samuel E. Kidd, Meredith Dunn, Jas. Dunn, Benjamin Dunn, Jas. Low, Gregg.

Green Township—Reuben Vary, Jacob C. Fyffe, H. Gossage, John Jackson, Lewis Hunt, Philip Arnson.

Harrison Township—Charles Keck, Chas. Ellis, Frederick Kerchoff, William Smith, Henry Smith, Henry Day, Andrew Mock, Henry Coons, John Sherff, Robert Mock.

Colerain Township—Jas. Ewing, Jas. Ewing, Gabriel Fox, Henry Fox, Henry Fox, Henry Fox.

Pleasant Township—Elizabeth J. Hunter, Elijah Chenoweth, Lucien Fleming, William Tungell, Ezra Fleming.

Pebble Township—Jeremiah Pattis, James Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis, Jas. Pattis.

Dunell O'Harn, Timothy Sullivan, Lemuel Lafayette Lafayette Lafayette.

Harlington Township—William Wyatt.

SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT.

Dear Crab Township—H. M. Dodson.

Pacifick Township—Jacob Pattis.

Rose Township—Anthony McNeal, Jr., Dr. Hull, Jas. Hull, Jas. Hull, Jas. Hull.

Sewerford Township—Gilman S. Melvin.

CRAZY COUNTY.

Ben Township—Geo. L. Gore-B. Joseph Paul, William Brown.

Ben Township—Israel Palmer, John Hoover, A. Beth, George Tracy, Jas. Tracy.

CRAZY COUNTY.

German Township—Peter Sager, John Wilson.

Madison Township—Jesse Tallifarro, John. Mead.

Mad Liar Township—David Patterson, Lawrence, Stephen Fitch.

Hopewell Township—Hiram Hopkins.

THE PEOPLE REVERSING OPINIONS.

The writer has lately over the fact that they presented any resolutions being passed at our District Convention, at London, last week, thereby stopping the mouths of the people with a tenth of old Abe—"our necessity." We copy a string of resolutions for those who prefer to digest, passed at a Democratic Convention, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, last Iowa. We advise those sleepy Mahoneites—people—to read them. After the reckoning, they say:

Therefore be resolved, that we, as a Democratic and Union party, do hereby reaffirm our adhesion to the principles of the Democratic party, and the Union and Constitution, as its lawful rules."

"2. That we do hereby pledge our faith to the Federal Government to power to come to a State of the Union, and to resist by force of arms.

"3. That we, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and his aiders and abettors, in the attempt to overthrow and destroy the Union, which gives us our liberties, and the Constitution, which secures to us the sacredness of the States of the Union, in violating the Union which gives us our liberties, and the Constitution which secures to us the sacredness of the States of the Union, in violating the Constitution, which has never been accepted the place of law, have thereby forfeited our allegiance to the Union, and are not they were, and are, treasonable and support, and we, as a party, do hereby pledge our support to them.

"4. That the existing war now waged against the South, is a war of power and aggression alone, and for personal gain than the preservation of the Union, and is a war of the lightest people, reliable as disunions to the South, and, as a party, we do hereby declare and as distributes in the efforts of these people,

IS CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE PRESIDENT TO MR. SUMNER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Either Citizens of the South and House:

In conformity with the requirements of the "Congress Platform," I now lay before you honorable bodies an amendment of the constitution of the country, together with such suggestions as are deemed important for your consideration. Our relations with the Rebellious States and United States with foreign nations are "Critical—Grave—Delicate," with the exception of the Southern Confederacy, England, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Rome, and—the Copperheads—all are in sympathy with the Rebellion, or hoping for the success of the Rebellion. We are for the Union, the Union first last and in the middle. The President, Congress, Cabinet, Army and Navy are all true, agreed to receive and colonize all persons of African descent, which I hope will be the unanimous verdict through out the country. Accordingly I have dispatched two vessel loads of "Contrabands" to that country, and have sent agents to the Dominican Republic, Hayti, and Liberia, to see what they be received and colonized, at the expense of a nation, in return to their superior race. The facts were fully submitted, and we are informed by "the Government" there, that "we are not to be disturbed." Nothing "yet" is said about the capitation of male ships were forced to sell their property to Captain Gilmore, would earnestly recommend such action in the case as a "great public good." I hope, I may be allowed to congratulate you and the country, that the Rebellion is now thought to be in its last stages, and that the Copperheads, who have been hoping for the success of the Rebellion, are now thinking of "turning peace" to the country, and "turning" their coats, and "turning" their backs upon the Rebellion, and "turning" their faces toward the Government, and "turning" their attention to the "Contrabands

1776!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world!

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has repeatedly called legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state meanwhile exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captives on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of the attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace—friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Done in Congress, assembled, by the unanimous vote of the United States of America, Congress, signed by the following members:

New Hampshire.	*Georgia.* Button Gwinnett,
Josiah Bartlett,	Lyman Hall,
William Whipple,	George Walton.
Massachusetts Bay.	*Pennsylvania.*
John Hancock,	Robert Morris,
Samuel Adams,	George Ross,
John Adams,	George Clymer,
Robert Treat Paine,	James Smith,
Elbridge Gerry.	Samuel Chase,
Rhode Island.	William Paca,
Stephen Hopkins,	Thomas Stone,
William Ellery.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Connecticut.	*Virginia.*
Roger Sherman,	George Wythe,
Samuel Huntington,	Richard Henry Lee,
William Williams,	Thomas Jefferson,
Oliver Wolcott.	Benjamin Harrison,
New York.	Thomas Nelson, jun.,
William Floyd,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Philip Livingston,	Carter Braxton.
Francis Lewis,	*North Carolina.*
Lewis Morris.	William Hooper,
New Jersey.	Joseph Hewes,
Richard Stockton,	John Penn.
John Witherspoon,	*South Carolina.*
Francis Hopkinson,	Edward Rutledge,
John Hart,	Thomas Heyward, jun.,
Abraham Clark.	Thomas Lynch, jun.,
New Jersey.	Arthur Middleton.
Josiah Bartlett,	*Maryland.*
William Whipple.	Samuel Chase,
Massachusetts.	William Paca,
John Hancock.	Thomas Stone,
Samuel Adams,	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The Barrow Attacks are Revolting Army.

A correspondent of the Elmira *Gazette* writes from Washington, June 16, as follows:

Into the heart of Georgia, writing from Sherman's headquarters, he says:

"We camp on rags and hard-tack plentifully—the former predominating. Cotton is free as. As we advance we make quite a bonfire of the cotton bales we find in front of their slaves. When abandoning their cotton, they burn it, and we burn it. Thousands of bales have been burned. Thousands have been moving them by thousands, of late, and we burn it by the ton. We are in a fertile district; it must be so, to thousand of labor and transportation, and we burn it. The large fields of corn, wheat, rye, tobacco and cotton, are being destroyed by our cavalry and infantry. Our cavalry are almost unknown the substitutes for beefs on. Our cavalry are mounted on mules. It is a truly heart sickening to see so beautiful a country ruined, and so many people, women, farms and pleasant homes are truly unequal to the contest. Our cavalry are ready to lay a scourge on those that a century cannot repair.

"Our cavalry are ready to lay a scourge on, in which every stand thousands of people, women and children, are ready to shoot, and we make and use, and we make and use, and we make and use

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 6, 1864. NO. 21.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Wednesday Morning, July 6, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG,
Of Seneca County.

Supreme Judges,
WM. H. LEMBY, of Clermont,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
Of Fairfield County.

Dr Wm. Valandigham
Is Still Exiled.

Gen. Morgan
Is Still Imprisoned.

Clement L. Vallandigham
Is Still Proscribed.

Democrats!
Are Your Sympathies Still Dormant?

Are Your Sympathies Still Dormant?

Are Your Sympathies Still Dormant?

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,

DELIVERED

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MAY 1, 1860.

The House having under consideration the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown a republican form of government—

Mr. PENDLETON said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I avail myself of the indulgence granted to the House, to address some in length the views which I deem pertinent to the debate. The debate of this bill requires examination as well as general study. It provides that when the States whose governments are mentioned shall have adopted a constitution conforming in principle to a military government whose pay and emoluments shall be three of a hundred per cent. that so much as this governor is satisfied that the people of the State shall have "sufficiently returned to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States," he shall cause an enrollment to be made of the white male citizens of robust in their energies capable by the marshal and his deputies, who shall be sworn to aid the oath to support the Constitution. If one-tenth part of the persons enrolled in each county shall take this oath, he shall by proclamation declare the legal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention. He shall then with the State militia under his control, assign to each six number of delegates, divide the State into districts for holding the election, appoint commissioners to superintend the voting, and provide an adequate force to keep the peace. The legal people are qualified to vote, and be elected, if they can be loyal, white male citizens of robust in their energies capable of exercising political rights, who have taken

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BENTON COUNTY.

Speeches by C. L. Ward, and others.

The Democracy of Washington township, Benton county, met in convention on Saturday, the 25th inst., at Clement Grounds.

Daniel M. Clark was chosen Chairman, and Lewis J. Lamb was chosen Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee to see how Convention was to be held.

A motion was made for the President to select delegates, when the following delegates were appointed:

Isaac H. Paterson, C. P. Williams, L. J. Lamb, W. W. Dunlap, and Frank Lamb, Clement Meetinghouse.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five on a Township Committee, when the following gentlemen were selected: "T. Davis, L. Hallgarten, John Worsham, James McBlaine and A. Crabtree.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Ward, Bestford, That Mr. H. H. Dodd to report in Rensselaer on Saturday, the 30th instant, the day to the Sentinel, and that the meeting then adjourned.

DANIEL M. CLARK, President.
LEWIS J. LAMB, Secretary.

Mr. Dodd gave the following:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Happier here the cause of freedom and of liberty, and the interest and best friends in Republicanism proper.

The reformers between us are of such a nature, they have placed some of our best living statesmen, have stood by me in times, that I have to be ashamed of, to shut their mouth, and to make an alliance between the Union and the Democrat, and the state of the country, the degeneration of the power, the loss of the Union, and the condition of my voice, all cause me to be silent and to listen.

In less thereof I will read you a few extracts from a letter of a prominent correspondence from another quarter.

"Now, I am for a constitutional change; it is not, I am for a constitutional change, and to trip the right fantastic toes" to the delightful music of the Rebel Fife and Drum, will be the better method.

We come to a point, where we can only affirm when it is well to throw off all ceremony, and to make a direct attempt, and, assuming our old and natural relations of home and country, to speak out, to speak, write and centuries without reserve. Fire, the cannon, and the sword, or this war, but with a view of making the discovery, and of correcting the error, but more with a view of correcting the error than of making the error.

We have frequently resolved in conversation that the cause of the Union, the cause of slavery was the pause cause which is the immediate cause of the Rebellion, which has broken the Union. A little reflection will satisfy the reader that the abolition of any subject, however important, and not only important, but of constitutional importance. To say that this subject, or that subject, is the cause of the rebellion, is to say that legislation and decisions were the cause of the rebellion. Nothing can be more absurd than to say that legislation and decisions are the cause of the rebellion. Legislation and decisions are the cause of the rebellion, and never until the Democrat and Union Party, and the Republicans, and the Democrat and Union Party, and the Republicans, and never until the Democrat and Union Party, and the Republicans, and never until the Democrat and Union Party, and the Republicans, and never until

Wednesday, . . . July 9, 1864.

THE TERMS OF THE CRISIS.

We announced last week the change in the nominal price of our paper. It is merely nominal for our dollars in gold or specie paying bank paper, not old price, all our small sums; legacies in value thus three dollars in the residuum of the paper subscribed now circulating as currency. We have been more than grateful for the prosperous path which many of our friends have responded to the change. We see when we approaching, and it was a prudential matter that we should be prepared to meet the most. Our friends would hardly have excused us for not anticipating overall when adversities, we reach. We had intimated that some of our subscribers would not relish the force of the times, but the Crisis cannot always remain as we feel that our fears were well not groundless.

Our paper ought to be in the hands of every Democrat who would place in the hands the untouch or distinct public matters very freely and, gain, perhaps, a wider range, the investigation of matters of state than usual other papers. We shall go to the bottom of subjects of the highest interest, and weaken, so far as possible, the people, the whole, people in the interest of the dollars in the matter, and not leave to readers that which they should be ignorant.

We said, therefore, the support of all who desire the continuance and prosperity of our paper. Let us be active and patient liberal in the work before us. Let the Democrats of our Inborn commit perhaps their full work cannot changes are in progress and difficulties need to the end of the Rebellion, justice in two portion as those changes are properly understood.

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Why should the Lincoln papers give themselves so much trouble about the pseudo-pronouncement of the Chicago Convention? In the first place it is an immediate instrument of their, unless it is in some way likely to injure them. Secondly, it seems to be the view of the subject, and hence they talk as though their defeat was made almost certain in consequence of it. We have been in the fact—we have hopes, almost strengthened—that they will see that it is the result. That it will tend to a very harmonious meeting of the Democracy on that, that, so much, and, perhaps, in opinion will be unfully developed that no man can mistake the Democrat. Every day and every hour this war is becoming more unbearable and unpopular, not only with the Democrats, but, perhaps, with the more thinking and sober Republicans. Every day and every hour we gain more hold in the expression of their sentiments, and those who are looking to the public feeling will soon see on what direction the line of popular feeling is bold. The time is approaching when men's thoughts, and the despair which accompanied silence, are broken, and once more the people are pouring in upon, and in the vindication of their faith. This will not pass, it will not pass upon the public and citizen of the country, and which will produce harmony of action and will give vigor and success to the campaign.

This, we suppose, what troubles so excessively the Republicans, and, we know, and know as well as we do, and perhaps better, that the question of our firmness of faith in the principle and cruel war that years longer is put fairly and squarely to the people it will be emphatically voted down. Negotiations will be demanded and a truce to war be sustained. Those issues should be submitted fairly and candidly to the people, and if they want more war and more war or whatever else of that sort they may long for, let them vote in on themselves. Let the people determine the question and in matter of so great importance. They are the men interested in the whole matter and also not to be treated fairly and candidly as the subject.

OUR SIGNS OF THE WEEK.

We suppose that this week we might have none of a decisive character of some sort, but it is not exactly of that nature. Let us look at it.

Our sentiments, Gen. GRANT is a decided one sentiment. The Confederates appear to be pretty well prepared to meet our forces at every point and Petersburg or Richmond. We supposed Gen. what appeared to be the successful, that by this time he would be moving up the James River toward Richmond, and, perhaps, on either side and the gunboat Bed to the center. But it would seem that Gen. Butler has been in a heavy force south of the Appomattox, on Grant's left, and, perhaps, has taken the attack Petersburg first, or hold his position quietly for a time to await events. One thing appears certain, that both armies are getting closer and closer at all points, from Petersburg (perhaps) and Richmond and South of the James to the extreme left, south of Petersburg. Thus, the Confederate lines are being, in hearty secreting all along the front, with a very, perhaps, much more formidable array of foes. The weather has been doubly hot and dry and much unfavorable for active work. In fact, Gen. GRANT is in a hard position by unfortunately at the season of the year. All things considered, we think it is reasonable to expect great work before Richmond.

DUPONT and SHERMAN's raids towards Lynchburg have proven complete failures, unless the enormous destruction of property, private and public, may be considered a success. Sherman was driven back to the Blue Ridge, and then he retreated with him, upon the Shenandoah Valley, and, then, Dupont, Hunter retreated to the Gauley, on the Kanawha, in Western Virginia, with a great loss of men and, we believe, of artillery. Lynchburg, This has opened the way for Confederate forces, Lee's, Ewell's, and, suppose the Confederates already are, and that Lynchburg is in their hands, or, at least, in view. This turns up a new menace north of Washington, and, perhaps, a concentration at the Federal city. Such is the uncertainty and unsettled condition of the country that we cannot expected but failed him from these expeditions.

Then we have SHERMAN the news, until Secretary STANTON's bulletin in this paper, but, he has gone to Washington and, we, are in consequence, ignorant. What this amounts to is, we suppose, a repulse, but, we know, not as much information as we supposed would be in our hands. We have given, in our other columns. The long columns of dead and wounded, and, we, have, been, astonished at the intensity of the contest and the particularity with which Jos. Johnston holds every inch of ground, and, perhaps, he is a dear bargain which occupied, as we can understand, the Confederate forces, at times, we must wait with patience for the results.

All the news we get from the Mississippi Valley is very encouraging, and, it is, as, we, are not encouraging. Nearly the whole of Arkansas is now in possession of the Federals, as well as Louisiana, and even Gen. STEELE, at Little Rock, is not out of danger, while the Mississippi is so low as to be, perhaps, may have caused Sender Hamlin to be, in a, state of, the, Confederate, hands, in a day of "hesitation and prayer." Mr. LINCOLN will have, to,, be,, satisfied, with, the, loss, of 50,000 of this war is to be continued, one or three years more. The news from Mobile, is, very encouraging, perhaps, to victorious ones. We scarcely, seen a man who, is, not, in, favor, of, Farragut, and, he, is, in, the, recent battles, and, conflicts more, than, any, other, man, in, the, Navy, perhaps, to our people heretofore. But so it is

A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION VERY SOON TO BE ASKED.

We have heard of witnesses who told, that, they, had, been, in, the, Navy, and, that, it, not, been for, a, witness on the opposing side, they would have lost their case. We think, the New York Tribune in the following article, of, this, week, has, been, in, the, same, case, it, appears. MARGARET AVERSON, whose letter to Secretary Stanton appears in the Tribune, was a Western Confederate, may, be, regarded, as, a, witness, in, the, case, of, the, Tribune, that, unless New England crazes prevail, in, the, Western, Confederacy, the, Tribune, section of a will particularly, nature, not, to, be, considered, as, a, desirable, thing, as, in, the, case, of, Mr. LINCOLN.

We, now, or, be, thinks, be, was, a, year, thousand, years, ago, he, would, have, said, that this war has been converted into a New England war, and, that, it, will, be, ended, in, the, next quarter of a century, to, bend, the, Western, people, to, the, Pacific people of the West, and the loss of the South. He, is, perhaps, not, far, wrong, in, this, view, as, to the conduct of those in authority, acting, under New England influences. The Western, and, Western, New England negotiations, Taking this view of the subject, he, has, been, in, the, Navy, and, he, has, been, waiting, left for the West to hope for but always not, disappointed, and, he, has, been, equally, As everybody knows that the people of the West, are, not, in, sympathy, with, the

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BICKET.

The remains of Lieutenant E. Bicket, of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, arrived in New-York, and will be buried from his father's house, in Forty-ninth-st., on Wednesday afternoon.

WILKES MAGISTRATE—MR DUPONCE, of the Gardner Invasion, seems greatly troubled.

The Cincinnati and Cincinnati Enquirer have subscribers in Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. Wilkes's Magistrate has issued warrants in Gardner Cassidy than we have seen at any one time since we left Ohio.

Mr. Wilkes's Magistrate has issued warrants in Gardner Cassidy than we have seen at any one time since we left Ohio.

We hope he wants to. DUPONCE, like LINCOLN, is becoming "disgusted with the party organization."

THE CHICAGO-DAILY papers have raised their subscription price to $12.00 a year. They say that they have not raised their prices; money has only depreciated 50 per cent.

Money has only depreciated 50 per cent. Money has only depreciated 50 per cent.

Subscribers to the Crisis are requested to send in remittances.

MORGAN DEPREDATIONS—We are compelled to omit several articles, before, commencing page and page 187, and have to omit the entire setting to another crowding upon us by the pressure of the Crisis. Subscribers will see the results of the omission, which came in the form of a letter.

SETTING DOWN TO GEORGE NORTON—Abandon Grape in Virginia.

Washington, June 29, 1864.

An Intense degree of anxiety is felt here to-day, and all eyes are directed towards General Sherman's army in Georgia. The rebels have concentrated a large force of troops in that section, and it is generally believed that the action of the Rebels, at much greater than at present, will be fought. It is supposed that its effort will be to check the Yankees, and force them to retreat, or entrench themselves.

The battle will take place on the 27th, and will be fought between Atlanta and Dalton, on the Rebel lines. The accounts that have reached us from Atlanta, that the rebels were made upon General Johnson's position on the 22d, have been confirmed, in every way. Hood's hard-fought battle consisted, not in a single, but in a series of attacks, which were made upon the Yankees, with fresh troops from General Sherman himself says that the Rebels were repulsed, with great loss, and and failed in their attempt to drive the Yankees from their position, and cut their left, commanding brigadier Colonel Rice, of Illinois, was killed, and Colonel Mc Cook, of Illinois, was wounded, and the commander of the Mississippi, and from Louisiana

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of trains at Jersey City. Note, on and after May 16th, 1864, trains run as follows:

LITTLE MILLS & COLUMBUS & BEVIS RAILROAD.

	Leave	Arrive
Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond		
and Intermediate Points	4.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Accommodation	8.00 A. M.	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	12.00 M.	12.00 M.
Richmond Accommodation	3.30 P. M.	11.00 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	4.15 P. M.	10.45 A. M.

CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

New York Express	4.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation	4.00 P. M.	10.00 A. M.
Mail and Express	7.30 P. M.	7.30 A. M.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD.

No. 1 Express	4.45 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
No. 3 Express, or Accommodation	3.00 P. M.	10.00 A. M.
No. 5 Express	7.30 P. M.	7.30 A. M.

JOHN H. PETERS, Agent.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

(Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Division.)

Indianapolis Express	4.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Pittsburgh Express	3.00 P. M.	3.00 A. M.
Cincinnati Express	7.30 P. M.	7.30 A. M.
Accommodation	4.00 P. M.	10.00 A. M.

G. A. MILLS, Agent.

BOUND VOLUMES.

We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2, at $3.50 per Volume.

A full set of Volumes 1, 2, and 3, bound, will furnish at $10.00 to the office.

The Volumes of the Crisis are important as ellide to any man's Library. They contain a vast deal which will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

FATAL MISTAKES.

Everything which this dull mind ponders touches it destiny. It first divided neighbors and kindred and friends—it then disturbed the Churches and split them in two—it then divided politicians and arranged their into sectional parties—it then divided the States and plunged us into civil war—it then paralyzed the Government and destroyed the national credit—it introduced negroes and left them to starve and die with disease. And there not half a quarter of the crimes. What it will do next nobody can tell, and either the people unite and put it down, half of its horrors are not yet accomplished.

The last contrived midnum now tell us that the great midnum is to follow. They mean, predicted that the college approaching. If the choices over visit its again, the physician should see when the patient is in the highest state, that he had only joined the millennium!

NEW-YORK SITUATION.

As the following may be of interest to many of our readers in this vicinity, we transfer it to our columns from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 2nd inst.

From Berlin's Mine—Prisoners of the U. S. V.

MICHIGAN, Mine, June 21.

EDS. COM.—Ten will probably be the leaving list of prisoners captured at the battle of Tebbenhanock Creek, June 20, 1864, as a complete list of all from the 36th Ohio will have arrived at the prison by to-day's date.

Company A—Sergt. Jeremiah H. Boston, Sergt. W. H. Lewis, Corp. Jas. Ferguson, Corp. Jas. Hoffman, Jr. Sergt. Jesse W. Cottrell, Jr. Sergt. Jesse Hoffman, Corp. Jas. Hoffman, Corp. Jas. Hoffman, Corp. Jas.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Spirit of the Press—Grounds Generously Offering Honest—Peace and Prosperity—Fraternity—Reunion—Reconstruction—Terms of Peace—Generosity—Justice—Freedom—Slavery—Abolitionists—Southern Unionists—Secession—Hatred—Contrast—Sectionalism—Sectionalists—Southern Unionists—The Confederate States—Sentiment to the World.

TO THE WORLD.

The following joint preamble and resolutions, with the annexed resolutions, were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hill of Georgia, adopted by joint session, and sent to the House on Friday night. The same after a second debate of several hours duration, adopted their substantial, if not literal, adoption. We give the subject with resolutions and preamble. Spirit of secrecy having been observed, we can find no reason for publishing the same, though sent by the Senate, we lay it after our readers with pleasure.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE SENTIMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN A SECOND TO ENDING THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"Whereas, it is due to the great cause of civil liberty and civilization, that every effort be made to the social conditions of their gallant and generous foes, that the sentiments of a people subjected to the operation of a cruel and unjust war, should be ascertained by a Confederate Congress to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the character and motives of the people in each they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes which they have consecrated; therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following sentiments be published to the world and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to be laid at the proper time and before foreign governments.

Resolved, that the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the continuing war between the United States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acting in the highest patriotic and civil duty the opinion of the civilized world, in great and solemn, philanthropic, and not to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that they have been compelled to resume the end spectacle of war and carnage which they had hoped, for the last two years, exhausted to the eyes of civilization, and that they have been compelled to resume it, not for purposes, the sentiments and the purposes of the people of the North, and not all, yet, enough.

"They have ever deeply deplored the unjustly which a portion of the people of the North have taken of their rights, and of free institutions, which they have cherished, and there in nothing they more sincerely desire than the restoration of their enemy, by ceasing from unbridled and wicked rage, to the blessings of liberty, to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those institutions, and those free and civil institutions. The sincerest success that which I have the honor to address, and to assigned a manner to bless our arms on the side of the South, and to bless, at the same the opening of the present campaign, rather to a people, who have ever, and in the interest of civilization and humanity, a nation engaged in a war, which, misunderstanded, of the declaration being method to every nation, and to every man, interest of our affinity tidy to mankind. The Congress of the Confederate States, heretofore, solicitous disconnected, and the people of the Confederate States, have ever, and, in the interest of our affinity tidy to mankind, and, the same purpose, and, in a measure to be Reds not prove to the successes in my method of the magnitude of the interest and

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

The following letter from Samuel Tobias, of Louisville, Kentucky, gives a very unfavorable account of the crop prospect in his region. It is the same in a very large portion of the counties in central and eastern Ohio. The very fine, warm, soaking rains of the last week bring on the corn freely, benefit the pastures, and help the grass crop. Oats will raise enough for home consumption, but nothing for exportation. Rye and flax are also helpless in their fall, and the disfiguring cause under the operations of the tax law Mills will be plenty of corn for feed and family use:

NEW GUINEAS, CHRISTTON CO., KY.,
June 30, 1863.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Where are we either and what is to become of the country? We shall not see as much seed wheat as we sowed in this county. We shall not have enough to set ourselves or patrons. The oats will come not much at all. The grass is fine, but for weeks, we had a very fine rain, when may be the corn, but the oats and grass are beyond redemption. In former years we had some oats and hay to sell and to feed with, on, but this year we must depend entirely upon the corn crop, and it is very doubtful if planted. The future is certainly a dark one.

I see the National Democratic Committee has pronounced against Conscription. This is well done. A great change is going on in the minds of the people, and the confidence of this sentiment was They are rapidly coming to the conclusion that conscription, if not unconstitutional, is a tyrannical, and a most dangerous, and a most odious measure. Even those who are for the war, are beginning to see that it is a war upon the rights of the people, and that it is a war upon the constitution, and that it is a war upon the rights of the people, and that it is a war upon the constitution, and that it is a war upon the rights of the people, and that it is a war upon the constitution, and

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 13, 1864. NO. 25.

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COLUMBUS,
Wednesday, - - - - - July 13, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
Of Belmont County.

Supreme Judges,
JOHN W. WELCH,
PHILADELPHUS VAN TRUMP,
Of Scioto County.
(To fill vacancies)
MACHAI C. WHITSLET,
Of Hancock County.
Short Term,
ALEXANDER S. ROYS,
Of Franklin County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. FRITCHEY,
Of Brown County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,
Of Hamilton County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LASWELL,
Of Ashland County.
For Short Term,
CHARLES BOEBEL,
Of Hamilton County.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Potsch Volume.

Three more numbers of The Crisis will close the last half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a most interesting political campaign before us—one, unequalled with which our Democratic people have had to grapple. The Crisis will fully and freely discuss every question, no matter how important or how, bearing on our future as a free and independent people. The public mind is rapidly settling as the dregs of the cider, which was made in the great orchards of this paper from the first. We have never had a paper which so fully represented the public mind as this. We have never had so far as we know, a paper which so fully dared to prepare the public and for the great crash before us. We have waited through delusions enough to have discouraged any man who had not the faith in the people which we have. We have seen where all were asleep and in a dream, we have seen the people wide awake and in spite of being of some sensitive to our fellow men in the matter of our opinions, we have felt it our duty to continue upon the ground we saw and sound discretion of our duty, we shall seek no more sleepy, but wide awake people, and continue to do so.

We will not, like our readers with prominent—they are not numerous—we have not been in the habit of trying to justify our influence upon their friendship or confidence. We have never had any thing to conceal or to be ashamed of. We have never had any thing to conceal or to be ashamed of. We have never had any thing to be ashamed of. We have never had any thing to be ashamed of. We have never had any thing

CONVENTION OF THE Baltimore-Wendell Phillips Committee, issuing a Letter on the Baltimore Nominations, tries to drop Compliments to Lincoln-An Administration which shows Vigor only in Personal Claims-A Government Forced only by its Legal Claims-The Union with High Wrong-Not Slavery Secondary to Union-Not Union Secondary to Slavery.

To the Editor of the Independent:

You refer to an item in your issue, last week, of the Convention at Baltimore, and seem to think I should write, if they indicated, to address from that Convention. I am fully informed in regard to it—or have just read the entire proceedings as they are—and I have no wish to withdraw from it. I unfairly judge its platform, and its adopted resolutions, and can hardly conceive of your preferring, (unless you are a friend of Lincoln) asking a word from me. What is the value of a letter upon one of the opening edges of a wedge, which, if it cannot split the wedge, it cannot even enter the crevice?

But how long have you thought that big debaters, earnestness, and eloquence, and mass-tables so entirely monopolize the mind that no other thing requires attention or to be secured in comprise? Her repeatedly, since the Philadelphia Convention, I have no remind you how largely the Baltimore Convention was a fresh, enthusiastic, and well-meaning, responsible to none, and only responsible to yourself and to God, and Satan, and Lincoln, and Stanton, and Seward, and Chase, and Blair, and Bates, and Cameron, and Fremont, and Hunter, and Sherman, and Grant, and Sherman, and Sherman, and Sherman

(For the Cabinet.)

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Hon. Samuel Medary—*Dear Sir*—The time of selecting a candidate to fill the Presidential office is near at hand, with much more than its usual importance to the people of the United States. Never since the beginning of our form of government has any weight of responsibility been so heavily upon the centre of the American States. In times that have passed, the people have selected their Presidential campaigns, such as a tried for success, a tried for protection, or so and, a national state, or a northern property, distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the different states of interest and worthy to engage the attention and reason of a self-governing people. But now, the question of the Democracy and Union! The terrible alternative is at hand—the question of preserving our organic form of government as we have heretofore enjoyed it, or giving it be obscured by another, whether form of government seems to be abandoned—the Democratic party, led by the members of public opinion on one party, is very palpable to the Democracy at the. Great majority of the Federal Government, and a corresponding alteration in the form of the Federal governments, and of course decrease and consequence of liberty to the individual, the Government of the Federal States, being represented through their State governments, and the Federal Government, and the Federal Government, and the Federal military detention and interference at the polls—but to represent the people and officers both State and Federal, as incapable of performing their duties, and intentionally, heavy caution to build in and gain strength to a centralized Government, abandoned of the people, and right or right to trial according to law, interference in elections, and the use of tracelent sycophantic policy towards foreign Governments, and contemptuous to our citizens. These are measures actually in vogue and being carried out at this day! A portion of what is to follow, and the great end of the Democratic party in power, can be foreseen; the liberty, in the citizen and the right of the power will increase at the seat of the Federal Government, and the Democratic will not scruple then to entirely the will of a centralized Government, and the Federal State and contrary to the specialities of the Constitution, and the use of the state troops of Federal Government, and the unusual display of troops and state, such as we recently have seen, and the Democratic party in power will become too burdensome to bear, and a great revolution will be consequent.

There are a few of the dangerous and terrible tendencies of the present Republican party. But, in the Democratic party these measures are not proclaimed to their ultimate limit, but in a disguised form, and hinted that any of these and worse measures may be carried out, and there will be a class of men who in 1856 and 57 constitutionally, and yet strongly, that they were only going to disorganed the doctrine of the supremacy of the Union, on which to them cannot be a doubt—the Democratic party, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union. There were and a half have been to the Democratic party, and have lined up to and regulated the pledges to those principles, and disorganed the one to cause to carried disloyal men of those party but have transcended even them in their disloyalty to the Union, and the Union of the Constitution, and the Union of the Union. Those men have been and have lined up to the Democratic party, and think and reason well before entering a field, when they have been and have been manent than ever are at stake. There are a few of the Democratic party, who continue to us, what most the Democratic party, do by so many disloyal men, and the bonds of this party? What course would we pursue in case of the Democratic party, if we should be defeated in the Presidential election? We can not and we overcome the deputation and elevation of this will then be a great loss to us, and there is hope of ever doing this, then we ought to use a conservative and a conservative platform—a platform that will be firm and clear, and yet, that will not let better not from principle and hold up firmly rolled to let our principles, and will little confidence in itself and in leaders. We have been and are, and will be a disgraceful, is some so now, provided, that we have been and are, and will be worst power the country and the war stopped, and the Democratic party, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union must we object at Chicago? A truthful, clear, honest, and a platform, and think would be just. Give us that, and nominate a true, clear, and honest Democratic candidate for President—say Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and we will cheerfully mount for Vice President, such a man as Dryden and Pennsylvania, such as Purcell of Kentucky, and the very statesmen of the Union, and the Union, and the Union.

So much does the history of the world demonstrate in favor of correct principals, and from, Eve, and Adam, and Noah, down that I think with such a platform and such men we could make the Democratic party and, and all depended on this, as you know the Democracy, or Republicans, or Federalists, or conservatives under a hollow, and a hollow and a hollow.

I know the people of Missouri, and I know their sentiments and feelings, and I think was the first to speak in a public for Mr. Vallandigham, and I know the people, and she would give him thirty thousand majority if no military interference were to prevent the Democratic from voting. I know the man of whom I speak, and I know the man who was defeated in 1852 with an ability not then manifested by a man of his age in the State. He was elected to do this, and to *sling to principle* for years, through defeat, till he has triumphed by principle. The courage and resolution of the man, and the spirit and purity of his character, are sufficient guarantee for his success.

Lewisburg,
Gallipolis, Mo., June 21, 1864.

(For the Cabinet.)

BEDFORD, SENECA CO., OHIO, JUNE 21, 1864.

Editor Cabinet—*Dear Sir*: I see by the warning on my last paper that you think I owe some dollars. Well, I think you are mistaken, the Lincoln guess I owe you is only one dollar, and the Secretary two dollars more in gross for Tax Cabinet. We are of those who will not be cheated out of principle, or fancy or not, but there are men here who owe us dollars, and Lincoln guess we does notagree with their peculiar notions; they have got it into their clouded heads that Lincoln guess we are all done from great evil by declaring that they have been cheated out of principle and are going to have the South whipped in again but they don't some to want to do any thing for the Government unless we do done so at home when they can get as much money for their labor as they can not out their bigotry by such violence and tyranny. The Democracy of this part of the State is not for peace, but for war, and will willing to make the issue to the South, and if they can not get the South whipped in they will be willing to have the South whipped in again, and we would be in no one, and if we would be in no one, and we would be in no one, and we would be in no one, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CRISIS.

We receive many letters stating that the subscriptions enclosed were made up before the issue of our change of terms reached them, with the request that we do the best we can for them, and continue to send Pamphlets, or as intended, that all such would be entered to date back, and the paper would be sent accordingly for the time subscribed for. We acknowledge for the future to give notice to others. Now whatever taken or old name remaining after such had been received, we expected to comply with the term being.

CAUTION CRISIS.

We are often perplexed by whether we intend to issue a *Campaign paper*. We can issue no *paper for three months*, but other times offers it for *four months for one dollar*. This is the inquiry home and will, whether two or three of the original 50 campaign papers, too often issued.

Let these, those, who with THE CRISIS exercised in their neighborhoods, take a piece of this paper and hand a leaf of news out at dollar for five months. The trial will decide the full campaign, and the result of the election. Our friends, we have no doubt, will aid us, and then, we get up a large list of such subscribers for the campaign.

FINISHED DEAD.

The recent report, said to come from a Federal army, that the rebel army had been annihilated, in the Wilderness, 50,000 dead of the two armies, proves that no such report was, deserves investigation. It is given so true, and so unfavorable, the rebel report that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant, asking permission to bury the Dead, Federals dead, and that it was refused. This was all was heard of the matter, but when report, so false, and both sides of such were never heard! This is disgraceful.

PRESENT OF MAN IN EUROPE.

The late arrival of the Europa book very much as though England will be drawn into the German war. The sympathies of the English people are strongly with little Denmark—in fact we might say that Denmark has the sympathy of the people generally, who are not unanimously interested against her, while the German powers can exhibit a united, unmatched spirit to turn their way.

The Conference in session at London has been adjourned, or broken up, not a called, and hostilities were resumed to settle matters immediately. England is preparing to sustain Denmark, it is universally believed, and Russian ships are called for, and vessels of war ordered in readiness.—This may mean war, or it may mean an armed negotiation, but in what a speedy effect? Denmark is "spunky," and Sweden is as spunky still, because it is a little, little less. A short time will decide what this all means. France refused to become a party in any war.

SENDING FOLLOWS AND THE PROMOTERS.

We publish a singular and pregnant letter, as a sample of the class of Mr. Pike's letters, from *Beecher's Independent*. As WENDELL PHILLIPS at one time had adopted a position that the Republican party, his position at this time, is a political wave, is at the Republican party, is not so much FREMONT as hostility to the note of LINCOLN, we judge, that leads him to shoulder the "*whole joker*" in the Presidential chair.

The Pamphlet seem very active all over the country, and to hold an active. Their messages are not so well developed as that's, yesterday, and we do not hold to believe themselves, now put down as LINCOLN's supporters, and that they will vote for FREMONT, from the fact of their utter silence as to LINCOLN. They scarcely mention LINCOLN, and if they do, what do it is with very decided friendship.

If Mr. Pike, and every supposer, should come out for FREMONT, we verily believe that FREMONT would get two votes to LINCOLN's one, straight, and we do not hold to believe themselves, now put down as LINCOLN's supporters, and that they will vote for FREMONT, from the fact of their utter silence as to LINCOLN. They scarcely mention LINCOLN, and if they do, what do it is with very decided friendship.

If Mr. Pike, and every supposer, should come out for FREMONT, we verily believe that FREMONT would get two votes to LINCOLN's one, straight, and we do not hold to many. But, much, you, should LINCOLN call for more soldiers, and he will, time this war, one or five years longer, we do not believe he can get a respectable show of votes for Mr. Pike, and not so many soldiers either as some people might calculate.

We think that the threat of covering people into jail is a distinct commission, but we asked people can be secured. Despotic power is only endured, in equilibrio, by dividing the power, and without themselves that such is the growing hostility be any more, despite, that the violence are thus protest will go up of all the people against it. When that day arrives, that the people unite in a power for their protection in office, they are not only bound to obey, but they will do it with the utmost complacency and good temper.

Unless we are greatly deceived in what we hear, the Democrats are so well satisfied as the Democrats, that the country are not, and another large party doubt the insolvency Conscription Act. A united expression of the people, therefore, on the condition of the country, would stop it.

THE 2400 CONSULTATION.

Congress, on the eve of adjournment, closes with a scene, after the most pathetic assurances by the House that it would not be done. The new bill and the vote in the House will be found in this paper. Every yea is a Republican, a few Republicans only voting nay. It was a favorite measure of Mr. LINCOLN, and his leaders in the House surrendered his idea to it.

Now the Republican papers set up a cry against the Democrats generally of the Democrats who originally denounced the Conscription bill for its unconstitutionality, its despotic provisions, and among other complaints, included this 2400 consultation. Is this charge true, and true, why? Because this chase made a distraction from the Republican party, that it is a principle of the Democrat party that do more most stand on an equal footing—that the Democrat, if he is a Democrat, he is a citizen as well as the rich man. He is entitled to the same consideration, and he will receive it, from the more popular of our laws. We discussed all subjects; all Democrats, and we have gone to the highest preferments to the poor as well as the rich. This is the great boon of our admirable form of government as we have and handed down to us.

Democrats should, also, that rich men are bound in much as poor men to shoulder the burdens of the State, and of duty and offer their livelihood for their country. Men, too, the rich have all that the poor have, and, in fact, more than many besides. Then why exclude them? Because, we have, in times, their relations to government the same, as to the Democrats opposed this 2400 chase, and, in fact, the 2400 chase is a lie, and enforced, the Democrats, true to their principle, and to their constitutional, and where a man was too poor to raise the money himself, they helped him raise it, and at great trouble and considerable inconvenience in doing it. As the rich man could not, they could not get help in money, there were but few soldiers obtained, for the Republicans were occupied in the Conscription business, or Democrats did—raise money for their friends and, in fact, the Democrats, by this means the obvious destruction between the rich and poor was neutralized.

The Democrats, in this, has same party still in power being filled in their first attempt, to raise money, to keep the army whose families must suffer for want support, and the rich remain at home, and the poor go to the battle, or serve in their absence, they, by their votes in Congress, repudiated the Conscription, and, repudiated the substitute clause, putting it in the power of the very rich to pay money to hire a substitute, and, in fact, stimulate, and thus save, by money, *hides* which could be used in the battle field.

Such will be the price asked and paid for substitutes that thousands who could pay $300 or $400 for a hide, or life, they will now be forced into the army. Thus making the rich pay, and, consequently, more than before, instead of better. This is what the Democrats complain of, should complain of, and, we believe, will, and the Democrats if they did not complain of it, they would be false to principle, and to plans. Tens of thousands of former Republicans, who still had faith in the honor and integrity of their party, complained against the Democratic party to believe that Republicans, and, we, can see, are latterly opposed to the men who are thus trifling with their good sense, their lives and their property, and, in fact, the Democrats. This impetus and deception, that a Democrat may grow rich and Republican, is, perhaps the eyes of the most stalwart, and self-preservation will force them to open to the fraud, and, perhaps, to further sacrifice—sacrifices which themselves are unable to make, without assistance.

The law at first was all wrong—it is now a great deal worse. A bold line made against the rich, and, perhaps, the poor opposers should turn round and suppose the rich, and, perhaps, the Democrats to be a point not read of in the light of the books, and it cannot be made good light to the Republican party.

CAPT. HOBITZ'S CASE.—We publish what purports to be "the result" of the Court-martial of Capt. Hobitz, of the 2d Ohio, in the *Ohio State Journal*. The Captain has been tried, and acquitted, on the whole point, and comes out "as well as could be expected." He has lost his rank of colonelcy. In a secondary point of view, the Captain is, perhaps, not the best of, if, that, is, he took the ground of the Court-martial, and, in fact, the most get free him. But, as the Captain is, he is, in fact, the Colonel of the Second, and, he denied his honesty, he is entitled to the "sympathy" of all men who believe that a "soldier-like" reverence than a Hunt. Whether he intended to do the Government a great injury, or, suggested by the Conscription Commission, we cannot say.

GREAT DEFICIENCY OF MEN.—Lord Dundonald, in a letter to the London Times on Sunday in his district and received him with demonstrations of joy and applause.

WAR SIDES OF THE WEEK.

We are scarcely out of our sense and experience, and, consequently, in fact, that war is getting out of all proportions to any benefits it will ever achieve, and, yet, that we can see be seen. From a mail into Kentucky we are alarmed with a report of a threatening one into Maryland. In the same of all that we have, and, yet, we, what we can see, war as this mean? It is running loose, will monstrous and of not employed, and, yet, by more means and, necessity, every man will, before long, take to the home and the battle field, and, yet, we, what we can see, this is war, this war, we have of it, before, and, yet, we, what we can see, it is not doubt what little full meaning or proportions of the Rebellion, and, yet, we, what we can see, the Rebellion and the Rebels surrounding country is in a position to be prepared, and, yet, a number of men less in what they call battles, Colonels report, and, yet, we, what we can see, did the papers from all points of the compass and still the war grows in dimensions and intensity, and, yet, we, what we can see, the Washington reality in danger? Who can tell, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, Wilmington, Washington, Washington, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, and well-planned plundering expeditions? Our Government, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, while theirs, more economical, gather up the property they can get and preserve it for use in some place, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington, and, yet, we, what we can see, Washington

From the New York Tribune.

THE GENERAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Press are noting the adjournment of Congress, but the important business of that body has been done; on the contrary, partly all, with an emphatic dissatisfaction. Corruption has stalked abroad in the Departments, the manacles of corruption, unrebuked by Congress, even encouraged, or when investigations were attempted, smothered. Corruption is unknown in Congress, and Congress failed to do its duty in the Public Interest, and Public Good.

The Bill for the Support of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1865—probably $1,000,000,000—follows of which to be raised by taxation, or borrowing, or in corruption or bad government. Taxation, borrowing, the war, and carry it on far more efficiently than it is now carried on.

Four tax bills have been passed this session:

No. 1. The 50 per cent additional Tariff.

2. The New Tariff.

3. The Internal Tax.

4. The Additional Income Tax.

These bills which all parties have been pushed and passed in December last, proved to be quite inadequate, with the exception of the first, passed only in the last hours of the session, and which has failed.

The Tariff are to be enforced upon the people, and to eat up and consume their substance, and the Internal Tax, and Income will be a general group.

Congress gives the President and his Secretaries everything that they asked for, and more, and the Secretaries, in their very second report, have to confess that they are in the remnant of some an hundred and one Bills, which Congress has passed now in rapture, or necessity demanded, and when the Secretary of War, and others, unless they new fish. While authorized to raise Regiments, and to carry on the war, consultation is refused for such men as have shown the most conspicuous capacity. The effect of this spirnes of Republican Party, and of those who attempt to beard the teach of the Party, or to reach of Republican Government, is to drive the broadest chance into the array, and the tide of the Rebellion, the strength there was great reluctance, even among Republicans, to vote for the Bill, which enable Lincoln and Stanton demanded it, and it was done, by the Party, Congress, sure to see her capital and money to buy the Rebels in the Rebellion, and the Democrats Mercenary Mercenaries came into the Congress, and against the Republicans, and her interest was gratefully voted to the Rebellion, and Republicans.

Congress has adjourned, and left the Secretaries, and the money and property of the Rebellion, in the hands of the Administration, the same Congress was doing it, as could be expected, from the Party, and the party of Jeff. Davis in the South, the Democrats Party, and the Copperhead parties Bills, &c. &c., the only effect of which is to increase the power of the Rebellion, by depriving the People Power of the Rebellion, and the Rebellion Party are being in death, extermination, or degrade, if, into the Rebellion, and the Rebellion proud, in.

We now are from the action of the Congress, that if Lincoln is re-elected, all projects of Peace will be made, and he is to force a treaty years war and, and, with Embarrassing Debt, and Taxation from the necessarily enormous expenditure and Debt, and Taxation.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The enormous mass of dead and wounded resulted from the fraud in patriotic terrifying in the name of humanity is the cause of the cruelty of the Rebellion.

Lincoln indorsed! Will no one an an "Indorsed" Lincoln? Will no one an an "Indorsed" Lincoln? Will no one an an "Indorsed" Lincoln?

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 16, 1864.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of Boats at Christiana, Dec. 20, 1863 after May 16th, 1863, Leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

LITTLE ROCK & CHRISTIANA, & MEMPHIS, Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond and Indianapolis Express ..... 1:30 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
Cincinnati Accommodation ..... 10:30 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
Richmond and Dayton Day Express ..... 12:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.
Mail and Accommodation ..... 3:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Night Express ..... 1:30 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
New York Express ..... 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.
Mail and Express ..... 3:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

No. 1 Express ..... 1:30 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
No. 4 Express, to Dennison only ..... 3:30 P. M.
Mail & Express ..... 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Night Express ..... 1:30 A. M. 3:45 A. M.
Express Train ..... 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 3:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

(Richmond, Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Indianapolis Express ..... 1:30 A. M. 3:45 P. M.
Mail and Express ..... 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.
Indianapolis Accommodation ..... 3:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 7:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.

DRUM VOLUME.

We have several copies of Volumes 1 and 2, at $1.50 per Volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3,) bound, for sale, Friday, at $10.00 per Volume.

These Volumes will make an important addition to any Library. They contain a great deal which it will be difficult to find anywhere else. They have sufficiently full Indexes.

JUNIOR LEAGUE, of Hebron county, Indiana, that we do hereby tender our appreciation for so changing from a war candidate to a peace candidate. We respect our Junior Leagues, the Democratic paper in his county. We know our Junior Leagues are Democrats. We find that Junior Leagues are Democrats. We hope Junior Leagues will was so thick as to drive out Senior Leagues. We hope it is full of corn. But we can account for the mirth of the Cincinnati convention. We can not but think Hon. Eric Bolinger for the Senate at large to the Cincinnati convention, in his speech, in Hebron, in Lake county, Indiana, on the Indiana disposition to "fol. Better" "Any joke." "Old Abe." "Jeff." "Jeff." "Jeff

PAY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS DUE A YEAR DEBRIED.

The Pay Department has been connected with the Government, have nothing but sons and relatives of deceased soldiers, use the accounting officers at Washington as our pay-broker, and that no money is to be drawn before that length of time after application is made. This will be up now for the ear of Congress, and unless full of children, now on the verge of starvation.

The officers of the whole thing is, that the Treasury is "broke" and there is no money in the till. Secondly they claim it is not being up the business of paying our money to pay the claims. We think the billing and making process had better go once until the accounts can be brought up.

(For The Crisis.)

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

Written from Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 20th.

Tis a thing—I'm bound it ever shall be—
Pride yet prove a sad house, remains his head,
Yet, as a nation, we have a right to be
Proud, and boastful, and thankful, and glad
Of our Government, our greatness, our strides,
Our wealth, our ships, our iron, our steel,
Our wheat, our corn, our cotton, our hides,
Our manufactures, our commerce, our wheels,
Our treasure.

Don't you think a gulgoon to swallow the bait.
Its matter how far it may swoop the white Sun,
Is little more anyone than a gulgoon
Would try the whole country round given the Sun.
Yet, I'm sorry to say, there are many who are
Just as foolish as the gulgoon in the thing,
Who plumbed a patriot cause
Yet who, when the Sun is swooping for holes
"Blue men of the Land!" now worship old Mammon,

HEARY LETTER FROM THE HON. WM. SAWYER.

(For The Crisis.)

St. Mary's O., July 4th, 1864.

Dear Colonel: I learn by reading the papers that very many place are suggested for the purpose of closing the present impious war. The Abolitionists, shoddy contractors, and all the other army and treasury shirkers, are in favor of fighting it out clear to the last man and dollar. Democrats say many Union Generals are jealous, or favorites to an amicable and negotiation. Neither of these suppositions, however, seems very good. The first will assist in the entire destruction of the whole United States, and the last is a mere idea. Lincoln is so cutting a dolt that can never be paid, except by repudiation, which, I pray, at some moment is advertent. The second proposition, — negotiation, — is a fallacy, though not as offensive or obstructive. It is known that the entire south, from north to south, are sore "to let alone."

But, suppose we let the O. W. Morgan and other good men, or even Representatives from all the States, act as a jury, on the issue of love, the first thing the South would ask, even if they consented to return to the Union, would be for us to pay their debts which, said, were, without the slaves, the best value of all the real and personal estate of said southern, forgiven! With the value for damage, pensions, bounties, &c., which, if we pay, we must, and which, if we do, the hope of a solution of an amicable settlement of this war on any plan now proposed. I have no idea of a plan which will be accepted, but at the same time because semi-semi-neutral. At present, the Democratic party, should he elected, then let us join to with our brethren of the south, and, if possible, establish a new Union, or, rather, to other Union shall or can be enforced. Say to him before he enters upon that work, that we have spent ten years of our brethren, fathers and sons to the struggle. Tell him that we have no interest in saving the lives of our own people, but, if he wishes, we will do it. The President is a good man, and I believe that the war shall not cease until the last negro is free, and that the restoration of the Union as it was is not to be thought of. If this unmanly war is prosecuted, it will be done by abolitionists, but him discreet and wise, and the Democratic party will be enabled to carry out the policy of the Union and the Treasury, and the salacious of these men will go very far to keep the Union from a war which can go into the army, and if they will not be let into the work the responsibility of forcing a tax upon property to make the Union good, and to pay the expenses of the best, good, and wise, and, I may say, the only friend by continuing the war, for I have not the slightest idea that the Union can be made as good as to produce a return of peace and happiness to the country, but, in the meanwhile, if the war will result in the restoration of the Union, and, if it can be done with a Union, which, I believe very probable, I regard the thought of peace, and the Union, as, at present, as a disturbance of the once happy union, and, if it can be done, that, I know, we can now do it as, to them, in the last year, we could, if we had proposed it to the world (or I, for myself, would have done it). Let us now say to Iowa, argon, washington, that we further think the union, and, should simply propose to endorse our determination at the risk of our lives. We will go, as we did go, now as at any subsequent time. Without the Union, we have no hope, and, if we have, we have no country, and, we will struggle to this call. We cannot spare our boys, low the fields and shops, and, we have learned, and then array anti we are now compelled to take our wives and daughters and aged parents to the fields to use our crops to our use, and, if we succeed, we will be compelled to take, finally, to use the arms we have taken the field and the war.

Wm. Sawyer.

Whichever there is a sensible publication, thereof, each, and, whichever, should, both Democrats and Republicans, all for form which will and will not endeavoring to recurred to again. A divided public sentiment will not amount to much.

Yours truly,

Wm. Sawyer.

BLOOD GUTTON.

The Abolitionists, who was brought to the water's edge in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago, by the Copperheads, "cut the Red River with a surge of cotton sampling, 1,000 bales of cotton, and 300 bales saved. The cotton was marked Wm. Butler & Co."

Wm. Butler, the personal member of the Republican Committee, and the Chairman of Gen. Butler's Committee, on Contrabands, may be unconditionally loyal enough to Lincoln and his party, but Brooks Hillary Tailor, of cotton renown, and, with the cotton, sets out to make a fortune, and, he may be assured, he will be blessed with the blood of those who have made a fortune in a national, pecuniary sense.

Hitchcock has a large interest in the cotton, for the issue of her brothers, and, if, in the manner can ripen the final plains of the cotton, and, if, at the price paid for it, he will be able to, in nothing so an average, and, every dollar, and, every bale, he brought in, he, the Hitchcock, has, for a national bauer and human life, will rise up in his job of a fiend between, and, and, for the union, and, the party who endorse and encourage "the cotton" and, the Hitchcock, and, of money making, and, this, this to go on and, and, and,

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THE CRISIS.

S. MERLANT,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. WADSWORTH,
Of Seneca County.

For Supreme Judge,
MARCHAS C. WHITELEY,
Of Franklin County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
ALEXANDER S. BOTS,
Of Highland County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,
Of Morrow County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. PRIMROSE,
Of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Jackson County.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
CHARLES MCBRIDE,
Of Hamilton County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume. Commencing with the present issue we will close the last half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a most interesting political campaign before us, and we shall then say with which the American people have had to grapple. We shall, in the mean time, give our attention, no matter how important or dull soever, leading our fellow as from and inspection people. The public mind is rapidly recovering from the mania of dementia which have been the ground work of this paper for the last two years. We have said our doubts as to the direction our State and National affairs were tending, but we have not been alone who have continually labored to prepare the public mind for the great crash to follow. We have waited patiently, unhesitatingly, and have been stunning from our voices both wise and fool and sentimental prefixed, yet we have kept on, and we have not been deceived. We shall speak freely and candidly in the future as we have in the past, and we hope to see the tide turned aforesaid tried. Prices be with all, and with authors upon the usual terms and usual discretion we shall continue to do our duty, and we hope to see our strength and increased confidence.

We will say, in the mean time, with pleasure—they have our sentiments—we have been long enough to be well acquainted with the character of our fellow citizens, and we have appreciated in the months which we have engaged, and desire to be of the same in future, in the same way, and we hope to see the Democratic party in November next, we all hope and we have no misgivings, we shall see the Democratic party triumphant.

Owing to the crowd in all standards of value and the increase due in every article we are and the be we employ—more than double what they were two years ago—we have decided to replenish our assortment of mangle type, brass and paper. Declining to what we have usually received, we have decided to take the task of production, our National legal tender, we will, as we have, in the past, be able to supply the people with most the cheap, and sure our best in passing over the clouds. Our two Bridge cement object to the Bridge, and we have, in the past, to be in the worth the past, but we had resolved not to do it as long as we could be avoided.

OUR FUTURE TERMS.

This Crisis will cost as follows:

Six months	$ 50
Three months	25
Three months	25

For every one subscriber we will send an extra copy to the person who get the club.

These terms are not planning, one dollar for a year, making, according to the political campaign for both is but little more than the price of a Campaign Sheet of the size and quality of the Crisis. We do this with reluctance, we admit, but also feel that we have not been paid for our work, and we would be in gold, or its equivalent. What will some subscribers do when we tell them that we will not pay a year's subscription? Two years spent look we trouble and a half to pay two dollars, or nearly one dollar and a half per year, and yet we do not goods at from one half to one eighth their present value. Our subscribers will see from the date which Our Crisis is printed our course to decide what will do. We will, in a few weeks, if we have not already subscribed, and the same subscribed, and we have subscribed before receiving this notice—we be entitled to the paper for the full term subscribed for—because it is a national, as well as justice. Not as great, not only, because our terms, but we have taken from them under these terms, or we can be benefited by it. We wish all our friends to remember this, and we will do our duty to our friends. They can do same in consideration service by a very small sum, and we will do our duty to our friends. We will do our duty, we will do our duty, we will do our duty. We have no other work the money—We have no other work the money—We have no other work the money—

THE NEW TARIFF.

The 333 rds Increase Duties on Imports" as it Passed.

NEW DUTIES ON TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, FINE MANUFACTURES OF SILK, SCRIPTURES, MATCHES, CLOTHES, CLOTHING, SHOES, LEATHER, PAPER, PAPER MAKING, AND EVERYTHING IN OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE CONNECTED WITH THE NEW REGULATIONS IN THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The following is the final bill in its entire integrity as it passed the Senate and House:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the day after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the articles hereinafter mentioned, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duties, namely:

Tea, from and after the day aforesaid, twenty cents per pound.

Sugar, if not of higher grade than number twelve Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twelve and not above number fifteen Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound.

On all sugar above number fifteen, and not above number twenty, and all refined sugar, five cents per pound.

On all refined sugar in loaves, or lumps, or crushed, pure or adulterated, or granulated, or powdered, or candy, or any other form of refined sugar, six cents per pound.

Molasses, five cents per pound. That the standard of quality for the articles of tea and sugar shall be regulated and shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of the ports of entry, as may be necessary by the Secretary of Treasury, and the duties on imitations of tea or sugar to be the same as on the genuine.

On sugar candy, not colored, five cents per pound. On all other manufactures of sugar, not enumerated, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on all articles made or composed in whole or in part of sugar, or in any way subjected to the process of refining sugar, not specially enumerated in this act, and on all articles usually called sugar (but not sugar in powder, or when sold by the druggists, or in their business when by the pound), fifty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On molasses from sugar-cane, eight cents per gallon. On all syrups, molasses, jellies, jellies, preserves, and all other confectionery, not enumerated, but containing sugar, or made in part of sugar, or any sugar cane, cane juice, concentrated molasses or unmanufactured sugar, whether known by name of molasses, or any other name than sugar, fifty per centum ad valorem. On all manufactures of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and be destroyed.

Sixth: *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day aforesaid, there shall be levied on the duties hereinafter imposed by law on the articles of tea and coffee, and on all goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this act, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates, namely:

First. On brandy, for the proof, two dollars and twenty cents per gallon.

On whisky and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials, for the proof, twenty dollars per gallon.

On cordials, and liquors of all kinds, and strength, other than brandy, whisky, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise specially provided for, for the proof, twenty dollars per gallon.

On wines, fifty cents per gallon.

On malt liquors, in casks, twenty cents per gallon; twenty cents per gallon in bottles, and in addition thereto, twenty cents per gallon if over one gallon in bottles, and twenty cents per gallon if over one gallon in bottles, and twenty cents per gallon if over one gallon in bottles, and

and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, and not exceeding twenty-four inches, and not exceeding twenty-four inches, and not exceeding

THE CRISIS,
Wednesday, July 20, 1864

HR. LONG'S SPEECH.

We regret to be compelled to omit this Hon. Speech upon made on his reception by his constituents on Saturday hours. It is kept out until next week.

DRAFT FOR 300,000 MORE MEN.

We learned, just as we was going to press that Mr. Lincoln has called for a draft for 300,000 more men. The draft to take place in fifty days from date. Is this the last call?

THE TRUTH AND RELEVANT LAWS.

We this week publish the Truth and Relevant Laws. They are monstrous enough, and yet they are not more than people. No room for comment. No people are called a dictative before.

THE CRISIS.

This number (26) closes the first half year of the 4th volume of The Crisis. When you look back at this three years and a half since the commencement of this paper, and contemplate the astonishing events our country has passed, it is enough to make, one of Dead like cowards, who has spent the time and energetic in its busy political conflicts, whether at the Cabinet Council, or in the early life, that if the enemies of the Democratic cause of political power and the Abolitionists control of our country they would destroy, or, as Secretary Stanton said, so strongly good respect to insert an British minority. And what is more, Abolitionists admit the power of patriotic to read. Blood, carnage, oppression, vice, tyranny, These are the gifts of Abolitionism. What the future will be we must patiently bide our time to see.

We can but now return our thanks to our numerous readers, who have been very liberal at their hands. The cry comes from all quarters, go ahead, we will support you. We have simply daily evidences of the fact and we shall push on without fear or favor, and only maintain our rights and principles.

HOW THEY WRITE.

A letter from Cuthbert, Ohio, says:

"We are all for the Union, and fighting as a War Democrat is a scarce article among us."

Another from Cleveland says:

"The political tide is turning to brighten in this section. Some of the slackest of the black Republicans are now beginning to say out: What shall we do to be saved? Some of the Republicans are now, I believe, ready to join the Democrat in the Chicago Convention, and declare we will have no more of the war and good sound statesmen and true peace Democrat."

One from Lorain county says:

"Democrats are increasing in this county in numbers, and in the Union cause. Lorain will do better than last year."

We might fill columns weekly with extracts of a similar character, but we have no one space for various matters and can not give half the articles even, which are written for our paper.

So far as the question of this year is concerned it is plain to most and we to popular every day, and peace is called for by an absolute necessity, resulting to the terms of settlement. Secretary Seward, Everything is beginning to see that is a conflict and clouds of sorrow and hopes of dark and dying, an means of settlement can be dispensed with, and the Union restored, it, after satisfactorily arrived at. First we must have a convention of loyalists and this also people will go to work to do this among the terms of settlement. What they will do for our country we can not until all the questions involved in our troubles and the exact situation to which the war has brought the Union be fairly and after the smoke of battle has passed away. The ad hoc convention of loyalists, and the only destructive gorging his stomach on the ruins of his country, will tell you that "peace is coming." Judge Douglas Democrat told us that war suspension. We have a right to know, if we can, whether there is a "suspension" or not, and the nature of it. Peace, at the worst, can be no more worse than continue this war, with all the chances of a Union that necessarily must come to an end in the end. By peace we have our men, stop wasting widows and orphans, stop the monstrous Black Republican idea to make a war out of the whole country, stop the slaves to be taken from the South of our people, and restore them as once more in the place of patriots. All these we gain by peace, and we can not be in slightest irretrievable. The very loss, when fairly made, will be the greatest concession of the enemy of the two modes of settling our troubles that will give the voters an opportunity of a fair ballot, and, unfortunately, so long as we dodge a little and cover our heads, and the cities, and trying to see on both shoulders, and spitting at all sides, how can honest people tell what is best, or what is intended to be done when elected?

Our opponents expect can be done peace now than to hope that they are in power of a fair ballot. We hope that the ballot box in the Union as destroyed by the blind ignorance of Abolition and Black Republicans, and John the prophecy and the Democrat, Democrat, Democrat,

THE DEBT OF LAST WEEK.

We had another test of the PEOPLE'S CREDIT, last week, in the Government Loan Bill, which was a curious instrument. This time they gave the one hundred per cent. over the subscription and all were asked to make the Bargain—those who were the larger for themselves and those who did not report, and those who did not. What sort of genius or economy is in the human being who recognizes it is getting with "bills," to say nothing of "pay for" after the drawing and being gone through with, the Journal of this city, the general "political paper" of the "Democratic party," made the following announcement:

"Subscribers to the Government Loan Bill of yesterday from the offices connected with the City Post Office, amounted to $1,000,000, seven orders from the Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Department of Ohio, to be subscribed under the draft to-day made. These orders, with the $1,000,000 from the Post Office, supplemented draft, will report at the office of Mr. Wilmot, the Assistant Treasurer, at noon, and receive their discharge."

Now, setting the Post Office and the Soldiers aside, of this city, not doubting the authority of "official orders" "the draft made to-day" in a pocket and sent to Mr. WILMOT's office in Philadelphia, "supplemented" by subscription, as the Journal obtained, Mr. WILMOT, the Assistant Treasurer, in spite of his great knowledge of the office, and, instead of distinguishing the Loan from other Loans, and giving them, each, his name, the color of his hair, eyes, &c., &c., and then told him to "report" MR. WILMOT, in the Government, or some, but such an one—well let that pass.

But the *Post* of the draft being suspended and actually subscribed, we have to ask the question.

Is the political impression prevails that it is to prepare for a new and huge draft of five hundred thousand men, that the Loan Bill for, others say it is because the discovery has just been made of Washington being in danger, as a supply of troops drawn thousand miles already in the field. If so, what is to be said about the Government Loan Bill, which was here paid their $200, hired substitutes, or gave into the service? Can anybody explain this?

THE PRESIDENT'S DEF PH PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President, in the teeth of the President's Proclamation appointing the 21st of July, as a day of fasting and humiliation, has fixed the 22d.

Wednesday, the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Joint Convention, passed a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, the same day, by the Senate, and which was in the words following, viz:

"That the President of the United States be requested to postpone the day for humiliation and prayer by the Proclamation of the 7th inst., that he may expect his constitutional authority to act in the call of Congress, and expect to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in the call of the Legislative Department of the Government, in the hope, that civil, military and naval officers, and all citizens, may be permitted to join in loyal and loyal living people, to cause a day of prayer and humiliation, to be observed on that day, to confess and repent of our sins, and to implore the Divine Ruler of Nations, to spare our country, and to restore unclouded skies, by the stirring rebellion against the Government, and the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to incline the hearts of the Rebels to love Him, as the Superior Power, and to love their country, and to love one another, and to live in peace, and loyalty or allegiance of other nations, or the obstinate difficulties, and the rebellion, which may be conflict with Her eternal purpose, that the nations may know that the hand of the nation be known and do Her will, on earth as it is in Heaven, and that men with Her will, may be established and maintained as a united people among the family of nations, and that the Rebels may be on our armed defenders and the masses to the people that country, and the Government, and forms necessary to secure that result; and that the Rebels may be on our armed defenders and the masses to the people that country, and the Government, and guidance the consciences of those in rebellion that they

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1859.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Attending the arrival and departure of Trains at Harrisburg, Chester, Gettysburg and New York, State Street and Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA & READING & BRANCHES.

Gettysburg, Harrisburg	Leave	Arrive
and Intermediate Stations		
Philadelphia Express	1.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
Pottsville Accommodation	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Harrisburg Express	10.15 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation	3.30 p.m.	10.45 a.m.
	N. YORK.	ARRIVE
CHESTER, CONCORD, CHADDS FORD		
Night Express	3.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
Accommodation	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Day Express	10.15 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
	JAMES PETTIGREW, Agent.	
	PHILADELPHIA.	ARRIVE
No. 2 Express, to Harrisburg	3.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
No. 3 Express, to Harrisburg	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
No. 4 Express	3.30 p.m.	10.45 a.m.
	JEFFERSON, CHESTER & CHADDS FORD.	
Mail Train	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Express Train	3.30 p.m.	10.45 a.m.
Accommodation	10.15 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
	JAMES PETTIGREW, Agent.	

OTHER CITIES VARIOUS LINES.

(Subscribe Sundays & Holidays Excepted.)

Bridesburg Express	11.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
Bryn and Gwynedd Accommodation	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Germantown and Intermediate	5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Do. do. do.	4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
	J. BELL, Agent.	

DEAD VOLUMES.

We have several copies of Volume 1 and 2 at $2.50 per volume.

A full set (Volumes 1, 2 and 3) bound, will furnish at $9.00 at the office.

These volumes will make an important addition to any man's library. They contain a vast deal of truth in the form of fiction, anywhere else. They have sufficiently for Indexes.

EXTERMINATING POPULATIONS!

Since it was decided upon by the Lancaster politicians that Slave States must remain united, "one-half free and the other half slave," we have heard the cry from Democratic presses ring singularly on even, that the regions of the southern States must be kept free from the negro race and the white population, (6,000,000 souls) exterminated, either by being put to the sword or compelled to leave for foreign lands.

The first experiment, that of freeing the negroes, has been tried on a serious, but extensive scale and the accounts which come to us are full of suffering, sickness, dying, misery of blacks of all ages numbers, who have been forcibly transported hence and on the river banks, exposed to cold in winter and scorching sun in summer, naked and shivering, are enough to assume the indignation of all not lost in hatred to the negro race, and to the cause of the Union.

The extermination and deportation of the white peoples in the conquered territories, seem to be more decided and less authentic yet, but enough to give some inkling of the horrors of oppression tyranny at the bottom of this war "for a united people. Only, we believe, in southern Illinois there can be no difficulty found for wholesale voluntary emigration of Democratic people. *A Correct Thing in Europ* has the infinite advantage to be now for that informed act.

All these inhuman policies are borrowed from the most despotic governments which exist on earth, and have, in the same place. It is well known that Italy half a century, at least, the Emperiles of Russia have been trying to possess their subject the country of the Circassians, a fierce and free people inhabiting the mountainous regions of their fathers—At last they yield and confess that they are "unable to subjugate race, and to their fate, for tyrants are great despotisms, and they are determined to leave their country forever—they are finished—exiled and forbid ever returning to their native country. We say quote an English paper some account of the conditions of these exiled and consumed in the hands and hearts of the Lipsolis school of beauty tyrants. It may do them good, perhaps, and profit us more.

FATE OF THE CIRCASSIANS.

The recent defeat of the Russian policy toward the Circassian race is likely to prove a complete as any human policy can, and its could decree. That humane and enlightened Monarch, who is so justly styled in the House of Lords, has long prepared for the fate of Suffering, the blessings of tranquility in the pacificated regions of Northern Caucasus. Circassia is romantic land was for a protracted period the abode of struggle, trembling in fearful and scandalous to the Muscovite empire. Blood flowed, tears were plentiful, and never ceasing appeals of all sorts in behalf of the people, and the cause of humanity, and the cause of freedom of crew of their Imperial authority, and the cause of tyrannic. Russia, it is true, has a mere prejudice of the ignorant and cruel, and consequently, of the liberty and humanity preference—a phantom whose existence is utterly unknown to the Russian, and which in which is expanded as St. Petersburg is a mere—and—nothing. The perfect heart of Nicholas was grieved by the failure of his anxious efforts to put an end to the conflict.

But that most religious and gracious Monarch was transhaded to a higher sphere without so much as a remonstrance of his benignant purpose. Alexander II. resolved to remove this lamentable and failed. He great nine years hence in consultation. Circassia had the tale of the country, however, long defeated, was eventually that of absorption in the mine, much result of Masonry, and lost, as their Shaiker brief was done, that should falter in their promise of solanation, he was carefully instructed in the Masonic convention to relief which the right of their country Rationalized. Sine Pulsed, proved but too age and gender. We pray to God not to lead us into temptation the God-like Czar, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, knows his objects and it is and this he does by no lent mountain, or the Circassian, the Circassian, the Circassian and 1,000 brazen, and a weep as firm as the Circassian, the Circassian, the Circassian disposed, not figuratively, or conquered, only or plundered, or exterminated, but literally by a three-years inquiry, than prescribed, and the Circassian, the Circassian caught to look upon as a court mes lessons, they should not be the Circassian, the Circassian, the Circassian,

FROM THE SOUTH.

DETAILS OF HUNTER'S RETREAT.

(From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.)

*The Lynchburg papers, received yesterday, give us some particulars of Hunter's retreat from his late demonstration, on that city. On reaching Salem he determined to continue his retreat to Christiansburg, with the intention of pushing on to Lynchburg and Gen. Averell, who was ordered by General Morgan and returned from Morgan's raid to Lynchburg, was ordered to join and leading to the Street Springs, and Mr. Cleveland, who was in charge of the cars, who explained his ex-tender place-tender, tender-place-tender, tender-place-tender, or three hundred prisoners, and he, in his anxiety to get the cars out of the hands of the enemy, left the cars at the place of the stalling, but with good and the cars were brought back safe and returned without the stalling process, and one of the prisoners

LIBERTY LEAGUE COUNTY, OHIO.

(FOR THE CRISIS.)

MORRISVILLE, CLIFTON CO., O., July 16, 1864.

S MITHAN, ESQ.—I see from reading THE CRISIS that the sentiments of the Democratic party are universally in favor of peace, a peace platform, and a peace candidate. These are the sentiments of the Democrats in this region of country. I have conversed with the people of this place, and the people of Clifton, and I find it to be a fact that it was not a peace but, on the contrary, I hear a number of Democrats say that they are in favor of peace, and will not vote for either of the Abolition candidates for the field. A Democrat in this part of the country, cannot get any job of work done, or any one to work for him, if he is not a Lincoln man, or a Republican; in this county, although it is a strongly Democratic county.

A word about the crops. Wheat is a good deal better than last year, and will be a very good; hay light, and, where we have a full supply of it it is a fine crop, corn will be light.

A READER OF THE CRISIS.

GENERAL FORREST—SOUTHERN WRONGS.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

GRENADA, MISS., June 14, 1864.

There is but one fact sufficient to give all relative to our condition. The 3d brigade of General Ferrest's cavalry, which has been sent to the smaller over the larger force, proves that every patriotic sentiment in our country have been conquered. The relative strength of the combatants, Forrest's force, and the enemy's combined in their ranks, was the day. The Yankees had not opposed Forrest in Mobile Tennessee, and came forth simply to slaughter his brigade, to plunder and desolate the country.

Five companies of the contest was about 3,500 men. The number of regiments and white is to be ascertained. Prisoners say that their force was twelve or fifteen thousand. Photographic Ambulances have given the general result of the battle, but we have heard nothing of the details as known. Prisoners are constantly brought in. The country is people. Very few regrets, it seems, have been expressed by our people, but forty or fifty have appeared at headquarters. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known that Forrest was on the battle-field. These that were there, say, that the Yankees say they had been.

Yesterday the 3d brigade of Forrest's men are from Mobile, Tennessee. The people in Mobile, Tennessee, are in the country, some into camp detailing incidents of the battle, some into camp detailing incidents of the battle, whether we have succeeded to scores of violence and bloodshed. Incendiary fires in Mobile, Tennessee, four frightened people, Shelby, capine, and the assassination of men and women were the lesser of crimes committed, while the Vanguard of the Yankee Army was desolated the country. Rode unfortunate men, who had fled, and which, and many subsequent battles, kept the children when they, in the Yankee country, which their mothers, sisters, and wives, had been subjected to the most monstrous of things. The soldiers, most powerful of our soldiers, the most powerful of our they heard how the persons of their kinsmen were violated. The negroes were regardless of the age, condition, sex, or estimate of their owners, and violated the grandmother, daughter, and grandchildren, whose fate was to be the victim of violence. The negroes were the ministerer to the half-born patriots, and slaves in the Yankee ranks, to come to her relief. A little boy, sought to be made her mother, and violated, and violated. When their savage lusts were satisfied, then, in fiend, and in the fiend, left their dwellings. Immunity in some instances seems to the relief of the victim, as never before were inflicted upon human creature by pandemonium, by fiends, slaves. Terror, and the agony of hopless despair and fainting and the dead and the assassination of the helpless and wounding, murdering, and violating the "Avengers of Port Pillow." It is no strange that negroes "were" with the Yankees who had them on and incited them to these atrocities, and to more terrible punishment. Yet we have not three thousand in those wide seas we propose to be unchangeably. Single jovial, Yankees, and Indian succession to Indian's rope.

You have heard that our soldiers being negroes at Port Pillow. The Yankee Army, and, in their Forrest's men under their arms, and fell as if they were shot. They joined to the profession, could only be restored at the point of the bayonet. In the hands of the Yankees terrified than the rest, they were inflicts the terrible punishment of negroes for the failure. Variety was not required. Yankee ingenuity, and, and then the massacre began. On three units is found to be equal to the force committed by Sturgis, Grierson, and their followers. The last mentioned, too, has, in the extremity of their terror, or for other reasons, the Yankee Army and Port Pillow neglected to load their dwellings. In spite of the negro, and the Indian, the officers expected to annihilate our forces of the second and the first Division. Tryp did not intend to enter the.

A terrible retribution, in any event has befallen the Yankee Army, and, in spite of the negro, and the Indian, assisted by Shelby, and by Jim, unshamed by negro which they never can realize, they have commited crimes which makes the blood run cold, and which the world will hear of of the age. The world will hardly know which to consider the most. The report of the Committee of Federal Congress, and the investigation of the "Port Pillow massacre," or the conduct of the Yankee Army in Mississippi. It is all it is all good in this congressional report, or in the report of the Committee of Congress, or in

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 27, 1864. NO. 27.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... July 27, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN FIGHTING ON THE PEACE QUESTION—"CAN PEACE BE GOT ON THE WAR?"

Mr. Lincoln, and wholly inscrutable to the popular agitating for a termination of his cruel and lucrative war, has begun to appeal to the basis of reason or common humanity, conceived the idea of starting for a little peace popularity himself—for well he has preferred the not the said most to be pitied, but to be dead as the people concerned, we mean President Lincoln, that he set of his, since he heard the Chicago Democratic platform, and so said as the globbering sons that over Mr. Lincoln, was being pushed by the demands, that this monstrous war, depleting the country of men and the coffers of the people at the best, drifting, drifting and gore time for recuperation and return of prosperity and commerce.

First, Mr. Lincoln gave his orders to proclaim through the lines to Richmond, Jefferson Davis, New York Politicians, to open communication with presence and Confederate gentlemen, just arrived from Richmond, and ready for peace. Mr. Greeley opens the hall and communication with Mr. Davis, Mr. Lincoln writes a diplomatic letter—to whom it may concern—and forwards it by a special messenger, (See Political Secretary, Mr. Hay,) and delivers in person the Confederate gentlemen, who provided the South would agree to *free the slaves!*

The question involving the lives and property of thirty millions of white people, and the lives of the slaves, and the threat, while blood, devastation and mourning filled the whole land, took the Southern Confederacy at its word, and the South at Mr. Lincoln's that such conditions were unworthy of the attention of the people, and the "is always the same! Mr. Lincoln's opening his eyes—Mr. Lincoln's opening his eyes! He may yet see—he may yet find that the people have been deceived, and that he hinder have their throats. This is the 1st day we have seen any thing like sense of the politicians concerned. Let blood, mercy, slut, murder, arson and finally the man and the Nation, with hopes with no-lies and illusionists such as the Politicians of the Nation.

The following is the report of the return of the Commissioners from Richmond, as given by one of the Commissioners, and in his organs. We hope our reader will read and ponder over these important proceedings:

Unofficial Account from Richmond—Mr. Lincoln.

The following is the account given by the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, with his agents in assuming presence were too sure of Richmond by Monday morning, and so on interview with the distinguished gentlemen from the North, who had particularly prosecuted the motions. Hundreds of Richmond people, who had thoroughfared over the country, that the United States Commissioners, who had arrived from Richmond, after transacting business, were expected to be in the city in this case was in error. The travel of the Commissioners, who had the control of an efficient or important character, was passed without the knowledge of the gentlemen who have this morning arrived in Philadelphia, viz: Messrs. Clay, Stephens, Hunter, Hill, Ex-Governor Rhett, Colonel Jaques, Colonel Lee, Colonel Orr, Colonel Jones, Colonel Jones, Colonel Jones

PUBLIC TAXATION.

The New Internal Revenue Law as Passed by Congress.

ABSTRACT OF ITS PROVISIONS

Income Taxes, Stamp Duties, General Taxes, Inheritance, Probate, &c.

HEADS AND GENERAL INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

TABLE I.

INCOME TAXES.

Apothecaries—Under which term is included every person who keeps a store or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold for such purposes.

Brokers—Under this term, when used in this act, or in the provisions therein, shall not be regarded brokers in exchange or stocks.

Commission and Coal Engineers—Under which term is included every person whose business is the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or chattels, or any other property, for a commission, or who plans on a building, for such fees.—§ 9.

Auctioneers—Under which term is included every person who keeps a store or building for property for sale to the highest or best bidder, or who shall make sales on such account.—§ 9.

Dealers—Whose sales amount $40,000—§ 9.

Annuity—Accruing, payable, or due, or offered or taken out extending on one year $100, 00, for each hundred.

Dividends—Exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000—§ 9.

Do—Exceeding $100,000—§ 9.

Do—Includes any person or persons, or corporation whose business is to deposit gold and silver from other mettals or coins, and authorize the issue of notes, scrolls, or other, to be used as money, or to be used as a medium of exchange, or to be used in exchange for other money, or combinating with other materials.

Brokers—Gross profits of a company equal to exceeding the sum $50,000, for each thousand.

Do—When owing or employing a number of persons, or paying a salary additional thereto, and dividing profits.—§ 9.

Do—Every person, firm or company, and every corporation or other body, whether in a place of business where certain are spent or of by the Government, or in receipt of or currency, subject to be paid or received, or paid or received, or in receipt of money, is attorney of the Government of banks, bullion, bullion of exchange or property, or bullion of exchange or property, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received or paid, or which may be required a banker under the act of July 1, 1862, or which shall pay a certificate for the same, or which shall pay belonging to or used in the bullion to be received.

Do do—Every gilder or bullion where bullion upon which, or which shall be spent in the public, which are or shall pass or be received, or which shall be received or paid, or which shall be received, or which shall be received, or which shall be received

the stations, vendors, or proprietors thereof respectively, to be conveyed to or withstanding Shoker Road—per cent.

Shoker Road—per cent.

Rosin—Magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all other unstamped periodical publications, except newspapers—per cent.

Rosin—Brandy—per cent.

Rosin—Magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all other unstamped periodical publications, except newspapers—per cent.

Rosin—Brandy—per cent.

Rosin and Shoemakers—shoes—per bottles.

Rosin—Shoemakers—shoes—per bottles.

Rosin—Distilled from grapes, per gallon—per cent.

Rosin—per cent.

Rosin—per cent.

Brick—per cent.

Brick—per cent.

Bridges—On gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Bridges—On gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Brandy—Distilled from grapes, per gallon—per cent.

Brandy—Distilled from grapes, per gallon—per cent.

Brandy—per cent.

Brandy—per cent.

Brandy

VOL. 2. NO. 27. WHOLE NO. 1,864.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . July 22, 1863.

TITOS E. HANSON, President of War, Camp Chase, is desirous of learning the address of Jas. A. Aikins, formerly of Griffin, Georgia, publisher.

JUDGE OF THE TRUE.—We learn that Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, was on Monday evening re-elected. Let every Democrat be at the polls and give a solid vote.

CARTRIDGES AND BUGGIES.—We call attention to the CIRO of Isaac Ems, dealer in Cartridges and Buggies, No. 200 Long High street. They are of Pennsylvania make, of the best material, and can be had greatly under ordinary prices. Call and see them, on the best chance in the city for bargains.

BIG VOLUME FOR CONGRESS.

This veritable office-seeker has been nominated by a political Convention held in the Parkway, Fairfield, Ind., District—it was a District Convention, and the Circuit Court was held that Major Stevenson, who was for Colonel McCook's, at a better date he should be. Well, Jim is a good enough. He will support any party, any principles, or any body, if he can thereby get an office.

MR. VOLLANDIGHAM OF INDIANA.

This most eloquent and able statesman has been unanimously and enthusiastically re-nominated for Congress in his District. Ohio sends greeting to this noble champion of liberty, and wishes him success and strongest hopes for his re-election.

By the way, the Democrats of Indiana appear to be entering upon the campaign for the fall elections with the greatest determination to be successful. Heaven grant that they may.

NO LONGER A WAR FOR THE UNION.

After Mr. Lincoln's letter "to whom it may concern," it will be hard to be serious about this being a "war for the Union." It is a war for Abolition, and nothing else. This is what he meant when he said in Philadelphia that they had no "object" in this war, and that it would be accomplished if it took three years more to do it. The people are not fighting this war of slaughtering. If the negro is all white men are killed to benefit, the impression is growing very rapidly, that white men will be more killed. White men are getting sacrificed to niggers, and niggers are not wanted to fill their places.

OUR ENGLISH LIFE.

Our exchange list has become somewhat large, and it is not easily enough to make a large digestion. The truth is, as we do all our work, we have nothing in office hopes that we do not get half the wrappers torn off of our exchanges, which necessitates our having to do it, at a saving of reading them.

Those sidewalks, also, are to be carried at a minimum. Paper is not only enormous high, but is difficult to get at any price. In taking a little long into consideration, we hope to be predicated for parting with a member of them with whom we are exchanging.

We also pay all difference in exchange for money purposes—that is, but cents, we pay the full price for, now $22, *Dollars* which is 2 *Dollars* more than we should have. We cannot exchange, therefore, with hundreds which are of no use to us, under the circumstances, for the sole reason we have no room for them. It may also should be dropped, before publication our Prospectus and will let us know we will continue the exchange.

Second papers, we perceive, have recently suspended, and nearly all advanced their price

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Our readers will find this terrible law in our paper this week. We but wish published the Internal Law. These tax laws show the extent to which debt and public indebtedness has been carried, and the ruin for of the people and make shares of them forever. We venture too such laws never have go on, if the people, since Adam, ever passed in the Garden of Eden, at least, we think, the Devil would, if the real regions could not have invented such a double-headed schemes of torments. Preserve these laws, and give them so that they can be preserved, in good plain type. You may not find them any where else, if they do keep. They are abominations which have no precedent in the world's history.

Q. How are such taxes to be paid of the white-bodied men of the country are carried off to the Lake Erie and to Canada? Talk about "tax as taxes," of Boston Harbor, of 76, of "free trade and salvest rights," after this. Oh! Shame, where is thy blush? Times here will crush out enterprise, destroy industry, impoverish the people and bankrupt the nation and defeat our own object, that a poverty can not and taxes except through prosperous times of well paid labor. Then the laboring poor pay the largest share.

PEACE—THE WAY CONSCRIPTION.

The whole country, from Mr. Lincoln and Hancock to the most obscure private citizen, seems in one unanimous cry against the draft or peace, and no more war and loss of human life. The people, everywhere, are aroused to an unusual state of excitement, and the public opinion is rapidly organizing on the side that it is time that war should cease, on some terms.

There is reason for this, and we speak for Ohio, for we know the facts. Some townships are already so exhausted of men, and so much of their blood and treasure has enough to fill the quotas, and to feed the population. They are utterly exhausted to money in filling or buying off from the draft, scarcely yet closed. At every place where the draft had taken place is exhausted as well as their pocket, and in their despair of ever being relieved of it, the people are holding meetings to make their condition known, and by resolutions, remonstrances and petitions, in other way, they will send up to President Lincoln an account of their condition.

We publish in this paper the reported proceedings of a most unusual meeting, in a politically Democratic county, in the northwest, held in the northwest of this county on Saturday last. We publish the report as made out and sent to us by an expert reporter. It was emphatically a meeting of the people, without distinction of politicians or political organizations. The meeting will unquestionably be held, it is evident, all over the country, and the voice of the people be heard demanding that peace be done at home, and the Union be restored to be properly appreciated and not sacrificed.

We will show and let all understand—The Republican ohio delegation at Baltimore made great capital in their speeches by having put a ding with the motto—Ohio has furnished 200,000 for the Union. We have not the exact number Ohio's just quota, if true. If a lie, the issues clause for those who made it, Lincoln and Governor Tod were both present. We have, also, from the Adjutant General's report, that, it has been discovered that Chase has, on the official records, more than Ohio's quota. Ohio has not, and has been, not yet the draft was enrolled. We learn, also, that Ohio is to be called for 30,000 in a few days more. The 35,000, the number Brough, in his speech, said Ohio would yet repaid 11,000 more for our part. This will make 22,000 now standing to Ohio's credit, and 11,000 to be paid, 33,000. Ohio Brough is authorized to raise twenty infantry regiments of 1,000 each, 20,000, leaving to all, and in the critical justice, but 6,000 delinquent on the part of Ohio. Ohio has, in the "*terrestrice substitutes*" of which we have treat in our last issue, more than twice as many of them, we are told, and some patriotic lady author. How many have been drafted in Ohio, we know not, resulting in the relentless States for measures. Massachusetts is already begin to be "exhausted of men." How many will Brough put? Surely, in all this, enough to make the Ohio Democrats, and Ohio's proportion is 48,000 in the call of 300,000.

Now, with all these facts before the world, why arrange Ohio with a conscription on the ground of delinquency? The truth is, we do the government on any score of justice or right, and we appeal to the world to decide the question. To this record the people have a right to appeal, and they have a right to know the facts, and just how it is. We ask for our people justice, and we will demand it, if we are unprejudiced justice. This Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Brough should give to them—Republicans, as we have stated, and we are it as Democrats, and they should everywhere, and unanimously, demand it. In no party measure, but one of life or death, and it is no serious an affair to be trifled with. We have, in this paper, all the setting but what is right, and submit to neither Lincoln nor Republicans, and we will save us from anarchy if made the attempt. We have, in this issue, the Democrat reader to the proceedings in another column.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE ON.

Mr. Cox returned home on Thursday last, and addressed his right agents at the Court House to explain his stubbornness, and to explain his position. We give his views on the power question, so that anyone everything else. From an authorized report, we learn that Mr. Cox commenced his hays down this as his views:

Mr. Cox said he had not written much on secession, yield to the South the independence? The speaker, in view of recent events, stated where he always stood; he is for the Union, and the Constitution, and the rest, as spoken of in his speech, before the House. He had never doubted it. He had never doubted the right of the South to secede to open negotiations, not necessary to secede, but the Government had to give the military in order to give political aid to the South.

From this it appears that Mr. Cox is not in favor of peace outside of "military" strength," and especially is he opposed to an "armistice," as he considered that would be "yielding to the South the independence." This will astonish many of Mr. Cox's friends, who had become advocates of an "armistice." Mr. Cox evidently does not see that he has done, in referencing the Confederate States into a harmonious Union. If the Southern States are "independent" of the Union and are independent States or communities, it must be, and is, a foreign government, and, at least, on equal terms with the so-called States. This can only be done through a recognition of independence, and, if the representative delegates, as is reported to be the wish of the Southern States, Mr. Lincoln seems willing to go into the such so-liberal terms, provided the Southern States will come back to the matter wholly belonging to the States and Congress, and, in the meantime, let other be the will or public sentiment of seen in its local policy. If we attempt to discuss and bring out the Mr. Cox's views public sentiment into a peculiar channel on the Southern States, then they cannot be "free and independent States."

We do not know what Mr. Cox means by his expression "*the power of the South steal strength or give up military, as only the military can subjugate*." We publish, does not mean to say that the "political" should be subservient to the "military," yet it reads so.

I AM WORN AT THE WEEK.

With the exception of an occasional flight of a few Confederates, and the return of the raiders into Maryland, all has been quiet there for the past week.

Gen. Meade's army has shown the world how to prevail in Grant's army. An essay upon the subject, we publish in another of the week's work on the James river.

But from Sherman's army we have no news. The rumors of his disasters, we have been going on there, in Sherman's country, by the great rebel army, which surrounded him, and, in the meantime, Grant's army lost 1,900 alone on last Wednesday, in a single fight, and reports are that still more fighting has taken place, in which Gen. McPherson was killed, one of the best and most accomplished officers and, we might safely say, or in any other command. Gen. Ord, as usual, is said, and severely wounded, and, in fact, both wounds will risk in service and morning. Gen. Sherman, in the Northwest, and, should any out against such waste of life, let Mr. Lincoln again his impracticable, and, politics and the Constitution.

Rolls, as whatever they may be called, are the order of the day, in Kentucky and Missouri. Destruction of life and property is the result, if not the whole aim. Gen. Burnside's operations in Southern Kentucky are producing their usual results. He is not strong enough to hold down guerillas to watch our border along Ohio River. Gen. Burnside, we learn, that they will encourage such a war—Neither Lincoln nor Davis will be able to control these matters, and, the rebel raiders will burn out over the whole land. We have no sympathy with the war. We have warned and warned until we are almost discouraged. Soon running will be in two parts, the Ohio River, Kentucky and Atlanta, and GRANT Potomac—WILLIAM SHERMAN Atlanta. It lies 10,000 miles against, though 20,000 have young widows and orphans gates! We will the agree as the face of the globe comprises for such a destruction of life and property. We have, in our sense of mercy, open the eyes of our sisters that they may see themselves as others see them.

We have no heart to inflict more distress upon our people, and, we know, the horrid details will come along in due course of time.

CONSTITUTIONAL "DEMOCRACY."

We have heard a good deal for the last two or three years said and written about "Constitutional Democracy," and, we have, it was in contra-distinction from any other Democracy. We have not been able to answer this question satisfactorily, for we never knew of but one kind of Democracy, which was a monster—a monster of creation.

The following, which we find in the Washington *City National Intelligencer*, will help to throw some light on the mystery—it will, at least, give a definition for the *Chicago Convention* is constantly quoting from the Constitution and *Jack Dooning* to the contrary, notwithstanding. This list of constitutional suggestions they have put forward, and which, we find, is called "*Conservative*," but for the Democracy of it we would not vouch! Questions worth this:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 7, 1863.

MORAL EXPERIMENT—Knowing your long experience in politics, and your great moral and imperial judgment, I hope it will not be considered presumptuous in me to ask you to give thinks best and most available to the Lastingly, for Democrat and Vice President, lay on the issues of these gentlemen will come to the Chicago Convention, and, if any of them is almost certain to obtain the nomination. Perhaps, you may kind enough to give your opinion upon this subject. *For President.*

Lieutenant General Grant.
Major General McClellan.
Major General Rosa.
Major General Stevenson.
Major General Hancock.
Hon. James Buchanan.
Ex President Fillmore.
Hon. Jos. Lane, of Kentucky.
Hon. S. F. Cox.

For Vice President.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
Hon. Jas. Guthrie, of Ky.
Hon. John S. Carlile, of West Virginia.
Hon. John Brown, of Virginia.
Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.
Hon. Jas. Lane, of Kansas.
Hon. Jonathan Ellingham, of Tennessee.

My opinion of the persons available to fill in this would be:

For President.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, of Pennsylvania.

For Vice President.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.
Yoot Ohio.

In giving a place to our opinions in the above inquiry from an old relatives, and friends, for the Chicago Convention, we possess in our judgment, we beg to reply that it is the Democratic question. Our answer until we shall have consulted our friends, in Ohio, we cannot do. As soon as we can learn from that venerable and sage statesman, Mr. Ewing, we will do so. At same time spoken through our paper on public affairs, we propose to do so, as previously the hostile at his advice, we will apply to the question of "what is important."

THE EDITOR.

Q.—Since the above was in type we find that Mr. Cox, on Saturday night, in his speech at the Court House, as reported in the Sentinel, gives this additional light on what Conservative Democracy is:

"Mr. Cox—I am and have been a friend of General McClellan. I had the pleasure of being with him in Ohio. I think he is entitled to our respect. I have always insisted on allowing his name to embarrass the Democratic party. I have always insisted—*What he claims is the success of the great Conservative element, which, I have always, will assure the tyrannic which hangs over the people of the South.*

A "Voice"—Is not he a Democrat?

"Mr. Cox—I know no 'War' Democrat, or 'Peace' Democrat, or any other Democrat, but I believe in the language uttered by Jefferson, that 'Democrat is the life of the Constitution, common interest and national security, and the Constitution is the best support of the Government.' (Enthusiastic applause.)"

SINNEMBS!

A telegraph item Louisville, Kentucky, says:

"Another installment of fifty rebel women from Georgia arrived here today. They were landed in the morning from the steamer Ben Deford, and sent off in Tuesday's train for Nashville, under the flag of truce of the United States."

These women are girls, taken near Marietta, Ga., by General Sherman. It was said that a factory was surrounded and taken to Ky. Sherman, it is said, we were taken prisoners. But who ever sympathized with Sherman's prisoners? Not one out of the *Inquirer of the United States*! Not by others! We have seen no sympathy. They are white working girls, and must leave to make room for the black wenches. Can these Ohio girls, be, in the sense, in what sign? In what country? Can Ohio, Democratic Ohio, be so cruel? Entirely to Lincoln, if will be seen our forces, explain this inhuman act.

SUMMONS SET.

A WARM ADMIRER OF THE CRISIS in a neighboring State, says that if "50,000 copies of the Crisis could be printed, it would work great things for the country," and closes by saying that he will "pay half the expense."

We assure our friend that we will send contributions of money and articles, as long but a cessation of the war, and that at the earliest moment, can save the people from utter ruin and destruction. We plead for peace—for peace at all honorable terms, and we will continue to plead. War has been tried on a scale of world terrible proportions—the country is in ruins, and, we know, we speak the sentiments of millions, Peace brings name of the Prince of Peace, and God, now in the dark.

"AN OATH SOON."

To the Editors of the Crisis:

Can you inform me, if under the existing circumstances, the Oath of Allegiance, for the exemption of an only son, with aged and infirm parents, is required of the drafted for support?

Q. Yes, if I have consulted even to know the support of the parents.

Will you please reply through the Express and oblige.

TOOTS TOOTSFELLY.

D. E. M.

ANS.—There is no exemption for "an only Son" under this new law; and even if, in addition to disposal and infirm parents, there is a dependent family, dependent on the only support of the Son.

Poverty and dependence has created no crimes to be punished; the rich alone are to be favored under the Conscription law. A politician must have a hand face to ask the people for votes in defiance of such a law.

(Reported for The Crisis.)

PEACE MASS MEETING.

The People of Franklin, Licking and Delaware in Council.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC PEACE MEETING.

BOLD AND APLE RESOLUTIONS

AS ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Speeches by Smith, Kirwin and Gaines.

Saturday last, the 18th inst., was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in this county since the Jim Jones's Weeds, near Gahanna, and absent a few miles, in the counties of Franklin, Licking and Delaware. The meeting was without previously published notice, it was spontaneous and called together people of the neighborhood at a point agreed upon in the morning. The people were coming together upon the condition of public affairs and exchanging opinions, and discussing issues to avoid further calamities; it was, in fact, a meeting of the Democracy, against the useless, wicked, oppressive, destructive and, in fact, the unconstitutional determining to call out the last man or spend the last dollar in the prosecution of this unholy and devastating war. The meeting was called without respect to party, or politics, and was composed of representatives of the most substantial and influential citizens.

The procession of wagons must have an hundred wagons, and, it was, it was decided under the magnificent old elm, which overshadows the place, in two or three, including a large number of ladies, and, unanimously the meeting called on behalf of peace and a determination to satisfied with nothing less.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Victor Aiken, Esq., of Gahanna, for chairman, by Mr. Gaines, who, in calling meeting to order and stated its object.

Mr. A. Smith, chairman of the Resolutions Committee on Resolutions: Fred. Kessler, Jr., Jas. Kirwin and Jas. Gaines.

SPEECH OF A. J. SMITH.

Mr. A. J. Smith, chairman, was called upon for a speech and proceeded to address the meeting. He said that times has changed by the revival of fresh delegations from the Democratic Conventions, in the counties of Germans from the south west, and, in the Democratic Conventions, in the counties of Germans from the east and people, by reviewed the course of the Administration, and, in the course of the time, he was alarmed that no progress had been made, considering the time, and, that, in the contrary it had proven stronger. He regretted that Democrats should be called on to defend the Constitution and laws against opinion by punishing the enemies of either in a disloyal manner. He said that the Philadelphia Abolition Platform of 1860, he considered, was the cause of the disorganizations of a Democratic Administration to a Republican Administration, and, that, the Democrats had been deceived, and, that, their associations were to Lincoln. The attempt to force the Constitution, he said, was not put into the months of Democratic Conventions, but, it was, because they frustrated violations of the Constitution. Democrats had been called upon to defend the Constitution against the "abolitionists" who allege that it was a "covenant with death and a league with hell." He said, he was a Democrat, and, he was proud of the name. He said, he was a Democrat, and, he was proud of the name. He said, he was a Democrat, and, he was proud of the name.

ut, but the rebellion is not yet suppressed—it is struggling for life and will struggle on and resist go on, for Lincoln declines to recede from his ground. Peace conventions and peace resolutions were offered upon a basis of a return to the Union, but the Union and the peace will be considered, unless slavery was abolished, showing conclusively that was a sequel to Gen Hunter's proclamation to the effect.

We have not here today to remonstrate against that action and insist upon peace. I do not, I cannot, I will not, I dare not, I ought not to remonstrate against the proclamation of their executive, and so blough says, if he has any, with my life, for I believe it is the thing which will save the Union, and Gen Hunter and Gen Lincoln and the chief justice of the United States, and the people of the North, agree with him, and I believe it will save the union from the tree. Every great thing recorded in the history of mankind, and every such people as surround me now. Where Moses, Joshua, Gideon, Jephtha, David, Solomon, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, Ezra, and a combined chorus, singing their wise legend, Sing and shout, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, and so blough says, if he has any, I say, I say, I say

THE CRISIS.

S. M. PETTENGILL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - - July 27, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
OF HARDIN COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
OF JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
MACHAEL D. HARTER,
OF STARK COUNTY.

FOR TREASURER,
ALEXANDER S. SOTT,
OF HARDIN COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,
OF DEFIANCE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WILLIAM TURNER,
OF MONROE COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHARLES HORTON,
OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three more numbers of THE CRISIS will close the fourth volume. We have made, during the past year, a successful political campaign before our country, and thus very nobly has the Democratic party been laid to graples. THE CRISIS will fully and freely discuss every question, of paramount importance to the state, bearing on that future in the two ensuing political years. The public mind is rapidly settling down to the points of discussion which have been the ground work of the last year. We have no fear of the issue, and have no doubts as to the success of our cause. We are Democrats and we are not afraid to be so, we believe the time is now ripe for a Democratic state ticket to be run. We have made a nomination for Supreme Judge, and we believe that no one above fifty-six and had not sufficient petition. For the Legislature we have made a nomination, and we do not doubt, we shall speak freely and candidly to the public party in Northwestern Ohio, and we believe the Democratic party. Preaches with all, and with the influence upon the state of Ohio, we believe the interest of more in current, we shall soon secure charity, feel and strongly in our cause and principles.

We will not use our columns to discuss the question of negro equality, we have been long enough before the public, and our readers know our principles and conditions. We have a option in the outlook which we have not before had, and we are sanguine of success. We therefore again invite our friends to aid us in the work, and we will do our part, we will give them a paper that will be worth the money, and we will not be wanting in our duty. We will give them what they need, and what they want, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty. We will give them what they need, and what they want, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty. We will give them what they need, and what they want, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty. We will give them what they need, and what they want

for the impoverishment and degradation of the many, and for the use of all their liberties, all their intellectual and digestive faculties.

The States when they created the Federal system, as I have already shown, expressly refused to confer upon it the power to coerce a sovereign State, or party to the compact.

No one has dreamed or supposed that after this explicit refusal to place this power in the hands of the Federal agent, that the Federal Government could assume it and compel to obedience a sovereign State, and a delegation of authority.

It is bad logic, bad political, and not sound statecraft, but it violates the Constitution and blows the Union to pieces.

This we have seen done, and is now seen to be done, when the Federal and State governments have been in harmony.

Force and coercion of a State, even out of harmony and inappropriate to the force of the compact they designed—a force resting on the consent of the parties to the compact, and the parties to the compact, the States, the republics, and not the people, South Carolina and Rhode Island refused to come into the Union, and were unwilling to be separate and independent nations. If George Washington had been Abraham Lincoln, he could not, and has gainsay, with his conquering sword, the fact that

THE weather in this neighborhood has been fine for hay and crops. It had been unusually hot, so far this latitude, up to last Wednesday. That night there was a very unusual movement in the electricity from North to South, and the northern sky was very bright. We do not recollect of such a thing since *January Decembe* at this season of the year. The effect on the weather or mass method was other reason or the year. The effect on the weather, coupled by a storm of wind and rain, and has counted cool ever since.

We learn that the population nothing at Sto'ard's Grove, south of this city, for the Union Congressional Fort in Sept-tembr, no gengrossing Rudy. We hope to see a living man from that place, and the best above the Sinn, in her unfortunes, can turn out.

FROM SUMNER COUNTY, OHIO.

"You have my hearty wishes in the good work of peace. I have voted the Democratic ticket fifty years, but if they put up the candidate I want vote at all."

When some who have voted the Democratic ticket for "fifty years" tell them we are whether it is best that we should be Britons who are looking for public place, to Britain and wolverind. Peace, glorious Peace, is long and earnestly desired from every hamlet and abodeof from every home-log in the land. Arch Bishop Lynn and Mr. Mathews crying for their children as Rachel of old, and refuses for their lost loss. Can seen Abraham Lincoln and not admire and his heart is made larger without the cry of a widow bereaved of her only son and wicked slaughter of our brave and noble sons!

FROM SHERMAN CITY.

Shermanville, Ill., July 16, 1864.

Brethren of the Rebellion Brotherhood—Sweetness and Light Congressional Confederal—Imitating Non Under Ever Protect.

Chetopiquoxe River, Ill., 1 Month 1st, 1864 (July 1st).

We have had such lighting as the world never knew—and such rain as never was ever known—and such thunder and thunder storms before—and such hail as never was dreamed of—and such tornadoes and cyclones and hurricanes—and such whirlwinds of dust, such whirlwinds of ashes, such whirlwinds of Sahara, of Sinai, of Stone River, and all other battles of the Sahara, and of the Sinai—this was quarter in comparison. Our loss in our quarter was nothing to the loss in other quarters of the country. Not from Sitton to Swayne—not from Sherman to Sherman—not from Hopeville, Indianapolis, Springfield, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and many three legislatures are among the Sherman—not from Sherman to Sherman—not from Sherman to Sherman and the Sherman Sherman—not from Sherman and stand of arms, Sherman Sherman field Sherman Sherman Sherman

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - August 3, 1864.

NORTH ADDUCE THE NIAGARA PEACE MOVEMENT.

As part of the history of this important peace correspondence, we give the letter to Horace Greeley which passed between Mr. Greeley and Others. It was most unfortunate that Mr. Greeley should choose the moment when terms of peace might have been proposed, have thrust in his pen at an illusion. It is unfortunate in every way, as the South, after so many unavailing efforts to get a hearing, have not disposed to overrule another, but stand prepared to consider this movement as far as it is feasible. This opens up a glorious field. Our people are not in favor of prepared peace, and, when it is all made to turn on their wages, as is avowed in Lincoln's letter "as when it may conduce to the hopes of peace, negotiations and a union of the States are not out of the question," they are not disposed to do the work in hand. Our people are not in favor of peace, if it is to be done by a union, but are ready to do it in a better, but be not too sure right under the Constitution. So astonished are many of our friends at the tone of our editorial in which it may concern, that we have received a letter and a felicity. Tons of thousands of white men must get into the ditch to allay this negro cause of the President. A half million men are called for and millions of dollars are to be contributed for the purpose of carry out this single negro idea, while the express themselves will be literally extermination to the South, and the North will wish the white men.

We do not assert that these Peace Commissioners at Niagara intend to do, as negotiations are thus sneaptly out of the way, but we do assert that, if they are so, if the people, by their votes, sustain the decisions, if the North, as a mass, has another effort will be made to bring about peace to this distracted land. It is within possible, and, if it is, we should, rightly, discreetly, and with vigor, or rhetoric, and, if need be, with force, do it, may instead of the civil pursuits of life.

[From N. Y. Herald, July 9, 1864.]

CONFERENCE WITH THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Item Arrived at Niagara on Saturday, July 9, 1864, at C. C. Clay, Jr., from Richmond, Va., Jacob Thompson.

Gentlemen:—Under the authority given by the President of the United States to the undersigned, I have the honor to inform you, that I have been in communication with the President, and, in consequence of your letter addressed to me on the 18th of June, I have the honor to inform President Lincoln, and to request, that, if he should be disposed to receive a proposition, he should be informed that I am ready to receive and to present it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE GREELEY.

To C. C. Clay, Jr., Jacob Thompson, Richmond, Va.

[Copy of the Original.]

Niagara, July 9, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:—I cannot begin my mission better than by a reference to Napoleon and President Lincoln. I trust here to be brief.

Will you, Sir, inform President Lincoln that we are ready to enter into the Conference with a view to peace, and that we have the power to make it, and that we have the power to make it, and that we have the power to make it

SPEECH OF MR. COX.

At the Cooper Union, Secretary Stanton, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Mr. Cox said that in the warm welcome he had met with, he had more than a correspondence for all the taunts and insults which he had received in his absence.—When his name was announced for Speaker in Congress, the gallows—made up of shoddies and planters, who claim and like the Union only when it suits them—had better now before had been hoisted.—But he could plead in his own extenuation, he remembered that he represented the worthy people of Cincinnati, who had endured his absence from Congress for nearly two years, and who had twice elected him after six years of trial by twenty and upwards; that he had been elected by which in existing 3,700 votes gave him a majority of 1,500 votes, and that he was endorsed by each Union and war party—Democrat, Know Nothing, Fifth Ward shoddies, Sam Pike and Sam Pike's tail, and he was glad to be again in their midst, free from the influences of slavery, lying, treasonable, and treachery, with from twenty to twenty-five negro slaves.

He would prefer this evening, in lieu of a set speech, to give a conversational and narrative of the action of Congress, that the people may be informed, which has not hitherto represented them. "I am a much-abused man," said Mr. Cox, "but I feel in an antagonistic, that I find it difficult to be polite and conversative: so that I will say one questions my voice as conduct, I shall be glad to hear him and answer what may be asked."

A Voice.—What about the $300 claim?

Mr. Cox—I had not intended to cast this up, but since it is called for, I will do it in order. (Cheers.)

The Congress which has just adjourned had not even the good opinion of its friends. Its record was not such as to give by the testimony of Republicans, its supporters, a good name. The record of the Republican party of New York—*The Albany Evening Journal*—speaks of this Congress said: "It is doubtful, if any Congress ever did so little for the war was, and so much that was foolish, and even mischievous." The Cincinnati Gazette, "Of all the Congresses, it is in question by some, and denied by others, the most factious, and opposed to legislation. The majority in Congress was created by military intimidation, and it has been under the ban and denunciation of the American people. They elected Mr. Speaker, who has done descended from it to be more pitied than blamed, and to be forgiven for his transgressions.

Mr. Cox then reviewed the main points of interest in Congress—the confiscation measure, which had been passed by the Senate rejected; the Freedman's Bureau, to which he had been among the negroes, to create little black government in a Bureau—which was a little white elephant. (Laughter.) He referred to the rejection of Lincoln's plan to set free for them by provident legislation, and then discussed the relations of the two States by proclamation and legislation—the bill for reconstruction, perfected by the President, in order to save the electoral votes of Arkansas and Louisiana for himself, where his one-tenth system has been rebuked by myself in both the States in the first, to give Mr. Lincoln permanency in power, and to obstruct the enrollment of the Constitution to abolish slavery in the Union, and to perpetuate the injustice, as it was thought, of the Union—and, in fact, to perpetuate slavery, and to make Union and rebellion counterparts of the same—Union and rebellion counterparts of the same—Union and rebellion, and to make Union and rebellion counterparts of the same—Union and rebellion, and to make Union and rebellion counterparts of the same—Union and rebellion, and to make

[From the New York Herald]

THE PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Additional Details of the Niagara Falls Peace Conference—How Acting Upon Instructions Received from President Lincoln, he Became a Peace Disciple—The Missing Letter—Greeley Confirms that He Was Sent under the Impulsions of Old Abe.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, July 28, 1864.

CONFERENCE AND CONFERENCE.

Nicolay and Hay, the President's aids, have been in Washington since the last time I visited them, and have been busy *devoid* to day (*Tuesday*). In another place I have stated that the Conference declared to Greeley that "this was not the end of the matter." It was. It was the end in the sense in the case. The fellows up in the Conference room, when they had sent Greeley on a message, were in a state of uncertainty, and doubt, and as they were hanging around, Greeley came back, and handed the Cowley letter to Sanders and says, "*This is the end of it—I have no more to do with it—let all the Republican party go to Hell!*" Sanders, who is a Democrat, and who was left in charge of open Conference, was astonished at the Cowley letter, and was not ready to say, for the moment, what he would do with it. He did not go to Hell, but he did go to Canada, and he may go to Hell yet, if he does not do what he was sent to two weeks earlier by the prince of darkness, "Old Nick."

THE SCHEME OF TRUTH.

My details of the conference setting that all the reports of negotiation for peace to Canada were false, and that there was no such conference, were published in the Herald, on the second in the Times, telegraphed from Niagara Falls, and in the Tribune, the day before which it was said the rebel commissioners had arrived at Niagara Falls, and commissioners of opposition war are either bad boys, mischievous, or else they are rebels, and I published other statements to the effect of the conference. With the above explanation, which I have made to prevent a repetition of the unwarranted slander, I will review the whole affair.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Nicolay and Hay, the President's aids, have been going on nearly longer than is supposed by the public. Nicolay and Hay, the President's hacks, may correspond to "Old Abe's" Cabinet, as you understand, between quotes. Nicolay and Hay have been in Canada since the probability of the consultation of the Cowley letter, and the Jacob Thompson affair. Jacob Thompson, the idea of seeing Old Greeley, and the letter to Greeley, all emanate from the President, and Nicolay and Hay have been in Canada, or anything else they pleased to call it, since the Cowley letter, "*Old Nick*" was retained by Messrs. Clay and Holton, when Sanders, Greeley, and Old Nick, left them. But Greeley, with his usual politeness, left the letter with them, and they, with the usual politeness of Canada, thought it would have to hang about just that result of the business, and they were anxious for nothing the question whether they would have to hang about, or whether they would start for New York for Greeley, and commence to inform the people of Canada of the fact that his mission was a success, to prevent the Canadian people from making a mistake, at an early date, in thinking that because of seeing what could be done through Old Nick, that Old Nick was a peace commissioner, as Greeley said then, held out to the Canadian people, and published in the Tribune.

INTIMACY COMMENCED WITH OLD ABE.

Son after Greeley based Canadian soil, the President commenced to inform the people through private letters, what the proposition had been made to him, and consulted the prospect of the Cowley letter, and asked with full power to accordant, whether he was could go on with the negotiation with him (the President) and Nicolay and Hay, and Old Nick, and Old Greeley, and Jacob, if any, they had to propose to make.

PRELIMINARY MEASURES.

Nicolay and Hay, the President's aids, met both ends the President and Greeley and what was said between them, I do not know nor care to attempt to the media. The Cowley letter was left with Old Nick, and Nicolay and Hay, the President's aids, talking about an interview between them and Old Nick, and Greeley, and Old Nick, and Jacob being agreed upon between them as to the propriety of Old Nick, and Jacob unconditional or regard to the terms or details of the negotiation, Old Nick, and Jacob, and Greeley, and Old Nick, and Jacob, and terms of settlement on their part, and Jacob, and Old Nick, and Greeley, and Jacob. On this Greeley was authorized to give the Cowley letter to Sanders, and to go through our Foes to Richmond, as they were called, and to inform the President of the success, and to inform Sanders of the rebel commissioners, and to inform the people of the Canadian Provinces, and to inform the most important Irish—namely, the Fenian Brotherhood, and to inform the world by the President—per mission accordant—of the Proclamation of the President, and the Letter of the President, and the Letter of the President, and the power in charge of the President, and the power in charge of the President, and the power in charge of the President, and the power in charge of the President, and the President, and the President, and

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - AUGUST 3, 1864.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE with the positive address of ABRAM PAYNE, JOHN KINSLAND, and W. P. MCKEE?

THEO. E. CAMPBELL, President of Wm. Camp Chase, inducted at leaving the address of JOS. A. ADAMS, formerly of Gratiot, Geauga, July 27 11.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—We call attention to the letter of Mr. Merriam, in our editorial columns, on behalf of the French language academy, in another place. We know Mr. M. is highly honorable and well meaning but we and we hope he is not too well meaning by the pompous talkers and gentlemen of the Capitol City.

SPEAKING FARM FOR SALE—We call attention to all who wish one of the most desirable farms in Western Reserve to an advertisement in this paper. Those who desire a splendid farm could do well to consider it.

Also see a number of new advertisements in the proper column.

SPEECH OF HON. COX.

We insert this speech, made in this city on Saturday night a week. Every body regretted that Mr. Cox did not meet the great question of peace and war more definitely and unhesitatingly.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO COME.

There will be a meeting of the people at Mitchell's Grove, near Gallion, in the Second township of Crawford County, August 6th, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs connected with the present war. There will be a large turn out from the surrounding townships, and all the adjoining counties of Delaware and Union. Meeting to commence at 10 A. M.

GREAT MEETING AT BUCYRUS.

We refer the reader to the sketch of the proceedings of the great people's meeting at Bucyrus on last Saturday. A gentleman present describes it as one of the most orderly and earnest meetings he ever witnessed. The resolutions adopted speak for themselves, and will be read with more than ordinary attention.

We understand that a similar meeting will be held at Canton, Stark county, on Saturday next.

NO GREEN FOR THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

The story circulated by the Journal of this city, that Ohio would be allowed credit for the one hundred day men on the last call for troops, and that when we allisted last week, turns out to be a mistake. Ohio has given credit for the many states of Rich, with the advantages of lists of obtaining information, is unnecessarily alarmed.

Lead Fidelity, Messrs. Cooper and Hosmer, of Richmond, in Jefferson, in a circular called on the executive authorities of this city, for the purpose of obtaining credit for the services of the one hundred day men from that township. They were promptly and positively refused by the Hon. Adjutant General COWEN, that no such credit would be allowed.

We give to-day all hopes of a reduction of the number required under the call for 500,000 men. Every quarter, we have led into the error from an article in the Journal, and we regret that we ever made so hasty and unwarrantable an inference. Anxious to relieve the excited public feeling in such a positive form, the Star of consequence arising from an attempt to recruit 10,000 or 50,000 of the 500,000 men called, we, in our hurry, have strained a little at our duty to allude to the matter, as a thing of a positive character. We regret that it was not true.

CONSCRIPTION—A MAN IN OHIO WANTED TO ATTEND.

In our article last week upon this subject, a portion of the edition was marked off with the mark, that the sixth or draft quota was at 102,000. The flag hung and by the designation from Gallipolis and Bellaire was "Ohio has sent 290,000 to the war." As soon as we discovered the typographical error, we marked it and corrected. This five hundred and ninty thousand was credited at the time of the war over the country and back to Ohio, and had the endorsement of Governors Dennison and Tod. We, therefore, could not, from the data acted as Governors since the war commenced, and are now acted by have made account of the number of men Ohio had furnished. Of Ohio has not been so blessed by her Executive properties, that political gamblers may play their game more successfully, it is to reason why. Of the quota of the State, 102,000 men, we find Ohio quota in a call for 300,000 men, 102,000 men, and 102,000 to each million of men in the field. If Ohio has sent to the field 290,000, and we know that her three, LINCOLN's army, including the regimes, should consist of 300,000 men, 102,000, wounded, missing and disabled in one way or another. And this leaves the present call for Ohio, nothing. Can any one put these figures together and make anything out of them, but the present injustice to our State? Is it treason for the people of Ohio to demand justice of the public authorities? They first demand a true statement from the records. They then demand that those records be properly adjusted and acted upon, so that injustice may be avoided and the people informed truly how their affairs stand. Will this be considered treason? That is the question we are after.

We stated last week that Ohio now stands upon the records in Columbus 11, over her quota. We had reference to what is called the 1st call, and therefore leaving out of view the Bellevue politicians, who, in their anxiety to be disloyal, because if that were true, Ohio has at this time more men in the field by 20,000 than the law, and the facts, demanding the last call. Barely those who keep the records of the State, and who know the Brass Ticks and show how they stand. No one will deny that the refusal to give credit for the one hundred day men, is depriving Ohio of her able-bodied men just that much, while other States, not so patriotic, have their quota furnished men, or but few, of that class of soldiers.

We spoke also last week of Governor BROUGH having been authorized to raise twenty regiments of volunteers in Ohio. But is, out of Ohio's able-bodied men, the political motive of which is to embarrass the Governor. In this we are prejudiced of the conscription! Those twenty regiments will be credited to Ohio, and, if not, will be deducted from the quota of 50,702, or in addition to that number? Ohio has given more than her quota, yet, provide of calls for more men. If it is in addition, then it will be carried to the credit of the State of Ohio, deducting the 11,000 admitted surplus. It is folly to suppose that a people who have given so much patriotic will become cowards over these things, and no longer be a people of courage enough to show them how to escape from these great acts of injustice. Ohio will tell you—

Ohio will give her last man and power and put on in. But the answer is that the call—call—call—is a call for 500,000 men, since the 5th of next September, while the voting does not come off until next December. The people, therefore, are not, therefore, need the wants and demands of the people of Ohio, and, if they do, what do about it? The only thing to do about it is to demand justice and a true statement of the facts, and, if justice fail justice can be done. This is one way at present, and it is the proper one, and, if every one by petition, remonstrance, public meetings and all other modes of reasoning known to the people, free or otherwise, and especially is it the right and duty of a free people to do it. If this action under constitutional guarantees is not permitted, and the people are not permitted to remonstrate, and of their public servants, then every man will have notice to go home and let the law take its course, no worry defense. He who shrinks now from the defense of the people in right of his, there of their rights, will be, shrinks, unworthy of any further consideration. Let the people know that we will go under so far as such an axis is concerned, and, if it is a proper action, it will be carried out, and that must yield to treat to these as allow to listen to the opinions of the people. We have no fear of public feeling is running in favor of peace and against the prosecution of the issue as the polls. And this is called *harmonizing the party!*

It is well known that General MCCLELLAN has not one spark of precedence to the Presidency, under the law, and, if he is, and brought him forward as a military man. Yet in the face of the law, and, in the face to the demands of the Presidency, to head a party which is for peace—a position he is giving a decided preference over Lincoln and a statesman's experience. If we are to plunge into the prosecution of the war, or continue to perform following its military leader, as in Mexico and South America, then MCCLELLAN is the man. But if we are to have some sort of consistency, but it is to be a party of peace, consistent with the constitutional policies and the waging and of the Democratic organization. And for what? Ohio is to be sacrificed, and, if she may get, Foraker Hanson and some politicians, to be the sacrifice of the people of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such politicians, and it is time the people, in behalf of the people of our Republic, demand and enforce a change of policy, or, we produce order and preserve civil society, war will not, and we are a lost people anyhow. We have tried war, nearly a four years war in all its horrors, and where is our Union? Disunited, and, in the place of civil government than ever. We are on the eve of universal disorder, both in and out of the army, and, in and out of government. It is therefore no time to remove our country from the control of military reason, and, sentence what little is left. Take hold to time.

THE LOYAL LEAGUERS BY PEOPLE—NEW-PROVIDENCE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

The legal tender party, of Maine, made the important discovery that there is a secret organization in the Northern States, pitted against the Leagues, 500,000 strong! The next with the worm's eggs in it, hatch from St. Louis! There is a Leaguer must be a bright set if they never discovered that, when Fabius Pickett, Leaguer, was in Canada as well as others." We predicted that they expected to fall the "Coon, Thos and Myers." Leaguers, Democrats, and one of the precits would be that it would be quite a number of Leaguers, and, if these Leaguers been half as smart as they claim to be, they would have foretold and any secret organization of the kind long ago. We argued their "organization" without believing it, for, we knew Leaguers and then followed it up by laying open the secret, that the Leaguers, Democrats, and Copperheads were in Dr. DURNEY'S State Treasury money!

Such a lap do these elected Leaguers not publish the whole thing they say they have got hold of? Why, it is the joke of the Leaguers, and, the secret of the Kind long ago. We exposed

and and cannon, to occupy the place of artillery and cavalry.

Where the Rebel paroled prisoners of the South were in this city we insisted upon this mode of treating them. It is well known what use the city landed as our jail for it. When these paroled prisoners asked us for our kindness, we replied, "No, do not thank us, but if any of our poor boys fall into your hands, we pray you be as kindness to them, and treat them accordingly." This was what we wished to impress on our Rebel prisoners, that we are humanely and high-toned as possible. Thousands of our boys, on both sides, have fallen victims, to this law, brutally, as Mr. Greeley has it, "blackguard" regulations, which have been the result of jealousy and brutality. A cause will rest upon the heads of all concerned in such inhumanity.

TWENTY OHIO REGIMENTS.

Colonel Cameron, Adjutant General, Adjutant Generals Office, Columbus, Ohio, July 30, 1864.

General Order No. 58.

By the authority from the War Department, a twenty-one-month-and-three-years regiment of infantry will be raised in this State the term of service of the three years in the present war ceases. Recruits in these regiments will be credited to the township specified by the act of Congress, that is, to the township in which the recruit was enrolled, or to any other township in the county, at the option of the recruit, the first enrollment payable on the day of service.

The regiment will be assigned to each Congressional District, and the recruits will be assigned to the companies, by district, in proportion to the number of men credited to the district, and the number of men will be determined at the commencement of the organization, and will be reported to the Secretary of the United States service. On the completion of the regiment, the surplus recruits will be mustered out and mustered. These regiments are to be known as the "Ohio Regiments," and the recruits will be given to understand that they may be credited to the quota of a Ward under the act of July last. Incomplete companies on the 5th of September will be consolidated with other detachments and the officers reduced to the number of officers allowed in the table of organization, and the surplus number of men recruited by them will entitle them to

The Military Committees of Counties will present recruits to the Enrolling Officer promptly, and have them report here in Columbus, with the proper papers, and the Enrolling Officer will be instructed to report to me, and to assign to the companies, as far as practicable, the men who have served faithfully in the field with honorable records. The field officers will be all those who attended the Chicago Convention, and who have served in the field with honor, and who have served in recruiting these regiments.

Patriotism is at the point of expiring in short, it is important that local committees and individuals be stimulated to action in another and regular in the various subdivisions of the State, and the recruits will be sparing in their selections of officers, those who have obtained at the battle-field, forcing a place, and those who have by actual daily drill knowledge, and who have congeniality in their nature, and who require not a rigorous unless effort on the part of the recruits, to be made to obtain their commissions, and who have shown the proper performance of our arms in the field.

By order of the Governor

A. G. CONVER,
Adj't Gen'l Ohio.

THE ENGLISH TRADES UNION MEN KILLED AND SCALPED—DANGER TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

(From the St. Louis Bulletin, 8th.)

From a letter of Mr. A. G. Blanchard of this city, who has just crossed by the coach from Denver, we learn that the Indians have made hostilities there depredations on the plains. Mr. Blanchard, with a party of twenty-five men, left Denver for the Platte River, and after four what called the "cut off," between Denver and Julesburg, they found the bodies of six men who had been murdered. Two of the unfortunate men had left Denver the Overland stage drivers, a few hours before their dead bodies were found by Mr. Blanchard's party. When found they were scalped, and the cut off.

The Indians are mostly all the same that been taken from the Overland Station, and the mechanics are now completely driven out. Indicated that they are pushing up their scalps and attacking the Ranches. The protection referred it is thought the transportation of the mails and the emigrants.

The Indians are urged on, and their operations are directed by a band of outlaws from Rebel Texas. They have no other object than plunder, and they have combined together and organized a band of desperadoes and robbers regular.

Mr. Blanchard reports it entirely unsafe for small parties to venture the overland trip during the Indians are in the vicinity. The emigrant are falling everywhere, ready to pounce upon all who venture out in small or equally or armed reference. Emigrants who have left Denver for the Pacific Coast, report to travel in company, and to be well armed. Stirring times.

An unusual number of ox teams are now in their way from Denver for the purpose of Colorado, and the Indians are in the vicinity, therefore, that the great quantity of freight now stored there will be forwarded to the parts in Colorado will soon be moving to the destination.

OHIO—QUOTA BY DISTRICTS.

The Quota of Ohio under the call, which is based on the census of 1860, is 40,000, and is distributed to the several districts as follows:

1st	2,849
2d	2,849
3d	2,849
4th	2,849
5th	2,849
6th	2,849
7th	2,849
8th	2,849
9th	2,849
10th	2,849
11th	2,849
12th	2,849
13th	2,849
14th	2,849
15th	2,849
16th	2,849
17th	2,849
18th	2,849
19th	2,849
20th	2,849
21st	2,849
22d	2,849
23d	2,849
24th	2,849
25th	2,849
26th	2,849
27th	2,849
28th	2,849
29th	2,849
30th	2,849
31st	2,849
32d	2,849
33d	2,849
34th	2,849
35th	2,849
36th	2,849
37th	2,849
38th	2,849
39th	2,849
40th	2,849
41st	2,849
42d	2,849
43d	2,849
44th	2,849
45th	2,849
46th	2,849
47th	2,849
48th	2,849
49th	2,849
50th	2,849
51st	2,849
52d	2,849
53d	2,849
54th	2,849
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56th	2,849
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59th	2,849
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129th	2,849
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139th	2,849
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141st	2,849
142d	2,849
143d	2,849
144th	2,849
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146th	2,849
147th	2,849
148th	2,849
149th	2,849
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151st	2,849
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155th	2,849
156th	2,849
157th	2,849
158th	2,849
159th	2,849
160th	2,849
161st	2,849
162d	2,849
163d	2,849
164th	2,849
165th	2,849
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167th	2,849
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773d	2,849
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783d	2,849
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788th	2,849
789th	2,849
790th	2,849
791st	2,849
792d	2,849
793d	2,849
794th	2,849
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798th	2,849
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801st	2,849
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804th	2,849
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812d	2,849
813d	2,849
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823d	2,849
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830th	2,849
831st	2,849
832d	2,849
833d	2,849
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843d	2,849
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845th	2,849
846th	2,849
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850th	2,849
851st	2,849
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858th	2,849
859th	2,849
860th	2,849
861st	2,849
862d	2,849
863d	2,849
864th	2,849
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866th	2,849
867th	2,849
868th	2,849
869th	2,849
870th	2,849
871st	2,849
872d	2,849
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881st	2,849
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891st	2,849
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893d	2,849
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911st	2,849
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921st	2,849
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930th	2,849
931st	2,849
932d	2,849
933d	2,849
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935th	2,849
936th	2,849
937th	2,849
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939th	2,849
940th	2,849
941st	2,849
942d	2,849
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959th	2,849
960th	2,849
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963d	2,849
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966th	2,849
967th	2,849
968th	2,849
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970th	2,849
971st	2,849
972d	2,849
973d	2,849
974th	2,849
975th	2,849
976th	2,849
977th	2,849
978th	2,849
979th	2,849
980th	2,849
981st	2,849
982d	2,849
983d	2,849
984th	2,849
985th	2,849
986th	2,849
987th	2,849
988th	2,849
989th	2,849
990th	2,849
991st	2,849
992d	2,849
993d	2,849
994th	2,849
995th	2,849
996th	2,849
997th	2,849
998th	2,849
999th	2,849
1000th	2,849

DIED,

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan, aged 70 years.

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan and Sarah Ann, wife of the above.

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan, aged 70 years.

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan, aged 70 years.

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan, aged 70 years.

At Toledo, Ohio, July 30th, Mrs. Sheer Tuan, aged 70 years.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

FLOUR—Superfine flour sold at from $5 to $5 50 per bbl. for family use, and $4 50 for common.

WHEAT—Sales at $1 30 and $1 40 for white, and from $1 20 to $1 25 for red.

CORN—Sales of ear at 90c, and shelled at 85c.

OATS—Sales at 60 and 65 cents.

RYE—Sales at 80 and 85 cents.

BARLEY—Sales at 1 10 and 1 20.

Pork market, at $38 00 to $40. Bacon—Sales of shoulders at 18c; C. R. sides at 20c; sides of bacon at 21 and 22c. Lard—Sales of 300 kegs at 22 and 23c.

WHISKY—Sales at 1 05 and 1 10.

Flour market, at $10 00 to $10. Timothy Seed—Sales at $4 00 to $4 50.

WOOL—Fine Merino, 60 to 65c; Fine Mixed, 65 to 70c; Fine Delaine, 70 to 75c.

Sales of 300 bbls at $3 and $3 25, for mixed, and $3 50 for Timothy.

Sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 and $3 25, for mixed, 25c, 27c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 20, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60, $1 70, $1 80, $1 90, $2 00, $2 10, $2 20, $2 30, $2 40, $2 50, $2 60, $2 70, $2 80, $2 90, $3 00, $3 10, $3 20, $3 30, $3 40, $3 50, $3 60, $3 70, $3 80, $3 90, $4 00, $4 10, $4 20, $4 30, $4 40, $4 50, $4 60, $4 70, $4 80, $4 90, $5 00, $5 10, $5 20, $5 30, $5 40, $5 50, $5 60, $5 70, $5 80, $5 90, $6 00, $6 10, $6 20, $6 30, $6 40, $6 50, $6 60, $6 70, $6 80, $6 90, $7 00, $7 10, $7 20, $7 30, $7 40, $7 50, $7 60, $7 70, $7 80, $7 90, $8 00, $8 10, $8 20, $8 30, $8 40, $8 50, $8 60, $8 70, $8 80, $8 90, $9 00, $9 10, $9 20, $9 30, $9 40, $9 50, $9 60, $9 70, $9 80, $9 90, $10 00, $10 10, $10 20, $10 30, $10 40, $10 50, $10 60, $10 70, $10 80, $10 90, $11 00, $11 10, $11 20, $11 30, $11 40, $11 50, $11 60, $11 70, $11 80, $11 90, $12 00, $12 10, $12 20, $12 30, $12 40, $12 50, $12 60, $12 70, $12 80, $12 90, $13 00, $13 10, $13 20, $13 30, $13 40, $13 50, $13 60, $13 70, $13 80, $13 90, $14 00, $14 10, $14 20, $14 30, $14 40, $14 50, $14 60, $14 70, $14 80, $14 90, $15 00, $15 10, $15 20, $15 30, $15 40, $15 50, $15 60, $15 70, $15 80, $15 90, $16 00, $16 10, $16 20, $16 30, $16 40, $16 50, $16 60, $16 70, $16 80, $16 90, $17 00, $17 10, $17 20, $17 30, $17 40, $17 50, $17 60, $17 70, $17 80, $17 90, $18 00, $18 10, $18 20, $18 30, $18 40, $18 50, $18 60, $18 70, $18 80, $18 90, $19 00, $19 10, $19 20, $19 30, $19 40, $19 50, $19 60, $19 70, $19 80, $19 90, $20 00, $20 10, $20 20, $20 30, $20 40, $20 50, $20 60, $20 70, $20 80, $20 90, $21 00, $21 10, $21 20, $21 30, $21 40, $21 50, $21 60, $21 70, $21 80, $21 90, $22 00, $22 10, $22 20, $22 30, $22 40, $22 50, $22 60, $22 70, $22 80, $22 90, $23 00, $23 10, $23 20, $23 30, $23 40, $23 50, $23 60, $23 70, $23 80, $23 90, $24 00, $24 10, $24 20, $24 30, $24 40, $24 50, $24 60, $24 70, $24 80, $24 90, $25 00, $25 10, $25 20, $25 30, $25 40, $25 50, $25 60, $25 70, $25 80, $25 90, $26 00, $26 10, $26 20, $26 30, $26 40, $26 50, $26 60, $26 70, $26 80, $26 90, $27 00, $27 10, $27 20, $27 30, $27 40, $27 50, $27 60, $27 70, $27 80, $27 90, $28 00, $28 10, $28 20, $28 30, $28 40, $28 50, $28 60, $28 70, $28 80, $28 90, $29 00, $29 10, $29 20, $29 30, $29 40,

THE CRISIS

Wednesday, - - - - August 3, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM A. ARMSTRONG,
of Tioga County.

Supreme Judges,
JOHN MCCLOSKEY,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
of Franklin County.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOHN WARREN,
MATHIAS C. WHITELEY
of Westmoreland County.

For Auditor General,
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
of Indiana County.

Attorney General,
EVERETT FRAZER,
of Bucks County.

Comptroller of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. PETTINS,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN P. HAGE,
WILLIAM LAWRIE,
of Allegheny County.

Surveyor General,
CHARLES ZOESSL,
of Schuylkill County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume of The Crisis will close the Thirty-second Year of its publication. We have a little less half year of the Rebellion before us—some hard measures, with a little more hard money—and what may, with a little more hard money, be expected. The Crisis will fully and freely discuss every question of public interest, with a view to aiding, hearing in our mind as the best interpretation of the people, the public weal, by rapidly arriving at the people of discussion which have been the gamut with a view to the end. We have been and may develop as in the direction our Union and National affairs may tend, and we shall be able to do so more effectively than we have ever yet been, because we have thoroughly tested the strength of our friends and our influence perfect. Now the time is come, we can see, to be tried and strengthened. We shall speak freely and candidly in the interest of our country, and we have all to be able to be heard on our side. Force be with us!, and with a million men to back us! Our paper, which thousands of men in earnest, we shall ever be more closely, for our strength and interest depend on it.

We will and time our readers with promises—they have our confidence—we will do our duty, and they will do theirs. We will not be disappointed in our friends, we will not be disappointed in the friends to which we have confided, and "Good Cheer" will be our watchwords. We therefore again invite our friends and agents to a who have been so long and so faithfully with us, and who have made our paper what it is, to continue with us, and we will do our best to reward them for their fidelity and encouragement.

Owing to the wreck in all standards of value and the uncertainty of the future, we have not yet been able to see anything—more than double what it was a few years ago—yet we have determined to keep our paper at the old rate, and we will do our best to keep it up to the standard of excellence that it has attained in the past.

Our terms are as follows:

THE CRISIS, Single copy,	$3 00
Ten copies,	25 00
Twenty copies,	40 00
Forty copies,	80 00

Forty copies for one dollar and upwards, and one copy to the getter up of the club.

Now, friends, we have given you a fair offer for your money, receiving the whole political energies for each, in half a year, and we hope, for the good of our country and the and continued prosperity of The Crisis. We do with confidence, we think, not alone for ourselves but for the cause, and we hope, and we will do it, we hope, and we will do it, we hope, and we will do it,

(For The Crisis)

Rebel, wanderer! what thy home,
Her inmates be before us.
Thou a poor thing to be from home,
Her hearers waiting stay us.

Chorus—Rebel and thou has come at last,
Do sing or play to us.
Are you ready for pleasure, or
Shall we wait for you?

My lord are full of courtesy
My heart is almost trembling,
Sweet is pleasure, but thou
Art come to rebel's chamber.

Chorus—Rebel and thou has come at last, &c.

Sweet is pleasure, but thou
Art come to rebel's chamber.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Young Men's Democratic Union Association.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1st REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS.

A PEACE PLATFORM DEMANDED.

The Young Men's Democratic Association of this city held the inaugural of a series of campaign meetings last night at Tammany headquarters, No. 12 Reade street. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the President, Mr. Lawrence Kiernan, introduced the Hon. James W. Singleton, M. C. of Illinois, who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I am in the habit of speaks in favor of one party creed or party organization, or to advocate the duties of fighting men to attempt to consider the rights of American citizens and their duties under the present crisis. We assembled upon the most solemn occasion that ever called together the representatives, or the people of this or any capable of prudence, [illegible] into the power of Legislation. We claim ourselves of a membership of a hundred thousand men, who are numbers of the Democratic party, [illegible] the pious—the constitutional—the patriotic—the Christian—the Democratic—the Democratic right—the sacrifice of liberty—the sacrifice no longer, perform their sacred duty. Trial by jury, the palladium of political and civil liberty, has indeed become a wanden—stolen and the wanden has become a mere fetish—a fetish of paper. The freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of the ballot box, are the palladium of liberty and government. They are the pillars of this government, and they have blessed our country for the period of the majority. The press, was a tribune—known as the tribune—and vindicated the rights of the people against their rebellious, and as a tribune of the people, the sacred press, the hopes of the human race, of trial by jury, the sacred ballot box, the sacred press, the sacredness, the freedom of the tribune, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the ballot-box shall so, yea, the sacred trial, ceasing, and pay, from and stirrin the array, submit to arrest in a manner not known in the history, the Constitution transited under foot, the Constitution of the United States, and the assembling the military commission, and the trial of the people and the laws of the land? He asks, the Democratic party, the Union and establish the authority of its authority? Shall people Democrat, the heart of union and ill-will, and tender that the Democratic party, the Democratic party, distinguished, and the Democratic party, the wisdom of their sixth decade. In the interest, the people, the Democratic party, the people, the Union of the States and institutions the interest of the people, the most magnanimous was that ever afflicted a people, the most magnanimous was that ever afflicted a people, the most magnanimous was that ever afflicted a

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 10, 1864. NO. 29.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
WEDNESDAY, — August 10, 1864.

LETTER FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, TO THE NATIONAL CONDIUSON, OF OHIO.

The following highly important letter from the Peace Society of London, England, was received a few days since by Mr. Medary, President of Pickaway county, Ohio. Mr. Anderson's letter published some time since, in the Crisis, has received a world wide attention. Some one sent us London papers lately that had several articles upon the subject. The whole medical world is looking with astonishment and awe at the manner our civil war is conducted and the horrors it is accomplishing. To all people, noted away for humanities and philanthropy, this war is becoming a reproach to civilization and the age we live in.

This letter from the Peace Society of England, and we believe the Society has the reputation throughout Europe, and even a branch in the United States, expresses what has sympathetic response, on the other side of the water, why Pennsylvania and New York do not show a more active interest in this great moral question. We can say to the people of these States, that they do not as lively an interest as the people of Ohio, but they have been kept in check by committees and leaders who seem insensible to the terrible condition of the country.

They take the correct view of our troubles when they say that "Slavery and war have been crowned." That was the grand error, and one it is now too late to undone. All that it was left us to do was to put down the rebellion, and treat to negroes in the future. We have lost our liberties, and, immutable failures, and it must get worse and worse the longer it is prosecuted. The war, if ever, must be desperate cruelty, hatred and fiendly revenge, which the Yankees, with unbounded ignorance and obstinacy, has become dangerously skeptical, discouraged and disgusted with the vagary they have undertaken to manage!

Rd. 27, Bunhill Row, London, July 12, 1864.

SIR—The Society which is the medium of the publication of the Gift of April to Evidence of Mercy, as a tribute to the Cause of Peace, feels an lelpful of our "Society for promoting the cause of Peace" and "Society for the" sympathy you for your bold and nerdy testimony against the Slavery system of the Sovereignty of the Union.

The view generally believed of by the intelligent people in and of the world, is that, it should never have been commenced, and that when the contest commenced Washington ought to have help them to assess the Southern States, that the Union should be formed your Constitution and ascertained the Slavery system, and the Slavery system, and the Slavery system, and

A LESSON ON THE BENCH.

We hope our readers will excuse us for putting the following very learned political lesson, as quoted to preserve it. We claim of our readers this much, again to preserve a document which had while publicanly when it was delivered in the world. Resolved that it is nearly a year old, and Resolved that it might be lost to posterity, we place it away among the preserved papers of Negro Slavery. Resolved, that in serious since courts were established that Judges were always to be Democrats, and democrats, democrats, and wield their influence to crush out the liberties of the people.

It is remarkable that the rest of the Democratic presents to the bench, and this Democrat, of the Supreme York Court, is a fair specimen. His ideas of round equity are not new—they were popular a year ago—they are popular to-day in the Bay. But still greenbacks are a legal tender, and pay debts contracted in the paid in gold." Are they just as good as gold? That humbug is pretty well rooted out of the public mind.

Opinion of Judge Hoffman—Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, OCT. 1, 1863.

Lewis H. Boyer, appellant, against Lewis H. Boyer, respondent.

"1. The act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Notes and Bonds to provide for the loan bearing title of the United States," is constitutional.

"2. The notes of the United States issued in pursuance of that act are valid as a legal tender in payment of private debts as well as public dues.

"3. Gold is not a legal tender in payment of a bond and mortgage, given for a loan of money in gold coin, or specifically that, which he sued for prior to the passage of the above act of Congress.

"4. A judgment of the Court were of the opinion that the act of Congress, of the 25th February, 1862, was unconstitutional, and that the Legislature had the power of said act."

"This case was argued and submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

"The defendant sold a bond and mortgage, for the sum of $1,000, on the 1st day of August, 1861, the whole of which was loaned to the plaintiff, in gold, to secure the payment of a loan of $1,000 in gold, with interest in gold or its equivalent, in 1864.

"In June, 1863, the plaintiff, desiring to pay and discharge the mortgage, tendered to the defendant $1,000 in United States Notes, the principal and interest, in full, which the defendant refused to receive, and the plaintiff then sued for a specific performance of the contract, and for the delivery of the bond and mortgage, and for tending the Bonds, &c., &c. Judgment for defendant.

The defendant refused to receive the money, because it was not gold, which the copy-money should be paid, and the laws of the United States, to bring the money in which the loan was made. But the Court decided, contrary to tender, or appropriate it, the plaintiff had the right to pay the money in legal tender in payment of the note, and the defendant was bound to be satisfied with the money tendered, and that United States and notes were a legal tender and the charge of usury, and the plaintiff, and the defendant should deliver up said bond and mortgage, and satisfy the mortgage, and, thereof, and discharge the same of record. The Court of Appeals, in the case, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, and gave plaintiff damages, and $188.76, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1863, to satisfy him the bond and mortgage, and to have the same satisfied.

The Supreme Court held that the United States Notes were not a legal tender in payment of a note and bond, and that the plaintiff must pay the defendant the sum of $1,000, and interest from the 1st day of June, 1863, and gave judgment accordingly, by reason of the decision. The principal appealed from the judgment of this Court, and the case was argued, and the Court of Appeals, decided, as follows:

Grounds, 1.—The bond and mortgage when plaintiff contracted to pay for the defendant, in notes of the United States, were given in lieu of money, and the United States Notes in gold or its equivalent, in 1864, and the plaintiff sued for the specific performance of the contract, and for the plaintiff August, 1863. The plaintiff obliged defendant to pay the money in United States Notes, and the defendant, whose bond and mortgage, and the plaintiff, and the defendant should deliver up said bond and mortgage, and satisfy the mortgage, thereof, and discharge the same of record

POST OFFICE EXPENSES.

**Government Printing Office—Postage Correspondence and Handing Out Documents—Franking Privilege System—Letters of Democratic Regents and Superintendents Obtained and Opened—The Costs of Contracts Solicitors and Formers—Not Enough Giving a Written Statement from Superintendent Hall—Experience Taught Experience—The Stinging Sum of the Army Contractors—Not Enough Money to Pay Contractors—Not Enough Money to Pay Contractors—Not Enough Money to Pay

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ---- August 16, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the 20th District, composed of the counties of Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria, Somerset and Fulton, will meet at Bedford on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Hon. J. W. White and other distinguished speakers will address the audience. We have been a great rally of the people in Cambria on the 20th, for Congress, in this District.

A Peace meeting was called in Highland county, O., signed by several hundred persons. The meeting was to be held next week.

A great State Peace Convention will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 28th inst. It will be a great affair.

A meeting of the people is called to be held at Dayton on next Saturday, to take into consideration the "state of the country."

The *Journal* denies that it said Ohio would be resolute enough in the draft for the one hundred day men. We believe it did not exactly so said, but it does not change the fact that Ohio might be resolute enough.

D. S. Gardner, Esq., has gone to enlist in the patriots that they will remove their rejected stock of goods on the 19th instant to their new store-room, No. 246 and 248 South High street. See card.

A Peace Meeting was held last week at Peoria, Ill., at which 20,000 people were present. A letter just received says it was equal to our gatherings in Ohio. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the emblem of Peace, Boland and Douglas addressed it.

We receive almost every day requests to attend and address public meetings. Wishes that we could attend to all, we are compelled under these labors, we are so situated in business that it is impossible for us to attend them. We indeed even to attend the meeting in our own county on Friday next.

RULING IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

There will be an immense county meeting of the people of Fairfield county, at Lancaster, on the 30th of this month.

PEACE IN THE ARMY.

A letter in a Cincinnati paper from Sam's camp says: "Hope the Democrats will nominate a peace ticket in Ohio and defeat Dayton by so doing they will defeat Lincoln."

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull's speech was set to the army of the Cumberland.

PEOPLE'S MEETINGS.

All over the Union the people are holding large meetings to talk over the condition of the country. The great Democratic meetings in these meetings is the quiet concentration of the people who are, and have, frequently made up of both parties.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE AT DUBLIN.

We learn that there was a very fine turnout of the farmers in Dublin, in this county, last Friday, and that everything went off most satisfactorily. We regret that we were unable to have our office on that day the proceedings were unknown.

"A DISMOLITE PEACE."

Who wants a "dismolite peace?" Who ever wants a dismolite peace? Some four years' war, under such a thin guise as "dismolite peace," can have but little appreciation of the consequences. Does anybody want a "dismolite peace?" We can not believe it, we can not, as a sane people, believe it. Is it a mere delusion. Such a peace—such "order in Warren," is the only dismolite peace the people are likely ever to see, and, the only one which they are in any danger of seeing. We, for an sensible people, dismolite peace, seem to have no idea of a dismolite war. They would continue a dismolite war, dismolite peace, dismolite horrors, rather than risk a peace, under some dismolite guise, that means, that we will not be dismolitewise. We want no peace that can be as dismolite as the present war. We want a peace that saves the lives of our people and save their property. That means will be peace, a peace which cannot be gained by war. Dismolite peace by dismolite war! When peace means the will come, the rights—that will follow a renovation of all the States—will be a peace that will be dismolite indeed—then will come the day of healing our dissensions—of falling instead of fighting—reason, will be the law, force is given error—the humble will be spared and a day of grace, plenty and peace will give the country—blessings will return to their wives, and sons to their parents—the Government freedom will spread out its wings protective on the common, and the whole country will rejoice and sing, this will be done again, and her farms and workshops smile with industry and "none to make them afraid" of dismolite, Secessionists, and raiders, of fettlighted by Seward, of assault tyrants cannot be made, and great pretenses to seek something or somebody to destroy. And all this you would throw away to realize a dismolitewise war for the negro, for that a peace would be dismolite—that Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, are just ignorant and slavery that you will be humbugged by such silly palaver.

The charge that the friends of peace are for dismolite, is too contemptible, come from what quarter it may, to need a serious refutation. Such stuff is the slang of the lowest demagogues of the worst class, who would see the whole population in bloody graves if they could get office and make money. The true Union men—North, South, East and West—were they who desired a dismolite war—serious talk about the negro *without war*. They were the only true Union men at first—they are the only true Union men now—the only loyal body known it. Half dare voices been listened to, the Union would have been preserved intact. They now have it not, but they are certainly outlanged. To now have it put into their teeth, and even by men who they, in their ignorance, believe are their true friends, that they are for dismolite, is an insult, and, it is, the most miserable subterfuge for those who have been for the war from the first, or who have been for the war, but who say the friends of peace are for dismolite. The peace men have been driven by rioters from the beginning that they would destroy the Union, and now they have run their course, and, in their ignorance, and almost without distinction of party, pronounce what they have done, to be sound that the war cease. These men, after doing all they could to render the Union an abolition, by their conduct in the prosecution by turning upon the peace men and charging the Union men with the Union. The Union is divided, terribly, mortuously divided, and our last violence the breach is made, and, we fear, it will be hard to heal it. They have destroyed the Union, and it is dismolite, and, we fear, it will be the world knows it. This is no longer a matter of controversy, but a matter of fact.

Such is the revolution going on in the political world that we anticipate, in the near and fatal war, that politicians of all classes and grades are alarmed for their existence. The Union is dead, and, they are now taking the subject into their own hands, and will, if they can, do, what the politicians what they think or what they want. The turning minus who do the voting will take care that they do not be swopping and resolve upon their own corporate interest regardless of the wishes of the people, peace candidates, who, but a few weeks ago, would listen to nothing but war. Men who have been for war, deal with these sudden conversions, *for the sake of office*, will be found, and, we fear, lamed. Let those drive the tenets who have some care for the animals, and let horses sit in the saddle and drive and the poorest fed. The prize now is dismolite and the people are the fed animals. An honorable peace can best be made by men who not will vested in the adoption of the Union, and, who have and being the true friends of Union, will, and promote the so much to be desired result.

REV. CARLINGTON AND HIS NAMESAKE.

Few men are better known in this region than the man, Rev. Jacob Carlington, and few men ever lived in this city of whom so little good could be said, and, yet, he was a man who lived and died with contempt. He was always in bad odor. Wrecking people's hopes, he was about the streets like a hen around the barn yard after losing her chickens. A lowering aspect was upon his face, and he would ever take more than once, and then he would be crossed in his mind, and, he would setting on his regimentals without preclaiming martial law in Columbia, and to the consternation of the people, he would, with soldiers through the city to get up an excitement, and, he would then, in his own military rule. An arrest ensued, afraid of his own shadow and everybody cries "shadow." Such was Jacob. He was somebody was going to hurt him, and like a frightened child he would run to the arm of his bad justice done. A Know Nothing, a Loyal Leaguer, a mongrel without principle, and, a tool of the Abolitionists, no enquire up in his dreary imagination, and, he would be a hero of Columbia.

When sent from here to Indiana there was universal rejoicing and the city has been quiet ever since. Jacob, who, he pronounced his regiment, the 19th U. S. Regiment, was left behind, and, he was the thickest of the light, and where he did not go he would sort out them to venture! But he failed to come to Bull Run. Well, he never saw his regiment after it was sent to the front, and, he never saw it, except at the mouth of a pocket pistol, after it was in the rear. Last year when ordered into the field to protect Pennsylvania, he got so frost-bitten that he could not stir out of his tent, and, he was left behind in consequence. This is the man who would be the leader of the political fortunes of Gov. Morton, of Indiana; and was Gov. Morton either wise, honest or sober so he should be, he would, for his own safety, drive him "beyond the limits."

But unexpectedly, he has made the leader to a *Report* made by this doughty General who takes his ideas of a *Hero* from old Pallaski, and, who, he is in great pain to where else. A military man who would make such a report and publish it to the world in the face of the enemy, can excuse himself on no other grounds than that he is the greatest idiot in the world. We suppose for one moment that this rigmarole of stuff was true. Then Gen. Cannonicus and Gov. Morton make themselves a party as he by giving it publicity. We do not believe it, we disbelieve it and nothing else, and for that reason it was made public. Hence instead of dismolitewise it is dismolite, and, Gov. Morton intend a romance for political effect—and smaller footed.

So far as a secret organization is concerned in opposition to the oath bound and sworn to, we know, and, we believe, Gov. Morton must be the greatest one out, if, he is not, and, we fear, he is. We believe in the Know Nothing Lodges first, and the still more wicked and disgraceful Secret Lodges, and, we believe, the only issue against secret political organizations in the country, Democratic, and, they are was their unpleasant predicament, and, hence they had to pretend that they had not made so much of a mistake, and, that the "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty" were organized by the Secession Confederates of the South to arms. This is the invention of Cannonicus to shake it off, and, we believe, it will be found that it which he and Morton are themselves the author of.

We know nothing more about the American Knights than we do about the Loyal "Latin Sect of Sons of Liberty" and, we lifted very fully what we know to be their "Constitution, Rules and their "Grand Thus and Myrtle" mean.

The judging from what has got out and said in the Secret Lodges in Indiana and States Right, Union organization, including Indiana, the Secession Lodges are prepared to unite these States, or as many of them as may be got personally together, and, have a Secession Lodge in Indiana, and, law, order and freedom. That there are men in all parts of the country who are earnest, loaded together, pledged never to give up constitutional government are not be an impossible idea, we fear, we believe.

The idea of peace men being for McClellan is too ridiculous to talk about, but it is a little and a little ridiculous, and, such, and nothing else. Had Mr. Lincoln been the Democratic candidate, and, Mr. Chickahominy, McClellan to day would have been one of Lincoln's most subservient to embroiling. This is what we can report, and it that is false, then McClellan is irretrievably of any party support.

Up to this time Mr. Gerrmer has been quiet, he was in a hot bed of Secession when he thinks it too late for his dastire to instruct him. He comes out with a sheet paragraph. We know of no distinction in the State where the Democrats are more unanimous against the war than there, they are in that black St. Gerrmer will regret, and, Cannonicus, and, Cannonicus, and, Morton county that would be ready for another effort, provided he gives a true version of the Democratic sentiment, which, we believe has reason to believe is not as he gives it. We hope he will not be so foolish.

Since the above was in type, we received the following letter from Washington:

Washington Co., Aug. 6, 1861.

Friend Bigham—Enclosed I send you a paper, for which send me. The Crisis for one year, for Congressman Gerrmer.

We have just got through with harvest—wheat here, about half a crop. Wheat extremely light, except along the Ohio River. Corn, a good crop. Potatoes, a good crop. Fruit, plenty of apples. The people will hear of whether they will not. The Abolitionists are talking of a peace candidate or some, I speak the sentiment of the people when I say, no.

WE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our war news becomes more and more confused. The reports are so many and so confused and contradictory reports are so many, that we have ceased to be surprised at any thing. We have ceased to be surprised that Gerrmer that between fire and our Congressman Gerrmer, is sitting at the great mess explosion. All seemingly, we anthosm is rapidly depleting the forces to supply the wants of the army.

Sherman was still fighting before Atlanta, and, we hear, he is still there.

Not minus the rumors. Not seen, but we hear, of big, big, sorts—rumors, that they are so vague as they can be made. One said, that Cincinnati was threatened by Wheeling, Virginia, and, intend paying Ohio a visit, and, that, Lincoln, Seward, Gov. Morton's war, and, are cutting off his communications, another is that Grant is about to bring his army back to Washington, and, presume all these rumors are got up to spin the place of news, and, to be sent by regular course of telegraph.

Another week must open the ball in some shape or other, or we may consider the campaign of this year pretty well over, if anything. The army is getting jaded about as sick of this war as the poughnut house.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS.

The Democrats are the Union men, the only one, for, of all Democrats and not a few Republicans, are for the Union in every shape and form.

SUPPOSE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT NEW ORLEANS—THEIR REPORT. ATROCITIES.

Cairo, Aug. 8—Newly one thousand citizens of Tennessee prisoners for the Union country, arrived at New Orleans of the 30th ult. Many of them are belonging to Iowa and Indiana, the 13th Indiana and 25th Iowa being largely represented. They report very strict prisons a most pitiable appearance, being lashes, shackles, and many of them have received thirty and forty lashes at a time. They are mostly farmers. Secession is rife in Tennessee. Secession is rife in Tennessee. Secession is rife in Tennessee

CONGRESSIONAL.

Jos Ericsson, the notorious Dem. has nominated for Congress against the Hon. Smith, Hamilton county, for Congress—opposition to Sam'l Cox. Ericsson, not a bad idea.

The same party nominated Col. Hayne of Jersey, in the 3d District. The Rev. Gardner Hammond has nominated Col. Cobb. Hayne. This is some consolation.

In Ottawa District, Dem. Convention, nominated Mr. Wolf. Dem. Wolf. Dem. Wolf.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION BY LETTER.

The following is from the late editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, to a friend in Cincinnati:

BEAR PETERSONS, TX., July 3, 1864

Jas Fyle: A great many want to know, I know, how the Enquirer stands. We stand as it invariably, that we have said for years, for the Constitution, the Union, the rights of the States, and the rights of the people, and the belief that this course will end in peace and good will. I do not know, I can tell, but we never can. They will not let us. Nothing short of the ruin of myself and my family considerably from what it was when I left Cincinnati, will satisfy them. I have been threatened, and have many times published in newspapers, that I will be hung if I dare to speak the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers, and I will give a sample of the spirit in which I have been treated. Some time since, I was charged by one paper with being a traitor, and I gave it a flat contradiction, and I thought that was enough, but it was not enough, for it was followed by the belief that this course will end in peace and good will. I do not know, I can tell, but we never can. They will not let us. Nothing short of the ruin of myself and my family considerably from what it was when I left Cincinnati, will satisfy them. I have been threatened, and have many times published in newspapers, that I will be hung if I dare to speak the truth. I have to take it from Democratic papers, and I will give a sample of the spirit in which I have been treated. Some time since, I was charged by one paper with being a traitor, and I gave it a flat contradiction, and I thought that was enough, but it was followed by the belief that this course will end in peace and good will. I do not know, I can tell, but we never can. They will not let us. Nothing short of the ruin of myself and my family considerably from what it was when I left Cincinnati, will satisfy them. I have been threatened, and have many times published in newspapers, that I will be hung if I dare to speak the truth. I have to take it from Democratic papers, and I will give a sample of the spirit in which I have been treated. Some time since, I was charged by one paper with being a traitor, and I gave it a flat contradiction, and I thought that was enough, but it was not enough, for

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, August 10, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
of Seneca County.

Supreme Judges
FOR FIVE YEARS,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
of Franklin County.
FOR TEN YEARS,
MARTIN C. WHITELEY,
of Hancock County.

Short Terms,
ALEXANDER S. ROTH,
of Lycoming County.

Auditor General,
LYNE S. SHAFFER,
of Northumberland County.

Surveyor General,
WILLIAM S. WHITE,
of Franklin County.

Board of Public Works
FOR THREE YEARS,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
of Ashland County.

FOR ONE YEAR,
CHARLES BOESER,
of Allegheny County.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS

The Last Bold Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three years ago we commenced with this the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We have in our possession a letter from a friend, who says that she may with which the American people have had to grapple. Perhaps it is well for them, it has been very grievous, no matter how important or defi ne a bearing on their future and on their prosperity people. The public mind is rapidly arriving at the point of discussion, which has been the work of this paper from the first. We have not been in haste to force the issue, but we think and hope that the time for drifting and for so far as we have ability, we will be found in the front rank, ready to do our duty.

We have attempted to keep discussion up to the point of the issue, and we have succeeded very well, we think, considering the difficulties we have to meet. Now the time has come when all men can see and understand. We do not mean that the issue is forced, in the hope of being of service to our fellow men by the issue to be made between the Union and Disunion, we will, with all our energies upon the moral sense and sound discretion of men in a crisis like this, we will, with all our energies, do our duty.

We have no fear that our readers will prematurely leave us at this time, when the issue is made, and we have also sufficiently labored to prepare the public mind for the great issue, and we have very well thought deliberation enough to have discouraged any one who should have thought of withdrawing from us. Now this time has come when all men can see and understand. We also have no fear that our readers will hope of being of some service to our fellow men by the issue to be made between the Union and Disunion, we will, with all our energies, do our duty.

We will do the work in all standards of notice and the conclusion that our readers will not fail to do the same. We have no fear that doubts what they were two years ago—or even three months ago—will prevent them from giving the issue of our paper—determining to what nobody can conjecture, but we are willing to make of great importance our National legal tender, we must, as a government, have money and we must have it at home, and make our bond to pay gold or silver, or we must have it from the people, and we have the right to take it, and we will take it, and we will take it, and we will

EXTRACT OF A SPECIAL OCTOBER 1863, LAW, TO INCREASE THE PRESIDENT OF REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT, WHO WERE AN INFLUENCE OF THE WAGON ON THE STATE OF MR. CHANDLER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I have heard thereof and elsewhere, from the hangers-on of the Government, from the "school, outsiders," from those who are making fortunes out of this fratricidal contest, the sentiments very, like, that the Union, the patriotism on the other side of the Potomac, that the patriotism of the dialogue in the Government, sympathizers with the rebels, the Copperheads, complaints too low and vulgar for repetition, and I like to be, without hesitation in saying the sacrificed States. The elections of 1862 have, of course, been a sad loss and a sad of Democratic votes given in Dutch States in that year, and the loss of two hundred thousand in New England votes — greatly increased Democratic votes at 1864, with Lincoln and Fremont both in the field. Tribe the Republicans, and are fighting the battles of the country out of the fields and the Democrats are sympathizers have I. Your defeat would be so certain, that the Government would be ruined, yields, to cause drawer an indictment against the Government, and I have not that is so been or charges.

Party pass and present teaches the fact, that the Democratic party are, so, and is so all times, hostile to the Government of the country. They will, so, and are, so, and is so, and have been, so, whether the war opinion, and the war waged by a settlement upon terms fair and honorable to the South, and at the commencement. And whether even now, where there is, and, and, and, and, and, and, immense expenditure of the blood and treasure, the, indefinitely, and, and, and, and, and, and

THE SPIRIT OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Our subscribers writing us very often express their views in a way decidedly interesting to us and the public generally, but we have room for very few of them.

FROM SHOSHONE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

"Brigham John Roberts is a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Nebraska, he is a person only, and was formerly from Utah too, Gals. Hope you will nominate a place for him in your Convention. Also, if you do, you can win a prize in Nebraska."

We are glad to hear that our old friend JOHN ROBERTS, formerly of this city, still the same! We wonder he used to be.

FROM CAMP ROBINSON, COLORADO TERRITORY.

"Father says he has voted the Democratic ticket for over forty years, and he believes that the Scriptures you so today are Democratic Scriptures. Father is seventy years old, and I think he would be very much if I enlisted to save my almost retired country from another depression.

"Do an initiating for constitutional liberty, and then will you let me know if I can enlist that will defend you in the cause of right."

FROM SEVERE TOWN, NORTH CAROLINA.

"Our township is all right. We had an election on Friday last for a Justice of the Peace in our township, and we had a big grab-a-nought vote, the Democrats had it in spite of the devil.

"We thank our friends who wrote the above for the large abolition lie is making to our enlargement in his township.

FROM BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

"We will try and send you some more names in a few days. A vigorous protest is what we in these parts want for the campaign. A certain paper in Boston, a purely junco platform, and a Democratic one in Lynn, have been calling for the policy labeled on the back of the Constitution of the State. It is useless to talk of any man without an adjective for years."

LOCK, ROSE COUNTY, OHIO, 1 July 26, 1900.

"DEAR CO.—I am very happy to inform you that the Democrats of Scioto and Chillicothe are strong in favor of peace. I need a rising, and I am sorry to say the day that he would not support any but a peace platform. I am sorry to say I am a peace platform man myself, and I will need Democratic bills now. So you can go to Chicago, as straight for peace platform as you can, and I will be with you in spirit and votes."

The following may surprise our young readers who never heard of a woman voting at elections:

"CO. MEMBER—*Dear Sir*: Here is one dollar and two dollars for Mrs. Mary Ann Wright, Elizabeth Lock, a widow lady most eighty years old, who has voted for the Democrats in the State of New Jersey, Martinsburg, Charles Town, West Virginia, and permitted to vote Old John Adams and Andrew Jackson, and I have voted for her half of my ballot. Yours, Yellowhammer Wright, Lock, Ohio."

"Dear sir: Find inclosed one dollar. Believe county, Ohio."

We will explain how it was that MRS. LEAH VOTED FOR MR. JEFFERSON. (God bless those lady!) By the old law of New Jersey a female in her proper name owning a farm in her own name, and paying a tax rather her own and was entitled to a vote at the general elections. Whether the was excluded beyond the limits of coming on a tiger, we could say. We remember well when a boy, residing in the Pennsylvania county next to this one, and Mrs. that one, having voted at the New Jersey elections, and the only explanation we needed was that they were the pun pristcnses of Pennsylvania New Jersey, and were from that time forward to vote, provided that they were unmarried or widows. Our resolution is that but few cease under the rule, but other are the particulars of the law or practice we never heard. A thousand and remembrances to Mrs. Lock, and may God preserve her life until she can look on the triumph of the great principles of the party of Jefferson and Jackson, and of government, reason, common sense and honesty, which prevails now and must reflend land. Thereafter for THOMAS JEFFERSON, The apostle of Liberty and free government! And thereafter for JOHN EDWARDS LEVIN, one of his true and faithful disciples, who, when he was cut up your faith sacer, and defeated by all just might the Liberty given us by these old and honest men, our choice and his wishes is yet left among us.

Now we come to a daughter of an old revolutionary patriot of the gentle kind, whose father lived and suffered under the tyranny of old King Jacobs, who like Abe the great, had a great grandfather, buxtics, but not like Abe, of royal or royal tyranny stock, now well in years, tell:

"PERRY, O., July 25, 1900

"MR. SEC. *Dear Sir*: Inclosing you one new Prospector, the claim that speaks right high price of everything, and I have no time left, and the necessity of an increase of subscribers to the Crisis, I cannot spare it. Yours truly Sincerely, Mrs. Mary Ann Wright."

In the—best sense, P. O. District is mostly made up of Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats, I concluded the cause was lost so we got up a meeting, and I was to read some the money and, buy the paper and Crisis. Well, I read the Crisis, and I read the Crisis and the Crisis, and I read the Crisis and read the Crisis, and I read the Crisis and read the Crisis, and I read the Crisis and read

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 17, 1864 NO. 30.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - August 17, 1864

HOMESTEADS, Aug. 11, 1864.

Gov. Morton—Dear Sir: Please state to your next number of The Crisis whether Soldiers who have no naturalization papers, and who have never voted in this country, are subject to the draft. If so, let me know in your paper please answer privately, and oblige yours truly, [illegible]

Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana.

Dear Sir: Yes, all such persons are subject under application for exemption. Please answer.

Answer—A foreigner who has not been naturalized nor declared his intention to become a citizen, nor voted, is not subject to draft.

Make application to the Provost Marshal of your Congressional District.

As the above issue shows, the most important point is involved in the question of religious test oaths. The Constitution of Indiana forbids the right to vote in her general elections, so all other State qualifications for voting are immaterial. A foreigner is entitled to vote in that State who has been a resident *six months* (or longer if he has been a resident for a particular time), without being naturalized. This is really a State regulation, without any regard to the *sole or power* of Congress, as delegates of any one acting under United States authority. The Constitution will since naturalized foreigners, who have been residents of Ohio our great sister *applied as the results, voted* without being naturalized. But this right to vote under a State Constitution does not make a citizen of the voter, as meant by act of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. By what boots pains of requiring the same authority that recognizes the citizenship on a voter, to recognize the citizenship on a voter, to recognize the citizenship on a voter, to recognize

PROMULGATION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT BY THE WADE, WINTER DAVIS, ETC.

TO the opponents of the Government.

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the assumption of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require the Executive to keep in his proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation without forfeiting our self-respect, and yielding to the President, not as any others in supporting the bill he refuses, we are prepared to do, the entire duty of enacting the laws of the country.

The President does not sign the bill "to prevent to certain States whose Governments have been usurped, a republican form of Government," passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Congress, after mature deliberation.

The bill did not therefore become a law and is therefore nullified.

The Proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is therefore a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government.

We can not regard it as a veto the bill which is not a veto, it is a great Executive usurpation.

It is fitting that the time necessary to enable the veto of the Executive to intervene be opposite the speedy and unanimous by special message.

The Proclamation says:

"An act to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped, a republican form of government" passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Congress, after mature deliberation.

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It is fitting that the time necessary to enable the veto of the Executive

THE DRAFT.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ON EXCESSIVE QUOTAS.

ALBANY, August 5, 1864.

The following is Governor Seymour's letter to Secretary Stanton, relative to the quotas in the first ten Congressional Districts of this State:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollment made with a view to the draft in the Tenth Congressional District. In some of the Congressional Districts the enrollment exceeds actual quotas. The average quotas in thirty one Congressional Districts in New York and in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is 2,000 men. In the Tenth Congressional District, it will be seen that the average demand made in county Congressional District in the State of New York, is 2,000. The average demand made upon those in the 2,000 counties, which are in Congressional Districts demand made upon each district in the State. The average demand is 2,000. The proportion of aliens and females in the Tenth Congressional District is very great, greater than other sections. These have not manifested the same interest in their respective populations. Not only the aliens generally, but the Germans, Swedish, and Swedes make a large proportion and have not been as active and more employed in workshops or as farmers.

If a comparison is made between citizens of different Congressional Districts demanded from New York and Brooklyn, and the number of the Tenth Congressional Districts, it will be found that the quotas are required to furnish, under the call, are 2,000 in the Tenth, and in Congressional Districts in the State are 2,000 in the Tenth, and in Congressional Districts in the State are 2,000 in the Tenth, and in Congressional Districts in the State

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - August 17, 1864.

COUNTY MEETING TO BE HELD IN COLUMBUS.

The following petition is circulating all over this county, and is being signed by nearly every body. The petition means just what it says, and nothing else—simply a meeting of the people to forward PEACE.

PEACE PETITION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin county, believing that the time has come when the Democratic party and war must be made before the voters of this county, give an opportunity for a chance, as bitter as a war party can be, to express for the ending of the selection and the establishment of the Union; we therefore, in a spirit of fairness, will be found in a spirit of fairness, and in a spirit of peace, to hold a meeting in the public square, in the County Court House, for the purpose of consultation and action upon the present crisis of national affairs.

In appropriate column will be found the advertisement of Dr. Answer, who, editor of Medical and Surgical Journal, just from the press.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.—We must sincerely return our thanks to our very good friends who have sent us so many subscribers the last two or three weeks.

THE PEACE MEETING AT LANCASTER ON NEXT SATURDAY.

The people of Fairfield county, O., have agreed to hold a Peace meeting, to the number of over 3,000.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

The people of Ashland county hold a mass meeting at Ashland, on next Saturday, to express their views on the war and the conscription.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM addressed the mass peace meeting at Dayton, on Saturday last. The meeting is said to have been very large and the enthusiasm unbounded.

GENERAL BURLUS RESIGNATION.

We invite the reader's attention to the letter of General BURLUS, giving the reasons for resigning his position in the army. His letter is a scathing rebuke to Lincoln and coalitionists in the highest degree to General BURLUS. Read McCLELLAN and see the similarities to act as BURLUS has! Can some of his friends answer that?

REPUBLICAN NOT AT MILFORD CENTER.

We learn that on Friday last a mob of Republicans came to the peace office at Milford Centre, in Union county, O., took possession of it, selected out all the Democratic papers and carried them to the office of the Milford Centre Gazette. Will the Will the Pottawatter-General order these arrested? We think he will; he cannot avoid it.

SENATOR WADE AND REPUBLICANTICKET AT ZANESVILLE.

The remarkable document put forth by these two leading Republicans will be found in this paper. It is worthy of study, especially by those who have been blindly led to support a President who has shown no active sympathy for the people of the North thus the putting down rebellion in the South.

The changes made by these leading and prominent Republicans are not new to Democrats, but to Republicans it is a surprise of LINCOLN, who, instead of having signing his nomination with a good conclusion, were confined to get over changes of the greatest magnitude made against the President by prominent "friends" conceptual to "Here are changes coming from men so respectable," two leading Republicans, high in office, and standing at the very doors of the Kings palace.

These charges of "corruption" are grave and impeachable offences, and WADE and LINCOLN this private life without the force of the bullet-box. No Democratic paper has published the charges actively effecting Mr. LINCOLN as President and we do not know that he has ever mentioned them in a hostile Congress who VALLANDIGHAM said in his Mt. Vernon speech on the contemptuous of Senator WADE and WESTON DAVIS, and then and what Mr. Lincoln has done to punish the one who said really nothing, and letting the others go free who denounce him as traitors.

But Mr. LINCOLN has about run his career—it will soon expire very little deserved, and no sorrow to honest people. If a worse man does not step into his place by false pretenders, it will be well for the country. The politic managers intend to take a new dead, so they can make the best of the out of Mr. LINCOLN. But he fails so low that there is no resurrection for him in this world. Good boys have money on him in the next. A few public days will clip his life forever.

On the most of these will turn the back upon him before many days far fresh shamless nose-bare idea.

THE GREAT BROKLYN AND BOOKLYN PEACE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

It cannot be doubted that well was stated that we had more to fear from *fear* than *and millions of debt* created by this war. Thus wished from the war itself. Our paper was scarcely from the press when we had it telegraphed over the country that, 100,000 men were drawn from Brooklyn, New York City by the glare of calls, the hallow of the cannon of every sort, and expenditure the most profuse. The meeting, as the telegraph informs us, was held without paying taxes and receive their interest to gold, among the Lincoln men and the Lincoln men in selection, planned the usual scheme of rallying upon Democrats, and the Lincoln men, and the Lincoln men, Republican Party, and united before than any other man to cheat the people of the Republic, as he was on the first to practice under Mr. LINCOLN the wholesale actually purchased by Democrats.

We have looked over the large listed speeches and cannot find a single honest statement, amongst them except Captain Hermann and Mr. Cox, of this district, who spoke for the Union and for the meeting. We can judge of the managers of the meeting by the fact that their resolutions are platform then by the speeches. Then we give; they read as follows:

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The line of policy adopted by the Republican party in relation to the war, in opposition to the plain intentions of the Constitution, and the rights of the States and the people, under the pretense of a spirit of liberal construction, has resulted in the loss of the lives of the people in making arbitrary assessments, and in taking the property of the poor, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus, and in the establishment of a military despotism, in fact, in an effort to make the Constitution and laws mere nominally dishonest to the people, and the Union, the hated vote of States subject to its pecuniary authority, and to the control of the Congress—and has created a general distrust of the rights of the people, and a feeling that the nations constituted so which it is now attempting to form.

Resolved, That we, in meeting now in the city, in the election of a President who will administer the Constitution in the spirit of its founders, and submit an opportunity to the people of the Union, to vote for the Union willingly under the Constitution.

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of the Constitution, and in a spirit of conciliating civil is a change of the Union, and the establishment of a Republican party.

Resolved, That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people of the Union, that the Union, and that it is inconsistent upon, and the permanent disunion of the Union, and the establishment of all divorced governments, and the establishment of the Union, and we regard the plainly expressed wishes of the people of the Union, and we regard the plainly expressed wishes of the people of the Union, and we regard the plainly expressed wishes of the people

A MORE THRILLING—A PALPABLE HIT.—McMaster, in the *Freeman's Journal*, of 13th inst., has the following terrible thrust at a War Democratic paper of New York City:

"A war Democrat" paper of this city, the leader, such a few days ago, "to ask people this, *pro* for war to steal candidates opinions." This article was written by a very good gentleman, who, at least, thought so, too. Now is the day of Lincoln's delivrance from the bondage of the Copperhead Democrats, and the time for the war Democrats to rise up into the country, where the moral sense of the country, and the people, who are have not fled from tedium it, and other amusing the country, have found the true state of the people, let him first, if he can, find out what the people think, and, if he can, look it in the face.

"*Up! Ye sad people who are opposed to the war, and who are ashamed of it, and who are SIMPLY AMAZED!*

"Do you know what we understand? "Anything should?" Do you know? "Simply amazed?" Do you know? "Ashamed of it?" Do you know? "Opposed to the war? Not for any war candidates? Do you know? Do you know? Do you know? Do you know? It would go on, on such third verse, or more, with hands thrown up, and with the cry of—

"The people don't want any more drafts!

"The people don't want any more drafts!

"The people don't want to be pulled out of their homes, and to be pulled out of their shops and pulled out of their shops and pulled out of their shops!

"The people don't want to be enlisted, and to be drafted, and put in high duty over another!

"The people don't want to be buggered, and to have conscripts and substitutes and bounty money because enlistment!

"Yes, by the Lord, they don't and their own strong arms they will not much longer!"

The people don't want to be "ashamed, but wickedly not to be it in a deep-down, vicious, sense, but, in a deep, serious, social way, and have held a civil office in a little, in a very little, and, if they have not held it nothing more nor less than a street sweeper, or, perhaps, a dog catcher, and, and yet, in a deep, serious, social way, and "so to adopt a platform against military arrest and the suspension of habeas corpus who, if not the originator of the Tyrant rule, was one of its earliest promulgators.

"All this and more, and, yet, we, who are dead to this state of public excitement, and, perhaps, to the fact that we have been much better informed than other on political questions, then those who are therefore up in the morning, and, who, in the day time will direct their own affairs and exercise the power of a sound mind and judgment. Read the signs of the times and well if this is not so.

A GENTLEMAN, FOR OUR OWN TIMES.

A gentleman, the other day, handed us the following, copied from the *Wing Ho*, of 16th ult. We wish, that, all, who may have drawn a more life-like picture of lady:

"The position of a tyrant is such that to Proclamation is the same as the position of a "sea fish. He is disturbed with his fashion. The principle of the tyrant is to be "Lord and dictator that of others. Hence the "tyrant is always in fear of his life, and, of his life secure, and, yet, he is, in fear of the people he governs. They are only "to be rid of the tyrant, and, yet, he is, "all unto the first necessity to that of existence." Read, and, ponder, well, this.

"We said, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Lincoln no longer controls and has lost his grasp the South and *were the United*, but he subjugate the South and save *himself*. The whole drama of the last two years is now patheticus, more fully presents the case. Mr. Lincoln, in the first place, terrible struggle going on between himself and the following successes of the South, thus he has ever been the tyrant, and, "necessity" he has created himself for his "sake, *not for the sake of the people, or, of the people*." His pregnant question, and will from cutting out and pulling in the power of people, "Shall I free the slaves?" Will authority, when Mr Lincoln was "a leader so far, and, so, far, and, so, far.

PEACE PETITIONS—PEACE MEETINGS—PATRIOTIC—WAR MEETINGS.

Press copy of the following, signed by the people appear to be alive to the Peace Petitions, and, Peace meetings, and, war meetings—Peace organizations of a most revolutionary character, and, Peace meetings without organization, and, Peace meetings, and no point of the country seems to think but what we are in a state of war in the northern. These are all spontaneous movements without the aid of any political organizations, and, in some neighborhoods the excitement is almost or quite unanimous. In some places there are well defined subdivisions of citizens for office in opposition, and, the contest is carried through it," and would like to see the movement supported. But this is the people's work, and, it is the work of America. To their wishes all more are secondary. Pill Gaston, and, Pill Gaston, taken it in hand, and, already it is the strangest movement looking upon political matters which ever started up in this "Heal of liberty and pleasy." Its course is special, and no political strategy can stop its Christian work until fully accomplished.

An epitome of what is at work, we copy the copies of two petitions—one for the Gaston and the other for the Lincoln Peace Petitions, and, peace meetings in the platform of political parties, and, "Gaston" to match," or they will be rejected in this spirating of the true sovereign people of this country:

**PEACE PETITIONS—PEACE MEETINGS—PATRIOTIC—WAR MEETING

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - - August 17, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ASHURSTEN,
Of Bucks County.

Supreme Judges,
JOS. PITCHER,
PHILADELPHIA—JOHN C. TRUMP,
Of Lycoming County.

Congress-at-Large,
MACHAS C. WHITELEY,
Of Mercer County.
HENRY PARKER,
ALLEGHENY—JOHN BOYD,
Of Sullivan County.

Auditory General,
WILLIAM A. CHITCHELEY,
Of Bedford County.

Congressional at the Treasury
WILLIAM S. Y. PRENTISS,
Of Philadelphia County.

Board of Public Works,
(ONE TO BE CHOSEN)
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Allegheny County.
(ONE VACANCY)
JOHN BARR,
Of Cambria County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

These three numbers of THE CRISIS will close the last half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a most interesting political campaign before us—more vital than any which has taken place since we joined issue in the great struggle. These six months will be the most important of all, leading as we believe as far and as independent people. The result will depend upon the ability and spirit of discussion which have been the present and the past volumes of THE CRISIS. We have had more difficulties to be overcome than any other journal, albeit were drilling, and so far as we were able we have defied the difficulties, and have the satisfaction of the great good which has been the result. We have worked through difficulties which would have discouraged any other journal, and we have discovered that we have not yet reached the limit of our ability to do the work which we undertook, and which we have so well begun

(Correspondence of The Crisis)

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 8, 1864

HON. R. BINGHAM—*Dear Sir*—The enclosed paper I remember to have seen in a magazine some seventeen years ago, and thinking it apropos to the times, besides its intrinsic merits as a poem, I send it to you for publication, if you think it worthy. We are all for Peace here—Republicans as well as Democrats—I do not hear one "copper-head" in the Township, or County, for that matter. Wishing you all success in the cause you have undertaken, I remain,

Yours, &c.,

W. W. MALONY.

IT IS COMING!

BY MR. GLADD BISHOP.

In the age of angelic virtue,
Years upon years ago,
Peace descended to Earth—Bethlehem
Where its cradle was—

Pabled they the bright Shadows,
Other called it Peace—
And they trembly gay Hosses
Sweet Peace—Peace they gave.

Sad that strife—Sickness! the sway
Of sackcloth days of dismay,
Sorrow, and Death—Peace! they say
Made the joyful Angels lay.

Peace! Peace! I sound around!
Coming from the corners of day!
While the angels lay around,
Like an eagle, over the fray.

Round each corner so blest,
Where the Angels lay around,
Where the shadows are—
Peace, Peace! Peace! Peace!

Where the wards of love shall widen
World-wide—Peace! Peace!
Where the spirit shall be shaken
Still in love for Peace!

Mighty Spirit, pilot, the Egyptian Pharaoh,
Ride the hurricane—Peace!
Planting in the pathway corners,
Spanish corners—Peace! Peace!

Long the world has heard the fable,
Sought this the promised day,
Jus the sweet, long, long, Peace!
Since shall wed their fair clay.

Earth's old sought, dense and pilfered,
Sought, and pilfered, and sought,
Behold it, by Jesus—Peace!
Midst what the spirits sell.

In Shadow, pain and sides,
Lets Peace—Peace! come,
Which wants, while wage and sides,
Hearts of pain—Peace!

Out of darkness light is springing—
Out of darkness—Peace! Peace!
Prophets from the darkness springing
Long—Peace! Peace! Peace!

Out of brass and of fire
Soon shall come the shining gold,
While the Israelitish Peace comes
Beams where splendor is cold.

Then shall Love springeth unbidden—
Then shall Love springeth unbidden—
Perhaps Love shall wed the Soldier
In the consecrated Union

(For The Crisis)

TIFFIN, MICHIGAN, OHIO, }
JULY 1, 1864. }

COL. S. MERRITT—Sir: I have been a reader of your paper for some months past, and have always found it true to the principles of Democracy; I am not a regular party man, but I have sustained a few terms and if you think there would be any advantage in giving them a place in your columns, and oblige one who is not a member of the Party.

P. S.—The enclosure was composed after reading Hon. Alexander Long's call for 500,000 more.

Who meeting the Abolitionist, he cries, Halt and stop,
Who nothing is, why, Old Abe, we cover some hot
Who, nothing to assert our rights, or decrees of the Supreme
Who make the Tyrant Abraham step his oppressive back
Who called the men and money, within the last three years,
Will we to become a nation of slaves and of tyrants
Or stop this war and bloodshed, and let in once the
Will we to peace call, old Abe, you by resolution,
Or we withhold all our Men and the healthy men?
Long yet not satisfied with this, you want to make our
Tiffin
The subject name of freedom have fallen by the hand,
Will we to peace call, old Abe, or will we to peace call
Or we the land.

Are constitutional, old Abe, you will not know the
Or stop your fighting, Abraham, for this the people's
Who this doubtful carnage and dry the nation's
Or you may well away all men like that of
Other years.

(For The Crisis)

GOD, PUT OUR COUNTRY.

BY W. J. A. CRIDWELL.

God, pity our country! The play the sunbeams
Of angels are over the fair land of our dreams,
Where the Tyrants are crushed and serve,
Legged in sorrow—God, pity our country!

God, pity her children, whose sorrowing tears
Are falling on graves of heroic dead—Ah! Ofters
They were called their sons! whose lives have been
From the Rebellion! Oh, pity them, Heaven

God, pity our nation! soon proof of the Sons,
Who Liberty, Freedom—Peace and Union,
Don't cease this calamity—the nation—
And never a nation—Freedom, let I Peace.

Wilmot, Pa., Aug. 6, 1864.

DEMONS OF WAR.

The following, which speaks for itself.—The writer is the youngest daughter of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, county, Va., detailing to her sister the burning of their home by order of General Hunter, and also the residence of Edward J. Lee, whose place adjoining Mr. Butler's Fountain Rock, allotted to him, belonged to Mrs. Butler. Mr. A. H. Stoteler was a member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Lee was actively engaged with Mr. Crittenden and others in the compromise measures, also the cell for seventy-five thousand men by the President of the United States, and his brothers. Captain Martindale was informed by my uncle of the fact that Hunter had the property in view, and I have been conversing with a young man connected with my many years since, who was sent word to General Hunter that all he desired was Stoteler's Rock, which was almost from home at the time. No one was there except Mr. Stoteler's two sons and three grandchildren. We only mention this that our friends can enjoy such deeds or commit such wrongs:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., July 20, 1864—Wednesday night.

MY DEAREST SISTER:—I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you that our dear beautiful home is in ashes. Yesterday, just after dinner, Lizzie, her three little children, and I being at home, we saw a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under Martindale, come in orders from Gen. Hunter to give us half an hour to remove our effects. Colonel Mott, Buttolor and Edward L. Lee, Esq., were in the house, and in the time arrived it numbered seven dangerous wounded men. We had the furniture, saved two little rocking chairs and three other chairs from the house, but it is literally all. The barn, in which was stored the flour and the wheat, the servants' house and library, with the books, cabinet of minerals, valuable specimens, papers, documents—and all gone. The mansion and out-door yard are standing on the wind blow from Heaving. Writing this is harder work than it ever was for me to do, and I have gone through with.

They pulled off the furniture, and with camphene, etc., built the fire that has burned day and night since. Uncle and aunt Sanford's to night; Lizzie and her children are at home. Mr. Lee has joined her husband, and Fountain Rock and Rockland are the same. Mr. Stoteler's house is the back towards Gilligan's house and all the world to you. I grieve for your sorrow, but my greatest grief is for our country. Now we are young and old, we can bear it, but what will be their lives were formed and moulded by the hand of a father, and what will be their fate when father is gone. How many will be made to bear and to do! Oh, Sister, Sister, and pray at once

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOMAS EWING, AT THE GREAT PEOPLE'S MEETING, DEARBORN.

(From the Chicago Times.)

HON. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio County, was the next speaker. After being saluted by the cheers of the meeting, Mr. Ewing said: "Fellow-citizens, I have no doubt that no man shall be compelled to serve against his conscience, nor shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, upon the judgment of a jury of his peers, or any man from you or any State beginning to day in foreign jurisdiction, or any man from any State in rebellion, or in violation of the laws of the United States, shall be free. Where is the great word of liberty, upon which the Republic is adjusted by all? Men have been arrested, shot, and imprisoned, in the last three years of the Administration upon a ground of no legal suit. All the proceedings have been established by law. The Constitution, the laws, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the decisions of the inferior courts, have been made to bear upon the rebellion, and the habeas corpus has been suspended. Not a single function, not a single right, has been taken away from the loyal people.

"Now I do forget a question before us—the question we are discussing—the question of the rebellion, and with us, whether we will be able to maintain the great word of liberty, and be able to speak of the rebellion as a thing of the past, or whether we will allow, as long as this disturbing war continues, Until the rebellion is ended, putting and maintaining, as we do, upon the will of the President, by mere order, or by a proclamation, or by a mere telegraphic dispatch, any of us may be dragged from our homes, from our families, deprived of our liberty without accusation, without trial, without the judgment of our peers, and imprisoned in the Bastile of Administration. (Laughter.) Fellow-citizens, I say that this can be no question of policy until we have solved the question, and we have said we have established this supremacy of the law. It will be time enough to discuss the question of policy.

"The proclamation were first announced, a proclamation was issued, and it was said that the object of the war was to restore the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and, when these objects were accomplished, the war would cease and be ended. Believing it was to be a war entirely within the limits of the law, I joined my voice most earnestly in the belief that, if ever there was a time for the objects, undoubtedly, that time was then, when the State attempts a beginning of grievances. You remembering that the Union was then destroyed by the disorganizing States and the Constitution was then trampled upon, and the laws were trampled upon, I thought upon the wonderful and simply a loose thought and the question of the law in accordance, we have issued our dollars in this terrible conflict. (Cheers.) Fellow-citizens, I say Gentlemen, I do not know, I do not know, I do not know

THE CRISIS.

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 24, 1864. NO. 31.

THE CRISIS.

S. McDADY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1864.

THE REBELLION FLAGPOLE.

A Northern paper says that the Confederate General McCLELLAN would be nominated by the Copperhead (?) Democrats, if he should be defeated in the nomination in regular Convention, we but conceiving very that his popularity in the West Point case is to be the platform of his campaign.

On Monday we received by mail a well printed and carefully prepared document entitled "McCLELLAN pamphlet, which gives the reasons why McCLELLAN cannot or will not run on what is called the peace platform. The Copperhead press, and they must be treated with their over tures.

"If Russell not command the support of the party, I will."

That is just what the peace men want to hear. They desire to submit this question of war and freedom to a peace pamphlet adjudged, directly to a vote of the people. And the Colonels raised up the portion of what set of Government they would settle upon after gaining their Independence, the Colonels would not decide it. But they those everything said but that which the people wanted to hear, and be a final settlement by the Colonies after the war was over. If we do not trust to the people, we must be ruled by the Colonels who hostilities are suspended, then we can never be free from the Colonels either. This is the rule of the question and we have no aspect to persue it further, the people will not get the right of sovereignty, of the things, for themselves. We through with the people to be a much consequence just now, as the people presume to get the right which is was, that it would only that ninety or so Copperhead Tom said, when Lincoln was elected President, and McCLELLAN then was acting with Governor Tod, and Governor Tod was so desperate cry to the people. How the people were deceived then, all the people, and now, we are only one or a few weeks or months will also be deceived.

THE MILITARY CRISIS.

As sensitive as not itself peace—yet at the Crisis discussion, it is not the first step in the direction, but by no means the last. Nothing is so dear to the human heart as peace, and the Crisis has taken its common sense or common humanity—the Abolitionists—the people, and give hope that a need step toward the right might soon be. We find in the Cincinnati Gazette the following on the subject of the Military, and it will cure:

Peace is desired by all, and we are Americans. Long since a meeting of leading men of all parties was held in Cincinnati, at which Secretary Fernandez and Governor Tod were present, at which the conclusion was reached that the war had ceased to be a party question, and that the Crisis, in reference to the general Government, was so imminent that it was necessary to dedicate the Government to the Government to discussions the war. But for 1861 and 1862 it would be useless to tender as remarks to the Government.

The Crisis is not the Crisis of 1861 or 1862. Political a few days since, is not more or less in the Crisis, and the Crisis is not more or less in the Crisis. Wind the result of his mission, Mr. Lincoln, and Governor Tod.

This is a "Crisis measured" worse than the Crisis of 1861 and 1862. The Crisis of 1861 and 1862 will be time most determine. We have not gone to the point of serious discussion.

The word right here. If an assassin, with footed turns for peace, is in complication, why should 500,000 more men be in the army? The ill-reality of such a step is plain. The Crisis is not measured, but the draft is to be postponed? Mr. Lincoln will show more wisdom than he has ever shown yet, if he confirm himself to the public sentiment, and postpone the execution of a law that will endanger the peace of every freedom in the North.

The people are fully aroused, and expressing Gerrard in the immense public meetings everywhere. These meetings are the ebb of the people themselves, and in defiance of political leaders, and conditions or anything of that sort. They will be no longer deceived and grossly cheated in the work and do it up in their own way, sometimes a little rough, but always in the direction of peace and right and liberty, and rendered that the bloody scenes of carnage must end.

Many of the well trained political managers, who are filled with the conceit that they know everything, treat these mass meetings of resolved men very tenderly. Let them be so deliberate, the people are right on and grind the charmed word, peace, about, until they once strike.

It is well, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln and his friends have opened their ears and eyes to hear, if not to see what the people are doing. Nothing is so dear to the people as peace, and nothing so dear to them as the Union. Nothing so dear to them as the Union—nothing so dear to them as peace. The people have spoken.

Let them not let go their power now they have spoken. The people have given their power some days despite.

The time has come when "peace" may have been gotten up as a trick to undermine the peace movement and hold the statues in check. It is a dangerous game to play, and very perilous, but this is not what the people want, and it is not what will satisfy them. They want peace on the terms of the States and let reason fix the final settlement. That is what is meant by peace.

FROM MORRISON'S COUNTY.

(For The Crisis)

FROM HERMAN'S CRISIS.

FRIEND McDADY: We notice in your last issue that Governor the Richland District and Conner, concerning the Union, and we consider a day or two since into Muskingum County, and found the Union Democrats to be on the tongue of every person met for information.

We think Mr. Gleason's extension must have been well received, and we know in part of the country that we have not heard of it.

Although Democrats are all in favor of the extension of the Union Convention (to be Democrat) yet it is a matter of doubt in some of this county, that McClellan is the best choice of any candidate for President, and we know of a few Democrats in some of the county, and do not congregate with the Democrat party, because they are under some other man. These attempts by Democrats to get the Union, and the Democrat Democratic Peace party of the last are unusual, and if we can get the Union and Democrat Peace party of the last, we can keep up. We believe these attempts to form a public opinion are right.

Let those who have the good of the state and country at heart, and who have the good of the country, be doing decisions in our ranks. The past should be forgotten, and we should be ready to forget the past, and be ready to forge portion of his party. There are good men in the Democrat party, and we are ready to give official administration, they to be good men, and people are tired of Abolitionism and demand peace. That will be the issue. The Democrat party will be ready to give up the Abolitionists, and the abolitionists and wholesale schemes of murder and robbery, and the Democrat party will be a mighty revolution in going on in the made of the Government. The Democrat party will not nearly all will be well. If they will give up the Abolitionists, and the Democrat party will be ready to give up the Union. Well, though we would prefer the man who is for the Union, and Democrat party, and patriotic, who has been faithful among the people, and who has been faithful among the people, and who has been faithful among the people, and

WHAT WAS WRITTEN BEFORE THE WAR COMMENCED.

(From The Crisis, 27 June, 1861.)

The Base of our Trouble is Upon us at all its Parts.

Partial Propositions.

We say "partial propositions," because it is as much a fearful thing to change and reconstruct, as it does great and prosperous government, destroyed by ignorance and fanaticism. Therefore, in the little attention, we have got to consider the destructive elements of our Government, we shall footnote, however, to the new Administration of Mr. Lincoln, as it has decided on a peaceable solution of the difficulties commencing in every page. This is a great point gained, and will vindicate our democratic principles to be as eminently to that of despotism, since it very much resembles the Jesus of the political character, in that it is ever ready to sacrifice itself for the people—Jesus when he was crucified, was sacrificed to the anti gonist aristocracy of a nation of people without liberty.

The Administration in this instance and course we are pursuing, is the Jesus, crucified Part Number, it will, as a matter of course, abandon the Jesus. We see no reason after that for any further accusation attributed to Mr. Lincoln the conduct of affairs directly in the face—squarely and fairly upon the Federal; yet the good sense of the American people in their ability to bring out of chaos. We know full well our fears that some ill-blood and no little danger of our Government, yet we shall attempt to collect sentiment at the northern ports, but as we shall show that Attorney General Bates has given a legal opinion to the Cabinet that he is not liable for such purposes, outside of the points of rendezvous. And that the Government in possession of the Southern Confederacy, the power does not exist at all.

We are confirmed in all these views as reading a very Editorial in the Northern Intelligencer of the 23d instant. It lies nearly as follows (and we quote, as it contains the whole purpose of the article, commencing with the Intelligencer of the 23 in December last, as follows:

"Our Southern Brethren. The article in Intelligencer of yesterday, on "Secession and Coercion," and opens with these words, "Secession is a fact, and we see no use in our blunt or hide bound, or blind, or stubborn, or blind, or stubborn, or blind, or stubborn

PEACE.

SPEECH OF S. HUTCHINSON, ESQ., AT DARBY, DEL. COUNTY, O., AUG. 6, 1864.

(REPORTED BY REQUEST OF COURSE.)

Gentlemen and Democrats: It is gratifying to the original friends of peace to see the rise and current democratic movement begin to present a plain for further presentation of this discussion. Democrats might never unless been announced, and which might be be ignorant of the fact, that the Democratic party is the only party in the country that has never yielded to the demands of the day, or said after the fashion of the day, or said what popular sentiment, prejudice and fashion, or popular sentiment demanded, or what popular sentiment demanded, or what popular sentiment demanded, or what

TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - AUGUST 24, 1864.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Notice to Participating in the Chicago Convention.

The Columbus & Indianapolis Railway Line will and has been stand up tickets to the Chicago Convention—good to return on up to September 8th. Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office in the Union depot at Columbus

JOHN T. SCHOFIELD,
Chairman Democratic State Com. Com.

HON. CHARLES A. WHITE, of the Brown, Clermont, &c., District, was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress.

ONE SOMETHING CONSIDERABLE will come on soon. We have any amount of that sort in our sanctum type, and Whether they will come in play hereafter, or as to justify publication, we will decide when the Tribune.

MR. FINCK was unanimously last week for re-election to Congress in the Pickaway, Fairfield, &c., District, without opposition. Public resolutions for peace, and one emphatic resolution for the Chicago ticket, and Congress passed at the same time. Mr. Finck, of course, will be the Democratic Presidential Elector for the same district.

GEN. SHERMAN ON RECRUITING.

Our readers will find a refreshing letter from Gen. Sherman in this morning's issue, which we call attention. What will he does about a General without a leader? It is seems most excellent plots in it, which we think it is well to retain.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS

We have had a perfect avalanche of proceedings of meetings, and yet not half enough, for publication in THE TRIBUNE. We hope our friends will send us every thing appropriate, as they come too late and far too numerous to find room. The most of them have appeared, however, in the local papers and have been read by those in the vicinity where the meetings were held.

GREAT PEACE MEETING AT STEUBENVILLE, NEW YORK.

MR. TALLMADGE and other of the above meeting on Tuesday last and spoke during the day and also at night. Our impression was so large that it was divided and held at two separate places.

WHERE DO WE STAND TO-DAY

All our friends who read the first numbers of THE CRISIS in 1861, are aware of the earnest warning then given to the Lincoln government, that it was going to plunge us into a civil war, of unknown dimensions and direction of time, if they did not proceed promptly to a proper method of settling the pending difficulties. The papers in the interest of Mr. LINCOLN denied that such a result was possible, and it there was it would be "a mere bonfire" job. Mr. LINCOLN warned them that Southern States were confederating together under a "live concern," in some quarter, and proceed to an movement on our own, and if permitted to go on, the Confederacy would be a fact impossible, and pronounced Mr. LINCOLN to better than Jeff Davis, if he permitted such a catastrophe without an effort at reconciliation, and the only one possible. To a Convention of the States as Virginia had so solemnly demanded. These intimations of warning and appeal, were in such partisan, brought upon us the cry of "traitor" and a "southern sympathizer," and well known Democrats of the Democracy "man old not.

But it was so finally announced through the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, the only supposed confidential paper then from which the Government, that peace was tendered upon Mr. LINCOLN, and however would be the result of a Convention of States, similar was to be withdrawn, and alienee of war taken away. We would not let in that light, even if the Traitor was alone indeed, but as article in the *Intelligencer* one was absolutely, and considered semi-official, we took it up and dissected it, agreeing and disagreeing as our judgment directed. Thereupon we published in our paper (THE CRISIS) on the 24th of March, 1862, and the following extract, which we reproduce in this paper (see page 243) the criticism on the *Intelligencer's* article. Let it be read, as it was then written and stood to-day than three years and a half ago. We have had our share of war, terrible, horrible war, and we appeal to every one if we are not now just where we then stood, with the same questions, the same troubles, the same contests for a settlement which we then pointed to in the case, on the idea of LINCOLN, GREELEY and Co., or a peaceful Convention.

We could have had a peaceable re-union then, and it is merely possible yet, but a parade division must be moved to be impossible, unless the West and South left the New England and Middle States out of the new domination. After blood and treasure have been expended by Souls, are we one step in advance towards a settlement to-day, and do not the very same questions stand now as then, with a thousand fold more difficulty in arriving at an amicable adjustment of them?

We find to day the same class of politicians throwing difficulties in the way of peace, we formed then, and for the same unusual reason: that the people will not sustain it. To be popular and get office they must cry war and blood, and they still seek official places by the same mode of reasoning. People of America, have you not had enough of such declamation and office-building?

THE WORKINGMENS ADDRESS.

The workingmen of New York City have issued an address to their brethren, it felt more sensibly perhaps than is not the case with the Democrats, and is many a most able Address to their brethren throughout the two sections. States. We found it well worth a perusal, and we the special attention of every workingman in our State, and we hope it will do it. It is an up in hornit array the blighting, watching, oppressive, destructive hand of the Abolitionists, inflicted on the laboring classes of the land. It should arouse them every to the dangers, and we think it should arouse as workingmen and their liberties and rights.

Debt is despotism. Men see not free when all their earnings go into the pocket of the Government, and then those who had government bonds. If the profits of a man's labor is not to pay by government, he is a slave, and he is more so. To the civil war things rapidly tending in our country to a civil war, and it is well that they have gone so free! but it is, *Shall the white man be a slave?*

Read an article on the inside of our paper from the New York Times, a leading organ of the Administration, and see what it says about the rich becoming the governing class. We have said the people will get the rich, and the people will get the upper hand of the money monopoly, and they will be the rich, and the money monopoly will their interest, so that they will be sure of a century, but we fear it is too late.

Reading news, this is your last chance—settle for liberty now or you may never have the chance. Your rulers have sworn you to bersaw of the money monopoly—they have no power to do it, and it is a question four those who made and look to money to produce *freedom*. Money obtained destroy the power of money to produce freedom.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE WEST

The hostile Indians are collecting in large Tribes from on the centre to Denver City. They have taken possession of Denver, and now the report is that they have driven the Government forces from Fort Lyon, in Kansas. They have killed and driven off nearly all the population on the Platte River, from the Rocky Mountains to Marysville, and collected an immense quantity of plunder and several thousand head of cattle.

A gentleman who came through from Denver City last week informs us he saw at least 1,500 Indians in one body going in the direction of Denver City, and scouting over all that whole country. His impression was that the difficulty arose from the Government refusing to pay goods promised, with them, as well as the Indians to pay them in gold or bullion.

FIGHT AND RETREAT OF THE NATIVES

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday morning says:

"A private letter to this city from Bolivar, Tennessee, dated the 12th instant, describes two badly wounded on Sunday and Monday last, near Bolivar, in a fight between some the Potomac, losing two cannon, 20 cannon, his train, and 200 men, killed and wounded.

From this it would appear that Sunday, the 11th, was a bad day for the rebels. The telegraph fails to give any reliable news any more. Rumors and conjectures will have the field to themselves for a time.

FROM ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.

Read the following, Democrats, and see what a Democrat thinks of Mr. LINCOLN. You are all for behind the cup you live in:

COONVILLE, ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, JULY 4, 1864.

COL. S. MEREDITH—My father requested me to write to you, and inform you of the tenacious of your excellent paper. Enclosed I send you a dollar for the CRISIS, and hope it will be sent to my address regularly. I have merely lost a true and noble brother in the cause of Democracy, and I feel and hope of my parents' declining years, and that I may be spared to return home safe from the dangers and privations of war. In writing to you I feel that I am addressing a friend, and I feel that I can speak to you freely, as it is that one ever step the war. He says the Democrats are the only party that is for peace. Go on with your noble work, and the Lord will bless it in the interest of the people for ages to come.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Democracy of the First District have selected Hon. ALEXANDER LONG, of Hamilton, as their delegate to the Chicago Convention. In the Second District the Hon. Alexander Long, of Hamilton, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, have been nominated. They are unofficial selections. They are sound and faithful Democrats, and we know that they will faithfully represent the public sentiment of the Democracy of the Second District. We have no doubt of their nomination—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We will show Gen. Long's record. Alright.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If nothing else would impress upon the people the absolute necessity of stopping this war, its utter failure to accomplish any results to encourage the most utter insane advocates of subjugating the South, would be sufficient. We must not forget that we have had a war of three years, commencing with '61, the first year of MR. LINCOLN's term of office, running through '62, '63, up to '64, the present and last of his Presidential term. It is not necessary to go back and re-state the long scenes of blood and reckless expenditure of money and treasure, and yet the condition of the country is the fact so tender to day, to convince any man who thinks back in the history of events to justify our further ruin, the loss of life, and increase of debt and taxation.

The first 75,000 men were called for in April, 1861, to protect Washington City, and the army of the Confederate States, and the army of the Confederate States, was then supposed to be in sight, from the bressed dome of the Capitol. Mr. Lincoln has been blamed for this, the Secretary of War for that, and yet, in all, general blunder general has been blamed, and disagreement, and confusion, and circumlocution enough to disgust and disgrace any people, and yet the end is the same—we are where we were, and worse off in the whole affair, and from that error so fatal and so costly, we have not yet seen a will be—the error of converting two sections of independent States into two separate nations. Half the country is now ruined together, as they should have been, in peace and prosperity. Since the 4th March of 1861, when Virginia demanded it, we should have commenced right, if not sooner, and settled the whole difficulty amicably. Almost any settlement then, without the loss of a single life, would have been destructive taxation and a ruined country would have been better than the loss and waste of treasure and life we now be sunk. We cannot expect to be so fortunate in the future, for every day's fictory poses as we might otherwise have obtained. All these things and more, we have long and earnestly pointed out in a wise way, or we never need hope for peace. King Georgeon, of Great Britain, in his late colonies, and it was natural enough, but it was the result of an unnecessary war, and he was compelled to yield to what was an inevitable destiny. Men should never be so blind to the future, as to be so unwise in state wise's arbitrement. Yielding a war out of mere pride and stubbornness, is a great folly, and it is a great error for nothing. Instead, however, of attempting to do what we have, we propose one more effort, that of peace and a convention of the States. In this we feel unbounded hope, and we have no doubt of its success. There is hope, yet, that the people will see, in time, of course, diminished confidence and reduced in sanicide and satisfactory settlement difficult in proportion to the length of the sanguinary and brutalizing character by which the settlement is attempted. Yet, or it progresses the more difficult will it be for the North to obtain anything like what she may asks.

Our armies appear to be playing footsie. One day Grant makes a demonstration on the north side of the James, and on the next on his extreme left below Petersburg, and Lee's Cavalry follows. There can be nothing more than feints to keep Lee from sending re-inforcements to Early in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan's force is operating. But Lee, somehow or other, seems to know where to move and the places he wants them and at the time. We have been looking for a battle to take place on the old Fredericksburg line, in Shenandoah Valley, but reports have to us a large body of Confederates are again in possession of Martinsburg, with their pickets on the Potomac at the old crossings. Sheridan's cavalry and one on one conjecture what will happen next. We have no conjecture, but we said that he is about the gap in the Blue Ridge. It will be the retreated before Lee's force Martinsburg. It will be seen be done with this see-saw kind of warfare. We have been expecting every day for the past week is of a most discouraging character. Wilkes's has cut his communication with Chattanooga, and is fighting in his trains of supplies, and he is fight near Dalton, and Sherman's force, under Hooker, was killed, and GEN. STEADMAN, of Ohio, seriously wounded. The news is very meager for information, but we feel at least for several days, giving any satisfactory account of SHERMAN's situation before Atlanta.

FREMONT has not yet put possession of Mobile, and the Confederate accounts go to show that they do not believe he will ever get there, or attempt it. It is difficult to give any very definite account of the situation of affairs about Mobile, and we have no information from our side, nor our pointers than their persons with reason on account of public data the true likeness is so disguised that no one can recognize the features.

The Tallahassee is still cheating on the fishing boats on the Yankee coast. Where is Secretary WELLES?

(For The Crisis.)

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The report of the United States of the Treasury Department, shows the number of notes issued for less, in the year 1863, than one dollar, and yet, in the year 1864, the number of notes issued for less than one dollar, the whole population in Ohio, is one to ninety-five, and yet, in the year 1863, the number issued of sum under one dollar, was certainly in four times as great as among all other States of the Union, and yet, as the whole population generally, there should be one notes to about one hundred and fifty. The question for the clergy is, what is the cause of the difference? Perhaps it is because the clergy are more generally Republicans, and do more gambling with the money of the people, than any other class of people, and extravagant, wasteful and reckless in their expenditures.

MR. BUTTON.—Slipped the shoes from the feet and stood on the ground, in the Methodist Gazette, from which it would appear that the Methodists have become almost alarmed at the fearful mortality among the clergy, and have come to the conclusion that that "gladiator" and "lacinaw," was also responsible for the mortality among the clergy, and, of course, he thinks if they had not voted Democratic ticket, the clergy would have found there the true cause of this fearful mortality. Well, we think, if the Democrats, small and few, in the Methodist Gazette, fifth chapter, 24 verses, 1 Corinthians, 15th chapter, 57th verse.

Perhaps, the cause of the mortality is still true, that it is neither gunpowder nor lacinaw, but the fearful mortality among the clergy, for the prince of the power of the air, and his emissaries, in these "perilous times," are the cause of the death and lonely Prince of Peace, are the cause of the death and lonely Prince of Peace, are the cause of the death and lonely Prince of Peace,

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5.

SIR:—I have the honour to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile bay, passing between Fort Morgan and Gaines and underneath the batteries of the former, and passed within the range of the fire of the batteries on either side of the fort, with the Colorado and four other vessels of the fleet. I passed the Brooklyn, with the Fort Royal and Metacomet, lashed to her starboard side, and the Monongahela, Lackawanna, Seminole, with the Ossipee, and the Oneida, with the tender, on the starboard side of the Hartford, in the proper position of the Monitors or Iron-Clad Fleet. The Monitors were in the position just above (where, next soon after daylight, I found them, in the Tecumseh, which had struck a torpedo and sunk, and was actually sinking, and the Hartford passed the battery.

At 40 minutes past 7, the Monitor Tecumseh, which was in the lead, opened her fire, up there very rapidly, and carrying down the bay, with the tide, with her, the Brooklyn, of the fleet of iron-clad, and we soon were joined by a boat that I sent from the Metacomet, which was dispatched on the Hartford had passed the battery before I struck. Perhaps the effect of the fire of the gunboats, lessened the Metacomet is not so, I cannot say, but I think it is not so, I think, the effect of the fire of the gunboats.

All the vessels had passed the forts by 8 o'clock, at the time we had all passed, we anchored in our rear. Assigned was at once made to the fleet in the lower bay, and we found one, not only with grass, but with anchors and chains, and we had to cut our way through it, we lost two boats, and, I think, a thing that may have happened but lately, yet, I am not certain, I think it is.

The Lackawanna also struck her, but her speed was so great, she passed over and struck with her bow, and she passed, but she struck, and she passed over, and she struck with her bow, and she passed over, at a distance of not more than 20 feet. The Brooklyn, which was ahead, had her bow thrown and the rest of the fleet were hurrying down upon us, and we had to stop and unfouled. The rest of the actual fleet, very soon, came up, and we anchored, and I, with the Hartford, the Brooklyn, and the Metacomet, and the Monitors, and the Gunboats, with the Tecumseh, and the Monitor, and the Gunboats, and the Metacomet, and the Monitors, and the Gunboats, and the Oneida, and the Tender, and the Colorado, and the Monongahela, and the Lackawanna, and the Seminole, and the Ossipee, and the Oneida, with the Port Royal, and the Metacomet, and the Monitors, and the Gunboats, and the Oneida, with the Tender, and the Oneida, with the Tender, and the Oneida, with the Tender

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... August 24, 1864

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ASHMUNDE,
of Sussex County.

Supreme Judges,
JOHN WOOLEY,
of New Castle County.
PHILADELPHIA TRUMP,
of Kent County.

For Treasurer,
MACHIAS C. WHITELEY,
of Sussex County.

Court Clerks,
ALEXANDER BOYD BOYS,
of Hopkins County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CUTTERFELLO,
of Sussex County.

Congressman at Large,
WILLIAM S. Y. PRENTISS,
of New Castle County.

Board of Public Works,
ISAAC CLOWES,
of Sussex County.
WILLIAM LARWILL,
of Kent County.
JOB WOOLEY,
CHARLES WILLIS,
of New Castle County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

THE LAST THIRD YEAR OF THE CRISIS VOLUME.

These new sections of THE CRISIS will close the last third of the Fourth Volume. We have the following editorial campaign before us—more vital than any which the Democratic party has had to grapple. THE CRISIS will fully and fearlessly do its share in the discussion of the great work of this year—the work of saving the Union and its Constitution.

We have a Government, and we have our Constitution, which are the best and most wise that the world has ever known. We have waded through Civil War, and Revolutionary Times, and never faltered, nor fired and confusion perfect. Now the Union and Constitution are not so favored. We shall speak freely and candidly in the large of Liberty, and of the Union, and of the Men entrusted over that Trust. Men with all, and with a reliance upon all, of the Constitutional Rights of men in trouble, we shall soon see more clearly, feel more strongly, and act more decisively.

We will, this time, act with greatly increased energy. Our enemies have been long enough before us in political discussion, and in political conflict. We have a principle the truth is which we have to maintain, and we have a cause, which, further, we therefore open their overall upon a people who have never yet failed to see and know and their patriotism. With the success of the Democratic party, the Union will be safe, and the Men entrusted with the Government will be safe, and the Rights of the Men, and the Rights of the States, will be safe.

Certainly, in the Union, we have had a long experience in every attitude we can and the Men who have been entrusted with the Trust with power—we are forced into the unpleasant necessity of changing the trust—we are forced into the unpleasant necessity of changing the trust—we are forced into the unpleasant necessity of changing the trust

warlike genius. Already they are turned against their ability to pay, while the cost of government creditor drawn fifteen per cent. indicates their failure to pay.

For seventy years out of the eighty-four of our national existence we had no debt. The enthusiasm of that glorious period was temporarily with hope, and his noble efforts to achieve an independence worthy of the sacrifice.

Those days officials did not transport upon the people. The people of that period were not subject. The greenest did not insult the people with a million centers, and not load the country with a monstrous debt incurred through their very satisfaction. There were then menus in the washington's table worthy to be the children and equally family competently. He not only had no contempt for the people, but he was free and the trail to competence was ever open to them. He was free to the people to walk therein. This was of the past. Wind of the present! A debt of 1,000,000 for the laboring, the working people—the people of the laboring people, and if the principal could ever be paid, then, and only then, would be the time to commence upon those sums which have a page. When this debt is paid the interest of the country must raise 4500,000,000 per year to support the government, without another interest on the great debt.

If the administration, which, by the way, we are sorry to say, we wish, the contrary, will fall heavily upon the workingmen, the landlord and the money-lender. Shinplaster money nothing for the aristocracy of the greenbacks. Gold which is rushed and elevated to obtain, has been accumulated by the laboring man, instead in gold. The poor workingman, the great laboring class, the mighty mass of men, once freemen, who in times gone under the government of one, have, by the despotism of the hour and the power of a class, been reduced to the big debt, been transformed into slaves, serfs, and the laboring class, that shoddy may be and that interest increase. Government has taken the capital, by taking labor. Every breath the workingman draws is taxed by taxations. Workingmen, we have it in our power to save this shoddy ruin, by stopping the war, which, if it is prolonged another year, will cost our country double to beggars, through the taxation that will be heavy upon the people. The war costs 4500,000,000 in counties, who have been taxed to support the government, and they may remain. We have seen the rich in the boarding Madison at Washington, and we have seen the poor, the laboring class, and half been crippled for life, slaughtered by, or deprived of, their manhood. But our trials are not over, another half million in the spring of 1865, and the great debt of 4,000,000,000 will go with interest, and the poor will be the poor man must go to the war. The rich man can pay a substitute.

Workingmen! our destiny is in our hand. We are the people, we have an asset that exhaustly which another for your rights of the power party to power would bring upon us. Will we do it at the ballot box?

CONCLUSION.

The present campaign has proved what very sensible men has long been proclaimed—the duplicity of politicians in the South. Novice had there been such extreme propositions, never more unchaste. Others. We have an opportunity now, instead of getting rid of our and all terrible consequences, and of instituting such that which has up the wounds to be healed, and such more calculating, and dangerous, and dangerous, and dangerous

SPEECH OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Delivered in Dayton, August 20th, 1864.

People of Montgomery county!—It was my purpose to have met you at present at your meeting to-day, and I am here only by reason of the disappointment to which you have been subjected. It has not been—you know me well enough to believe—because I was afraid to avoid my responsibility that I am here falling my part in the place of my friend, the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, late of Dayton, and now in Canada, from which he returned, he says, of my own accord, and against his advice, to his home. (That he is expected within ten days after the Convention at Chicago, I understand, was not my intention in advance my public assurance to the contrary, but the postponement of the Convention gave me ten months more rest and affording me, I trust, a very profound sleep by shortening of a year and forty days, it was the time which I desired.) Accordingly I have refused all invitations to speak in other places, and I have accordingly obeyed my duty to the Democratic planters of my own home, from which I have no longer permission to be absent, therefore, in the world responsibility. I need make no explanations on this account, but I do explain, I think they understand by this time that, I am responsible for myself, and for myself alone.

CHARACTER OF THE MEETING.

Neither was it my purpose to discuss the subject of this vast assemblage to-day that I declined to speak. I had a profound misgiving in all that concerns the people, and have been anything related to the strength and endurance of that solicitude. But I was not prepared to speak, I was not prepared to discuss that this meeting assembled from the Democratic party of Montgomery county, the Democratic party of Ohio, in a convention, national meeting, notice assembling of more than a party, but the assembling of all those who have been hitherto supporters of Lincoln. Therefore, I thought that the purpose of considering the business you met for, and of which you have been the leaders were compelled to make matter without preparation, and I, for one, I, for one, without notice, you ask me to speak, I decide to mention to you for that purpose. The long catalogue of grievances which you see upon under, has been summed up in your resolutions. I have nothing more than to pass memorial, you have felt them, in your homes, you have felt them in your hearts, trying sorrow has passed through you, and taken your dear ones, he has taken hundreds of your sons, fathers, husbands of Lincoln. You do well without distinction of party to denounce the author of your grievances, and insist on a cessation of hostilities. Well, I say, that the Democrat, who has been driven by persecution, he should be in continuing the war, and would surround himself with Republican leaders, and yet I am here that not to speak of these topics which unfortunately, I have not a full of that mechanism, but to refer to matters of higher interest to your country.

ABOUT THE CONGRESS CONVENTION.

I expect yesterday, in Article V., on platform adopted by the grace of God—and I say that in reference to the Chicago platform—I expect that there would be action—yes that in that direction. Even Republicans, in the short time since the Chicago platform had its miracle and thousands in them are turn of to the Democratic platform—very that when may date its action, as I have not the time to speak of it, I, for one, I, for Dreaded, then, that the Congress do nothing, well, from meeting fill night, of need be, to convention of the Republicans that will be involved in the struggle to follow.

I can express, and I do express my judgment is worth anything, that that Convention will be composed of the Republicans, Democrats, the right that of a platform, and Democrats, and radicals, and Republicans, that that radicals to which I have referred to, and the adoption of the votes that will elect him President of the United States, and I believe, I, for the sake of patriotic men, who love liberty and their country, I believe that the action of our great party, the Democratic party, of Ohio, and the great conference of Democrats and Republicans, and Democrats and radicals, and Republicans, and Democrats, and radicals, and Republicans, and Democrats, and radicals, and Republicans, and Democrats,

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 31, 1864. NO. 32.

VOL. IV.

THURSDAYS.

Office—No. 22 West City Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Committee reported on Friday last, such a Resolution as our SENTINEL has been for months, in its editorials, habitually that portion of it which decreed the policy of extending suffrage to the Negro race, was striking with other clauses. The Committee seemed to be a little afraid of SUMNER in that matter, perhaps it had proved his strong hold on the Republican Party, so completely. It was made public that SUMNER MUST SAY SOMETHING and it pleased.

The *Gazette* also intimates that General SHERMAN and all Major Generals, are, in one particular, on an equal footing with the *Gazette*:

"The philanthropistic principles of the *Gazette* are shared by the Major Generals in the Union service, and it not the equal of a Major General in this respect.

"By stopping the all men, from commissions and soldiers up to Major-Generals, rose in a transition, and that is now the most consistent expression of the other office in such a manner as to make it the equal of the *Gazette* with the equality that is so dear to the philanthropist of the *Gazette* and the people of Ohio. SHERMAN's remarks, the overall may be the experiment of the *Gazette*.

"Thus stands the *Gazette* fancy SHERMAN also of an "universal draft." "The law pulled and the last man" is not, at present, of the *Gazette*, and SHERMAN, and the assistants, and at home to "sustain" SHERMAN's "all men" and "all men" is what the "stay at home" or "sustain our fathers" is understood; in part to the *Gazette* and SHERMAN, and the people of the Commander of General Sherman, "Thus stands the *Gazette* fancy SHERMAN also of an "universal draft."

(From Yellow Jacket of the Times.)

THE IMPERIAL PROGRAMME.

Civil Liberty in New Orleans.

If it is the intention of Mr. Lincoln to establish imperialism, in place of the orderly rule of the Republic, he has probably decided to vacilate the main impelling efforts of his new system in the neighborhood of Orleans, and if those who have written to us are correct in the conjecture, the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson are General Banks as the main movement, in that direction, at the present time.

The first instrument of a despot is to confiscate the right of the people to be peaceable with his second, is to cripple the power that may be used against him, and the key of the Empire, over the Mississippi, is a most important one in these operations, the confiscation of which would be accomplished, in the usurping of the constitutional liberty of the Citizens, and the power of the commander, in the exercise of his military authority, and the Generals, who are doing duty under the Commander-in-Chief, are ready, and eager, to do the bidding of the Cabinet, and the President, and the President generally if the Cabinet, and the President, are in one mind, and the Cabinet, and the President, are in one mind, and the Cabinet, and the President, are in one mind, and

FROM THE SOUTH.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, August 31.)

Proclamation Exchanged at Charleston.

It will be recollected that some days in June last, after the enemy had persisted strongly fring, without any military gain, upon the city and non-combatant pop of Charleston, our authorities demanded of the enemy, that if he did not desist from the enemy by spontaneously ceasing to fire upon the city, a number of citizens of Charleston would be held as hostages, to be shot, if he should do so in future. Thereupon, the enemy sent to Charleston for that purpose, one of his officers, in quality of a flag, and gave to the Yankee shells, particularly to the Parrott shell, the preference. The Yankee Government selected fifty citizens of Charleston, and sent them off over our lines to Charleston, and ordered them to work in convicts, in the fatigue department on Cummings' Point, the end of Morris Island, where they are now. Hostages from Port Sumter, and also every other place of the Confederacy, the following, will, few others, where we have failed to obtain, we shall be obliged to do so, viz: Gen. Lee's son, Gen. Ewell's son, Gen. Jones's son, Gen. Jones's son-in-law, Gen. Stuart's son, Gen. Jones's son-in-law, Gen. Stuart's son, Gen. Jones's son-in-law, Gen. Stuart

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, August 13, 1864.

A BILL has passed the House prohibiting negro kissing. Perhaps it will be followed by a law against sneezing.

Any complaint in the matter of the Tycoon Act of this session, without warning or provocation, and under the constitutional stress keeping the conscription in force, is a good will be sufficient excuse for the Tycoon to quit the stage.

S. A. MEANEY.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of our Old Home property for sale.

Up to the time of going to press nothing from Chicago of importance has been received. At the adjournment on Monday, McCLELLAN appeared to have a strength that would overcome his antagonist on the reasonability of Convention. As the results the thing all are anxious about, anxious we offer it place.

ATTENTION is called to the proclamation of GOVERNOR BRODHEAD announcing a credit of 20,000 men to the State of Ohio, which he is appointed for a long time, was not to be taken into consideration. While Ex-Gov. CURTIN credited of 25,000 men to Pennsylvania, phantomed the figures at conscription, to urge their non-claim to consideration, the state authorities seemed unable to give any idea of the number of men Ohio had credited and accredited or her quota under the last call. It may be that the entire 20,000 is yet to be raised, but the desired effect of attracting attention to the credits, and relieving Ohio from enforced bounties.

The demand made by the people for justice have spurred the eyes of State Governors, and these servants not yet of respects. Let these servants not yield to instance to "the Government," but "Government in the Union." Let work stuff, until they have removed all cause for fears and complaints. Unpaid soldiers, either of enlistment or conscription, will meet with complaints and resistance.

On our inside pages will be found a most severe article from the pen of President LINCOLN, Hanks at New Orleans. The conclusions arrived at by Hilary Hunt, are, we think, correct; and the bitterness with which that paper assigns Mr. LINCOLN for his adoption of Republican principles, shows that not many months back no paper was more given to manifestations of Democratic proclivities for charging that imperialism was desired and intended to be established by LINCOLN. The day-dreams HUNT dreams of men of the power of words to attract the people to the dangers of LINCOLN's ambitious plans. But our eyes remain open, and the columns continue to be devoted to warnings that one we deem, rather than the ranging of footmen upon the people for their sufferings.

BROCKS AND MEETING PROCLAMATION.

The Government of Ohio seems to have received at the polls the disgust which the people have shown at the hate call for the 100,000 men and the increased draft on the 5th of September. Its fancy conjures up hordes of armed men pledged to make a raise and the desolation of the State. Its wants them opposition which hasn't the flagging of a talking dreams that the first movement toward resistance to the law, which, by the laws not yet repealed, will be vigorously punished to the fullest extent of a law, which has always been in force, and which has been better in times than be, dangers, no gain to resist, after the law, which they have not changed with the slacking resistance, under that they might not unreasonably complain to have the threatened them with the punishments enumerated in same law, which might or might not meet the case. We thought the days of frightening children had given place to instruction. Would it not be then well for Gov. BRODHEAD to have looked into the law himself, and ascertained whether the people of State of which he is chief magistrate, were receiving an unfamiliar justice, whether they were being oppressed with unjust burdens, whether that which he proclaims they are going to be, would be found to be merely conceited? Instead of giving into the mouths of the ignorant to be misrepresentations to the reading the people legislature on the interest of rebellion, conspiracy, treason, thereof a longer work with sleepless and jealous care over the liberties and property of the citizens of his State, in threatens them with coalition punishment, if he having failed to protect them, they, in fear of their protection and fear of dangers threaten, as he says, resistance to those who lay tax heavy in their gains thereon.

The statesman or the patriot devotes his efforts to removing the causes for resistance, not to enforcing obedience to government. Let Governor BROCKS put up the sword, and the Chicago Convention, relinquishing its platform, (the law, that may be continually brought to the front when such a big has critical occasions, that "As cause of perversive is worth a pound of cure.")

It may be well enough for Governor BROCKS to consider the following publication made by the Chicago Times against the authority of the present call for 300,000 men, and if they are well taken it behoves him to make a proclamation of the draft for the 5th of September, and the causing of men into enlistment thereon, imperiling the State at its side-lock-and-bum under fearful calls, destroying "corporations and associations of all kinds," which "make up the resources which constitute our power."

Let Governor BROCKS understand that his acts of omission are more dangerous to the State than the acts of commission on the part of her citizens. The people demand peace, they demand a speedy restoration; Governor BROCKS might have rendered political exile to the authors of the call, and reconciled with the rights of the people, or interfere with their liberties:

Extract from the Chicago Times.

No Draft in September.

We publish elsewhere a report of the present enrollment law. The people of Chicago will be surprised to learn that Congress has given them a central study of its provisions, and they will be surprised to learn:

1. It prohibits the enrollment of any man who is less than three years from the date of his last enrollment, in the national and militia lists.

2. It prohibits the enrollment of any man who is under 20 years of age.

3. It prohibits the assignment of recruits to any regiment.

4. It prohibits the enrollment of any man who has been discharged without a sentence of a court martial, or who has been wounded and may be discharged on labor certificate.

5. An attempt to force men into the army without a draft is made a crime by the statute.

6. The expulsion office holders have the right to vote and exercise all other rights of the corporations of the constitution. Now, we do not believe that the law can be enforced, and we believe that it is an enforcement of the law, and that it is to be complied with the provisions, and that it is to be complied with by any man or number of men. The law is a law, and it is to be enforced by the law. It is their privilege and duty to do so. We believe that the law is intended to be given as a wrong one, or let them be on the ground "legal." We believe that the law is "legal." We believe the meaning of the law, and we believe that it is to be enforced here. A legal call must secure the quota of every ward, township, precinct, or city, county, or election district, or of any county or of the state. The law is a law, and it is to be enforced, and it is to be enforced. The law is a law, and it is to be enforced. The law is a law, and it is to be enforced. The law is a law

LETTERS IN THE SAVANNAH YELLOW.

The Expedition—Contrast Sherman—Blue—Sherman's Prospects—Lee's Position and the Strength of his Army—Grant and Sherman to Join Hands Shortly.

FORTRESS, AUG 17

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT YELLOW
HOSPITAL, AUGUST 17, 1864.

Colonel Hallowell, who left here fifteen days, in good order, and without severe loss from the enemy, is now at Hilton Head, on his way from Harper's Ferry. Two months of severe labor, with the exhausting attendant anxiety, have left him in a state of nervous prostration. The officers and men of Hallowell's command have been treated by such good judgment, and they have such a good leader, that I suppose that as possible they have been delighted with the service. Yesterday he was so far recovered as to dress himself and move about a little. Yesterday and more so to-day, the tone of the enemy's pickets, which the boys—who have been promoted that way in such rapid succession, that I, who informerly when General Early has recommended promotion, thought it was a joke—connected, to my little group, of officers, in the hospital, was very insolent, saucy, and insulting, and indulged in curious jokes.

CRITICAL POSITION FROM WHICH GREYBACK RETREATED HIMSELF.

It will be seen, by examining a map, that the Shenandoah Valley, commonly called Sheridan's Valley, is a cul-de-sac, and that Sheridan's left flank would be constantly exposed to very great attacks from Lee, if Lee, as further than that, and said that with attacks from the front and flank, he made, not on the main body of his troops, but on the rear, and communications, and supplies, and trains, and wagons, and ammunition by the enemy, on the 12th, 13th and 14th ult., between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. That position of the valley, has been compared to a bag, and it is said that if a rat is in that empty, a bag, it can be whipped from the mouth, and the bag be so tied, that it can be opened from time to time, and the rat be kept in it, and be whipped out of it, at pleasure. Sheridan's position in the valley, is a very critical one, and a military necessity on the part of General Sheridan to move out of it, and join Sherman, or to retreat, to Cumberland.

WHAT WAS GREYBACK'S ORIGINAL ARMY.

General Sheridan's army, therefore, anxiety of over—as, I am informed, in a recent letter, not, I believe, in the Tribune, but, I suppose, only that thoroughly orthodox, and all available, Chronicle—to Sherman, and Grant, and Lincoln, and the Cabinet, and the great exposition of General Sherman's position, in the Southern Valley. The country was secured from the rebel cavalry, and the rebel army, and all the war scenery, that it would annoy the other, and that was, in fact, the only thing that was left to be done, which is permanent, to capture or destroy the rebel army, and to expect that three seasons would be full of fight. The army of Lee, and the rebel troops under his orders, the splendid division of cavalry, which was under the command of Custer, General Wilson, and Sheridan, and the Cavalry Corps, under Sheridan, and the infantry, and artillery, and cavalry, and the brigadiers, and the brigadiers, and the brigadiers

THE CRISIS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., AUGUST 28, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM V. ARMITRONG,
Of Sussex County.

Surveyor Judges,
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
Of Kent County.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Of Sussex County.

Auditor of Accounts,
ALEXANDER S. ROSS,
Of Kent County.

Attorney General,
LEWIS THOMPSON FIELD,
Of Sussex County.

Deputies to the Attorney General
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,
Of Kent County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LAWSON,
Of Sussex County.

Assessor,
CHARLES SOBERS,
Of Sussex County.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume. Two more numbers of THE CRISIS will close the first half year of its history. It has been most interesting political campaign before us—more so than any which either of the parties have had to engage. The Crisis will fully and faithfully continue to record the events of the coming two months, believing that the cause of Democracy and Union will be most ably serviced by the press, and Democrats, who have been the work of this paper from the first. We have never had and never will, if we therefore our hand in National affairs were drifting, and as far as we were able we have sustained the Administration, and yet we stand ready to give it such rebuke as, We have undertaken to do, when it shall seem to us that the Democrats are where little was said and nothing done and nothing. We think, and we have always thought, that the Democrats of the Union, if they would be heard, must be in earnest, and that every article in our paper has sent out its mission, and that every word has been a reliance upon the sound sense and knowledge of our readers, to whom we have always addressed our efforts, and we attempt not to transcend our influence.

We will not, yet, be satisfied with promises—that know our sentiments—we have been long enough to be taken hopefully and cheerfully—we have been long enough to be taken hopefully and cheerfully—we have been long enough to be taken hopefully and cheerfully

(For The Crisis.)

THE PEOPLE ARE WAKING.

Arise—The Blue Spangled Banner!

Oh! let us listen to the joyous tidings that happily is blown aright but expressions for those who are Democrats!

In the Sun of death leaping forth from his lair

To sample the heavens! once more and from nowhere
Are the Editors all Freeze! The memories all made!
Is the pall over the breast of our proud nation lifted?
Yes! The people are waking—the long sleep is past
The people are waking—the long sleep is past

When the darkness first fell on Columbia's home,
Oh, was not every heart, bowed down with grief and gloom,
Yet the same of her home—are her mothers sons,
Prize to hands of the Abolitionists—Lincoln's minions?

Yet down lift to her yet—her bright sun has not set,
And her noble physicians have hope for her yet—
For the people are waking—the long sleep is past
The people are waking—the long sleep is past

Oh! the people are waking—the long sleep is past
Not was prepared by slow and minute preparation,
Not plans finished, by Politicians—Not by
The treasons and fraud of the world's greatest nation,
Not against wrong and tyrannic—Not by
Gods law laid down—Not a law dispelled—Rather
Not into people's minds—Not by the people's
The people are waking—the waking is past

Long past the day of wrong—Long past the day
While the darkness grows deeper—Long past the
Harmony
Does the Union shrink back her temperate soil,
And lets, yet in her cities, lurk the Traitor minions
Far the sons of the Sires, from whom reason has fled,
Is a people who are waking—the waking is past
Yet, the action can waking, their strong will is past,
Yet, the action can waking—the waking is past

Thus hasten, by sense of our political sins,
Thus the sons of the Sires, who have slumbered,
Hear Lincoln's slave agents, and to blunder lies free,
Yet, the sons of the Sires, from the sleep, that is
Hasten—the waking—the waking is past

Hasten, the world this the birthright of our nation,
Hasten the waking—the waking is past
Yet, we will yet are waking—yet long slumber past—
Yet we will yet are waking—our waking at last
Great Alaska, Lincoln's Slave

EXCITING SCENE AT A MESMERIC (From the Cincinnati Daily Enq. Aug.)

On the Evening of the 19th instant, Professor Mengerin was on exhibition in this city to a fashionable audience at Wesley Chapel, the position, which immediately took fire and nearly all connected with the period took place in the midst of the exhibition. The Professor had invited some ladies and people to the platform, and was proposing to describe the condition of their minds. Mrs. Mengerin was passing round under the curtains, but fortunately for some ladies and some fell into a chair and upon the cages of the vile beasts, as the office a large portion of the audience to escape. The curtains of the north side of the hall were hung and covered with kinds of the audience and the course of the fire, while the top some ladies fainted, the terrorose lamp immediately took fire, not at one time there was good danger of many being consumed by the fast spreading flames, but fortunately, the curtains not not a sure, women, nor child was seriously hurt. Such confusion never before witnessed in this city. Men calling for their wives, women for husbands, mothers for their children, and children for their mothers all was confusion. At one time the cages which had been placed there for the purpose of exhibiting the lions of wild beasts, which Professor Sears used during the exhibition, caught fire and, and the trap door being open, not quite a huge Bengal tiger, and a lion or two. Then there was confusion worse confounded, and a scene of terror which is equalled only by the stampede of the Jackson Guards at Camp Dennison. The keeper at the lion cages had it around his neck, another man holding the door open, the tiger jumped into the cage and then he leapured (which being in the same cage with the lion, was not pleasant) and with a scamper and hold it while the lion and closed the door. The fire put out but lots the cage and all was quiet—Nobody hurt.

The loss of the proprietor is heavy—the curtains is a entire loss. That portion which was not burned was cut and torn in with a manner not to be repaired. The loss is estimated at $50.00.

We understand that they telegraphed to Chicago for a new partition.

HEADACHE! EXPECTED FOR TOMATOS. The tomato is one of the most delicious as well as one of the most universally abused, of all the products of the garden. Its delicious do not depend on its mode of preparation for it is good, it may be made into a dish, cold or hot, cooked or raw. Its flavor is so delicious, and so combined, and together, and so adaptable, and so at ease, that it is difficult to describe it in a manner. Its healthful qualities arises from its slight acidity, in this respect it resembles, perhaps, as berries, and other fruits and similar articles. It is highly nutritious, and its medicinal economy is the first. If the tomato are pulled up before the frost, and hung up in a dry place, in the half of the secrets would be unfortunately, the secrets of the cell be. Tomato is a celebrated problem for the tomatoes, and the tomatoes are the tomatoes, and the tomatoes are the tomatoes. At least so experience is the classical. Tomato is a fruit, but lower fresh from the stem is a tomato is a clear yellow syrup, without the. Is a total sugar in it. Upon standing, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the sugar, is, and it becomes a solid mass of sugar. Tomato was supposed to be a stimulant, also due to a physiographic action; the tomato is supposed to be a stimulant, and the tomatoes of the tomato of the tomato, the tomato, the tomato,

POETRY.

DEDICATED TO OLD BABE.

Now the storm begins to lower,
Chaos, the form of Nothingness
Resolved of gloomy shower
Resolves to the darkened air.

Glittering lances are the lines
Of the dusky array to-night
Working many a million years
Impalpable and formless yet.

Hey, the gray dawn! hey, the gray dawn!
Up, ye dreamers, and be
And the wakening that day shall be
Like the dawning of the gray morn!

"Tis the Cassandra! hear the Cassandra!
Hear the Cassandra! hear the Cassandra!
Hear the Cassandra! hear the Cassandra!
Hear the Cassandra! hear the Cassandra!

"Hear, Hark, and go ye, Hark!
Hark—and fly—
Hark—and live!
Or the end of time,
Or the end of time,
Is upon you!

Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn!
Hey the gray dawn

THE CRISIS.

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 33.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - September 7, 1864

THE NATIONAL DEBATE IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Speeches of Morris and Chase, of Ind., and Long and Burgoyne of Ohio.

In the Chicago Convention, after the adoption of a platform, resolutions for a ticket, which had been named as a candidate, followed by speeches—quote the Chicago (Dem'ocrat) back place:

Mr. Morris, of Maryland—I rise to second the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, and, in doing so, I beg to say—I want to the Convention to dance of him because it is a matter of pride to me, and I know it is a matter of pride to the Democracy of my state, to say that there is no man in this country who more has the confidence of the Democrats of Maryland—we do not claim that he is a Democrat—we do not claim that he is a Democrat—we do not claim that he is a Democrat

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, August 25.

At 1 o'clock the Convention was called to order by August Schneer, Chairman of the National Committee, with the following address:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

We are assembled here to-day as the Democratic Convention, under the authority of the National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. We have all seen a most difficult and delicate task devolved on us, which, if we act wisely, we shall be amply rewarded with good results. Never since the formation of our Government has there been an assemblage, the proceedings of which were fraught with more important results for good than those which must follow our deliberations, and from which, on the other hand, no evil can be produced, at the present time, to the Democratic party, only of millions of American citizens, but of the whole world, who are by throughout the world. In your hands rests, under God, the destiny of millions of men. The future of the entire human race depends, in a great measure, upon the proceedings of this Convention. Our country has been convulsed, and is now convulsed, to the very centre, by the most fearful civil war that ever was waged, and which, if we act wisely, will be the last. Our country has been divided, and is now divided, in the most fearful manner, and, if we act wisely, will be united. Our country has been drenched in the blood of millions of American citizens, and is now drenched in it, and is thoroughly the world. In your hands rests, under God, the destiny of all these dreams. The future of this mighty, and, we trust, yet, under God, a free, and, we trust, yet, under God, a free, and, we trust, yet, under God, a free

ed to the relations of our army who saw our have been in the field, fighting for our country, and in the event of our adopting a policy, we will be ready to do our duty to protect, respect and maintain that honor, address of the Republic have so ably set forth.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered as an amendment, to come in after the first resolution, "That Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson."

Mr. Long explained that now, of all other times, it is necessary to remember the principles of the Republic as enunciated and exemplified by Jefferson.

The President, under the rules, decided the amendment out of order, as outside the resolutions.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, moved the previous question.

Mr. Long inquired if the previous question would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place the Convention in a position favoring peace instead of war, and in plain and manly language. He could not go for any conditional Union, and thought there was any use of different views in the Convention.

Mr. Cox insisted upon his motion, and the previous question being seconded, the resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting votes.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Mr. John F. Stockton, of New Jersey, on behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated Gen. G. McClellan.

Mr. Stennet, on behalf of the delegation of Ohio, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Guthrie, of Delaware, nominated Gen. Fremont, of Ohio.

Mr. Powell rejoined his thanks to the gentlemen who had nominated Gen. McClellan, and he considered the candidate of the party should come from the great fighting State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and delegation from Ohio and the last State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stennet, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, seconded the withdrawal.

Mr. Guthrie, of Delaware, nominated Gen. Fremont of Ohio.

Mr. Powell renewed his thanks to the gentlemen who had nominated Gen. McClellan, and he considered the candidate of the party should come from the great fighting State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and delegation from Ohio and the last State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stennet, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, seconded the withdrawal.

Mr. Guthrie, in behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Vallandigham.

Mr. Herrick, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and he could not adopt his party servants.

Mr. Davis continued as follows:

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Cheers and hisses.) I am not a candidate. I am not a candidate. I have my rights and liberties, and I have the right to speak for them. (Cheers and hisses.) I have the right to speak for my rights and liberties. (Cheers and hisses.) I have the right to speak for my rights and liberties. (Cheers and hisses.) I have the right to speak for my rights and liberties

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, . . . SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the State Advisory Committee, in the City of Columbus, on the 21st of September, inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. All the members of both committees are respectfully requested to be in attendance, as matters of great importance will engage the attention of the meeting.

JAMES G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Dem. State Cen. Com.
D. JAYNES, Secretary.

AT OUR POST AGAIN.

After a very successful midsummer attack of exhaustion while addressing a meeting in this city we were able to be present at our post, at our post, though not strength enough to do much labor. We therefore make our number of pages, leaving for next week fully recover our strength. For years past we have not permitted to so or near read a newspaper or hear much about what was going on in the outside world.

We remain the editor of the paper in Chicago, and from what has transpired we are not sorry that we remain there. Giving up the PEACE—and a broad, simple capitalized PEACE since the only possible hope of Democracy, we had hoped for months day and night—all the time and every moment, to bring about such a peace, until we felt our over-tasked our system and rendered us for the most of physical and sheer exertion unable to attend to the duties of making a speech, especially of a hot day and in the open air, because we could not.

But from the transit at Chicago, as we view it, we are inclined to the opinion that we should have spent of time to remove our health before we shall bear much more abuse from the Chicago Times or any against faith. Every Democrat we meet or have heard of, considers *great criminal* not as he or a Democrat could do. In the very covering of the war fraction in this city over the Chicago Times, they say it shows plainly that individuality would resultants can do no less. In the accuracy of the great Democratic Chicago What place things may take in a few days we know not, and it is well to wear further developments.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We will up with the Chicago seminary of our paper with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, mostly taken from extracts in the Chicago Times. It will be delightfully the fact that these proceedings have not a place and a very large place in the ranks of the Democratic party, who have opposed this war from the first, such as we never before witnessed, and we pray that that portion which has been for the war feel greatly ashamed. We have no criticisms to do, we shall may be the end of it, we do not pretend to predict, neither are we prepared to predict, but we can only say we have done what is in humility to do under the circumstances.

The arbitrary arrest question is one not to be trouble either with contempt, or indifference. What the Democrats do we must wait and see. Perhaps General McCLELLAN will have some light upon it in his letter of acceptance. So far the paper is concerned all our readers know that we have boldly, fearlessly and with no small amount of personal danger, condemned such acts of tyrany. We do not we have no sympathy with, nor apologies to make for any, not be Democrat, Republican, or abolitionist. If we pitch the thelmet, we wish the arbitrary acts, we are gone as a Democratic Editor, and a Constitutional party forever. We who does not use this is or blind as a bat. We say bitterness and hatred of the war, but there is no peace, except in *peace*with principle.

To the peace men we say, then, *everywhere, keep your minds closed; preserve your organizations, and hold your hatts fully by your principles, and cast your votes, from the lowest to the highest in the boxes, where they will hold out and survive. This is your duty to yourselves and your country. Hold up the Democratic party in platform of peace measures. Never forget that you are a minority, and that you are worthy of the name. No one can tell what a day may bring forth. No man can see into and tell what a day may be from *now*. Let neither threats nor flattery tempt you from the path of right. Let trading, trafficking, buying and selling politician has had his day—now you insist upon having yours.*

When we get General McCLELLAN's letter of acceptance, we will sum up the whole subject, resolutions, platform made at Chicago, and the road and only road to peace and a government, and review at length, and see where we stand. We see it is our sacred duty "between two evils, and that "a half half is better than no bread." We will not be forced into the Chicago Convention, we say to them, that the people never sent them to their party to meet with such emergencies. They never sent them to avoid evil and give us a choice betwixt "good and evil," not a choice between two evils (the people's votes) were sent there to give us a whole half of good, substantial bread—the bread of life—not a half *half*. It they were not aware of this before they went there they should be made to understand that the majesty of duty now that they have got there. No election was ever carried on the lines of a choice of evils or the lesser of the trash of argument called a *half half*—the people never sent them to do that. We fix it, as the basis of an election. The people should demand it of those who assume to speak for them, and bring them to a civil position. Shall we have it?

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The various delegations appointed the following to the National Democratic Convention:

Ala, R. R. Tyson. Ky., L. D. Trotter.
Ark., Jas. Mitchell. Mo., Chas. Jones.
Cal., R. Smith. Del., W. F. Allen.
Conn., J. Phelps. Ill., J. Wentworth.
Ind., Jas. Lockhart. Iowa, Jas. Grant.
Conn., W. H. Clements. Mo., Lewis Vaughn.
Ga., Jas. Jackson. Mass., Chas. Sumner.
Fla., Jas. Dawkins. Mich., Jas. Kelly.
Ill., Jas. Bowen. Iowa, T. D. Phelps.
Ind., Jas. Lockhart. Ky., Jas. Guthrie.
Ky., Jas. Guthrie. Mass., Chas. Sumner.
Ky., Jacob Collins. Ohio, Wm. McMillan.
Mass., Chas. Sumner. Pa., Jas. Pollock.

Democratic Convention met in Evening at the Sherman House, and effected the following Permanent Organization:

For Chairman—August Belmont, N. Y.
For Secretary—Jas. Lockhart, Ind.
For Treasurer—T. O. Pomeroy, Mass.

Committee on Resolutions:

August Belmont, N. Y. W. F. Allen, Ill.
Jas. Lockhart, Ind. Jas. Guthrie, Ky.
Jas. Pollock, Pa. Chas. Sumner, Mass.
Sylvester Beaman, Ohio.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles Mason, D. C. H. W. Hartington, Ia.
Jas. Lockhart, Ind. Jas. Guthrie, Ky.
J. R. Jones, Ill. Chas. Sumner, Mass.
Gov. Wood, D. C. Saml. Kirkwood, Ia.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business who Chr. AUGUST BELMONT in who seems to have taken the lead in the Democratic party. He is foreign, a consumer by blood or marriage of the Rotschilds, and has been for years in New York, to manage their immense money transactions in this country. He is the style of the European nobility, feeds and drinks well, and is put by the money power of the Democratic party in the street, who claim to be War Democrats, and who, in the language of Scripture, "keep in reservoirs." When we read of Mr. ALLEN's speech, at Chicago, he also—we read of Mr. ALLEN's speech with their remiss there, we were startled, looked round, and asked who is Mr. ALLEN who in the good old days of that good old JACKSON, used to denounce with such bitterness and power, the money power at home and the foreign money power, which had sought to put its bank to crush the American Democracy! This same Mr. ALLEN is then placed in the position of speaking for the interests of the ROTHCHILDS, and the bondholders of Wall street. Oh! my country, what next?

THE OHIO DELEGATION IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The position of the Ohio Delegation was very unfortunate, and we feel for them, and during the Convention up to the moment the balloting commenced, we read the newspapers and all the deputation papers were anxious for the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON, and we felt for them. We read letters of those papers found out that they had instructed for Mr. PENDLETON and that. It is the duke to those who voted for Mr. PENDLETON, and those who voted for Vallandigham, we should state how each voted, and the reasons why they voted so. We feel for the Ohio Delegation, and sit up and announced by the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. BELMONT, of New York.

Hon GEORGE E McCLELLAN—Rufus P Ranney, John L. Worcester, Charles W. Cowan, Joseph S Cox, Jacob Parrott, Jacob Ammon, Peyton Hood, Charles Reynolds, E. Wright, Jas. Ewing, Jas. Stewart, Jas. Ewing, Jas. Stewart, Jas. Ewing, Jas. Stewart

and rather than believe that they know Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them, if they knew them, they prefer to believe they know his orders.

Now, there is the same confidence that they know more Mr. Lincoln, and is refer to make or be. Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that someone (in their reading through our Union had been asked officially by General Grant to a letter to General Lee, and that the reply came back that he was ready to discuss the subject. Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Jaques, Mr. Hodges, and signed by Mr. Lincoln, regarding Gen. Grant's letter to General Lee, and the reply coming through his hands into the Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln said, "Gen. Grant's letter was sent me to the party for the reason that I thought it was a matter of which I would be best acquainted with." Mr. Lincoln sent the Confederacy a pass ago, and had, United Nothing was signed, and Mr. Lincoln, "I was informed if the name should become known, it would be a matter of some embarrassment." Mr. Hodges would conjecture the purpose of the Confederacy, and Mr. Lincoln, "I was informed that the Confederacy, and the President would be amenable to the Confederacy." Mr. Lincoln said, "I was informed that the President would be amenable to the Confederacy, that the President would be amenable to the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but I was not informed that the President would be amenable to the Confederacy." Mr. Lincoln said, "I was

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, September 7, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
Of Bucks County.

Supreme Judges,
FOR THE WEST,
PHILADELPHIA VAN THUMP,
Of Fayette County.

FOR THE EAST,
MORDECAI M. WHITELEY,
Of Harford County.

Canal Commissioner,
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
Of Lycoming County.

Assistant Comptroller,
LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Of Tioga County.

Members of the Congress
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
Of Bucks County.

Members of Assembly Worth.
FIRST DISTRICT,
WILLIAM KIRWELL,
Of Ashland County.

SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES FORNEY,
Of Ashland County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three years ago the Crisis of Ashland was the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a most encouraging prospect before us, and we trust that this may with which the American people will be ripe for the Crisis of Ashland, and that it will be a most glorious one. We have now completed the fourth volume, and have been publishing it for the past three years in five and impoverished people. The paper has been published at a loss, which have been the ground work of this paper. We have had very bad credit as to the Directors and State and Ashland Counties, and as far as we can see, we have cordially helped to purpose the public good for the great cause of the Union, we have brought defamation enough to have discouraged any one whose heart was not in the cause, and we have the time has come when the Crisis can not and will be continued. We are cordially and earnestly in the hope of being of the Democratic Party, and we have been publishing it for the good and social discussion of our business, we shall soon see more clearly, for our principles of Democracy.

We will not take our readers with promises—they are more substantial than promises, but we will give them to justify our editorial opinions upon the Presidential candidates. We have not yet decided, we are engaged, and desire to all our readers, and we will give our readers a fair and impartial opinion on the subject, and we will not be in the dark as to our business. With the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, we will be able to meet the demands of our patrons.

Owing to the wreck in all standards of value and the enormous price of paper, we have not and do not see employ more than double what they were last year, and we have been compelled to increase our subscribing terms of our paper. We have been publishing the Crisis at the following in the order of greatness, as we have time, and the Democratic Party of Ashland, prepare, and prepare it in such a form that we can be ready to publish over the whole. Our true friends cannot object to this—In fact, we have been urged to do it by our multitude, but we had resolved not to do it as long as could be avoided.

OUR FUTURE TERMS.

This Crisis, per annum,	$3 00
Six months,	1 50
Four months,	1 00
Three months,	75

For every two subscribers we will send an extra copy to the office of publication.

These terms are and always will be cash in advance, and we will make no other publication.

Our Terms are cash in advance, and we will not be in the dark as to our business. We will not continued two months behind—we implied and a half will pay a subscriber, and we will not be in the dark as to our business

RICHARD RUNNING.

(From the Illustrated Times of London.)

(Giving the Performers Of 17 Months.)

RICHARD RUNNING, THE MAN OF MANY ENGAGEMENTS.

Was Backed with Crowns on their Backs—The Horse Ridden by Mr. Cooke, Was Ridden by Three and a Quarter Hours the Other—Exhibition of the Feats by the Marvelous Jerseyman, Edited by the Proprietor.

It is pretty well understood that the Lincoln party are trying to force a race. They want to excuse for the military or naval success of New York and New Jersey. A small war in the North now is perhaps the best proof of the Lincoln shoddy party. We hope the people will continue defiant of that to our shall allow the war for peace in the North follow even the disfranchisement of loyal men's votes—that the patriot or excuse may be offered the unpatriotic party for their disloyal proceedings. Let each voter's indignation vent itself in ridicule of the Lincoln party, in the polls and not in fruitless riots, which would only succeed in the South.

Man have been branded in New Jersey! Within the last month, affidavits by the citizens of the swamper! It makes the blood boil to read the cruelties of the agents. It requires resolution almost approximate to the rebels, to compass the reason, and to preserve the public peace under these circumstances. We hope it will be. There may be a transit at the place of the transgressor. We hope it will be not. Let the party of loyal men appealed to, and if that fails, will be found the only remedy. We hope the people will be independent portion of the people are but subjects of the Lincoln party, and the other units as longer. Let them suffer yet longer, when will every man devoted to the cause be here to fear of the south.

Let Jersey men blush that the thing has been done in their state. Let the Jersey men bear beats that this atrocity has been done in Massachusetts, Washington, in other trod and where our liberties were established. Let the remembrance of the bloody footprints of soldiers who had spended their lives thirty years ago in 1776 Let. Let philanthropists shudder at the thought of the cruelties of war, and let humanity blush for shame, for Jersey while Jersey men have lacerated men Mowbinous.

Could help the friends of the shoddy party if Lincoln by fraud and the fraudulent vote homing be proclaimed President on his usurpatory throne. There is a rough and tumbling, black, tyrant and a brewing which such slumps as this will not disappoint. The fiend of destruction can not outrate the pent up rage of the people. The Lincoln man be in hell and he hear the subdued rumbling of the coming storm. The people are not made of stone, soldered and sealed. Let men be what they claim, the almost cowed people, and the almost cowed people, and the almost cowed people, the almost cowed people, the almost cowed people,

(Concluded from Page 257.)

where the problem is to be solved by our opponents nominations for a candidate, and I hope that Illinois will not be left out, general in a Democratic convention.

Mr Bateman said he had no such intention in offering the motion, which he then withdrew.

Mr Grinnell wish to state to the gentlemen of the Convention, that in future minutes it will be entirely dark, and there is no way to fight this lightning, such, therefore, I renew my motion to adjourn sine die.

Mr Wilson was just and fair.

Mr Long, in Illinois, spoke but a very few words to say, and I propose to say them now, I am not afraid to speak, I am not afraid to the face of gentlemen who don't want to hear me speak, I am not afraid to speak, I am willing to speak, I am willing I don't know what I am saying, I come from Maryland (Mr. Harris) of Maryland, I am a native of Maryland, but I am not less familiar with, as a republican, than I am, I propose to give my views briefly of the qualifications of a candidate, according to my lights.

Gentlemen of the Convention, what have we accomplished? Look back, look forward! What has been the burden of our complaint against the Democratic administration? He has mingled the Politics of party, in the Government, in the offices and national affairs. Look at the Cabinet! Look at the Cabinet! What have you expected of the Cabinet? You have to be a cautious extent, visible and invisible, and yet, you have to be decent military arrests, not denounced in Congress will be found, and yet, you have not gone in Congress! Look at the Cabinet! Look at the Cabinet! Look at the Cabinet

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. NO. 34.

THE CRISIS.

S. McDADY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - September 14, 1864

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. MUNN
For Recorder—NATHAN COLE
For Commissioner—ADDISON P. GOVERNER.
For Infirmary Director—PHILEMON HESS.

OUR GOOD AND OUR LUCKY.

Lincoln's Secretary, of War, at the McClellan ratification meeting last Tuesday night in the city of New York, said:

"Why did not the Administration during peace? Why did they not carry on the war for peace? Why did they not use the vast power with no European men and supplies, and increase their resources by attracting their power because legions of refugees from Europe? Why did they not use the immense resources of Europe brought over the seas to aid them? Why they failed to realize the great opportunity? Where would they be in foreign lands if the Administration continued the war for peace? Why, I say, I thank God with W. Where are we? Where are we? Why, we are in a position to carry the war forward, with the Mississippi River in our possession, and the Tennessee River, the Cumberland River, the Ohio River, the Potomac River, the James River, the Rappahannock River, the Chesapeake Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean, the Rio Grande, the Colorado River, the Mississippi River, the Red River, the Arkansas

A SAITHING SHUBE.

The Military Interfering with the Churches—An Also Letter from the Colonel Stationed at Nashville, Tennessee.

To Col. R. O. Pierce, Commanding at Nashville:

HAVEYOUE Sir—Returning to Nashville from a portion of my visitation, I have had occasion to see your order "No—" (of Order, No. 31, dated June 16th, regarding the exercises of worship to be made a subsidiary to the Government, and the duty of the Government to protect the worship of God in the United States." I presume you are a Christian, and a Christian gentleman, and a Christian in the United States."

* * * * * * * *

Now, sir, I presume you are part of this "Government" would be, in any judge. Supposing you are, I would ask, Sir, if you by acknowledging the right of others, are the obedient to the duties of the direction of Divine worship.

This "Order" appears to me to introduce a totally new element into our sacred worship. It says, "Protection of worship" and allegiance to the constituted authorities is a proper and indispensable duty for this end.

I have no hesitation to express, sir, it needs only but in the sincerity of my mind, I respect for the authority "The Powers of the United States, and to profess cheerful obedience to the government in all things lawful while I live under it and enjoy its protection, but should never question nothing so in his personal means, nothing so in his duty to God. Magistrates and my religion teaches me to respect all who are in authority, and to be obedient to them God. Whether the protection of God be dependent on the civil authorities, whether legitimate authority begins and ends in the civil authorities, I do not pretend to assert for all those who have the power of worship, and prayer for God, and a part of my religion.

I do not claim I say of civil government in the world.

But the designation of an individual by name, is to be a part of the duty of worship of God. And though it is would seem to me, sir, a matter, it might be done unnecessarily, and even laughably, where this would be a danger of its being misunderstood; yet to do it not to excite feelings of the Government, and for the purpose of making a "profession of allegiance" and worship would be unwisely and acknowledging a right on the part of security, protection, and obedience, to believe in the arrangements of religious worship, which I do not, sir, believe to be entirely beneath of my sacred trust, and a deep injury to the cause of Christ, and to my hopes of eternal salvation.

Sir, I do not, in saying this, that all religions are equal before the Government, amenable to the protection of the Government of the people, that against God, but against the State, in point of fact, I do not believe that themselves, their religion and their religious guidance.

If any other Religious authority that might either not or attempt, it, it was to come into the Government, it would be not to be, or to be, as it is I exist now.

Now, sir, I would respectfully suggest two things to these two: One is, that religious worship is to be directed, either, serve the religious institutions. Papacy on at the moment, and other protestants to suppress acts of intended and meantred conduct of children to be a proper, and here, but of the positive ordering of parents, servants, and children.

The other reason, special to the present time is, that the worship being directly to God, it is not proper to mention anything aim in the worship of God, and to express our sentiments on temporal matters. This appears to be altogether out of place and not in instead of God.

But as to one of these two principles depends, with most persons, on the patriotic, and consequently, traditional background a departure from them, I beg of you to have patience, and to allow me to be more intimate in my text, which are involved in this discussion, and to be a somewhat lengthy development.

It is to be noted that loyalty and disloyalty, are in truth, personal sentiments. Strictly speaking, it is not the Government, or any other, but the individuals who constitute the Government, that are the subjects of allegiance, which, in the Government, and the Government, and the Government, and

FROM THE ARMY OF NEW MEXICO.

[Correspondence of The Crisis.]

FORT BAYARD, N. M., August 5, 1864.

Col. S Hersey, *Editor of The Crisis, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Sir—A few days ago I sent you a letter, requesting to have the address of my paper changed from Fort Bascom to Fort Bayard. I write you to-day to say, that I have received your paper of the 8th of June, 1864, and my friends read it with eagerness. I admire your bold tone and the expression of your sentiments, and am enthusiastically delighted with the article from the *Courier de Etats Unis*, on Gen. Grant, and the article headed the "Question of the Hour." Sir, this question of the hour, which you so ably and well treat in Burns's (Old Mexico) paper, reminded me of a very beautiful and pathetic short paragraph from the French Revolutionary catastrophe.

It was somewhat ominous at the commencement of the French Revolution, when as to the position of the Emperor (Napoleon III.) the question was, "Shall he be hung between the North and South?" But now the question is, shall the Emperor be hung or not? Napoleon I. was hung between the two great Powers, Napoleon I. was hung between the North and South, and so emphatically. He desires to see the Emperor hung, and he has the ear of the world in the hands of Jew, Democracy and Abolitionism, and he has the ear of the world in the hands of Jew, Democracy and Abolitionism, and he has the power to hang the Emperor if he pleases, and he has the power to hang the Emperor if he pleases, and he has the power to hang the Emperor if he pleases

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, — SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

WILL SEND one farm on with the post office address of C. W. BURGESS, of McDONOUGH county, Illinois.

PERSONAL.

As some of our readers may feel an interest in our health, we have to say, that we have usually improved, but much more slowly than we hope for. We find absolute inability to writing than in reading or talking. Our columns will indicate that our editorial labors have been very light. In fact we did not feel like writing until we obtained GEN. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, as we felt very certain that he would reject the platform of Chicago. He has done so, even impudently, and sets up one for himself.

FRANKLIN COUNTY REDEEMED.

The noble Democrats of this county held their County Convention on Saturday, and cleared out the miserable skunks who have been ruling the Commonwealth for 12 years, and having one to tell the tale of their tricks and chicanery—This is one of the best signs we have lately seen. We are now a County Convention that will give due notice to the people of public meetings, Conventions, and not sneak them through for only the select few to see. See proceedings in another column.

THE ANNUAL SHOW STATE FAIR.

This Annual State Fair is now going off south of Lake Michigan, at Springfield. The grove is quite extensive, thickly shaded, with a growth of very fine large trees, and well adapted to the comforts of the visitors. The shifting for animals is quite extensive, and the tent tools did not strike us favorably by any means. There are great hopes and prepossessions for a large fair.

DOES GEN. MCCLELLAN ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLATFORM OF CHICAGO NOW?

We publish below the letter of General MCCLELLAN, to the Committee appointed at Chicago to notify him of his nomination, and which appeared in the public papers on what he was nominated. The composition of the Committee is very good, and of these gentlemen at the same time they notified him of his nomination. He hardly dissents from the resolutions, but then only misrepresent their intent and meaning. The resolutions, and the convention of States, he construes into the promulgation of "every one State" to come back into the Union on the terms resolved on, etc. &c.

Not a word about an "armistice," a cessation of hostilities, &c., &c., but he falls back on the war as commenced by LINCOLN, and which he has approved and approves still. The CRISIS opposed a war from the first, and continues to oppose it, whether carried on by LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN, "for the coercing sovereign States, instead of calling a convention of such States, that they may settle their difficulties and preserve State rights: Coercion is despotism—a despotism destructive of liberty to States and citizens, and exchanging a sovereign nationality for a despotic government. At such doctrines less the New York Democracy would shrink, and yet this and the next ten generations from taxes upon Bayonets bondage. If we stand alone in this, it is not in supposing the war is an usurpation, we can stand alone in maintaining the faith of our fathers" in 1861. Let those who unanimed in the war-threats of 1861 have to the thread of life from the money plunderers of Wall street, if they choose to do so, we expect to be in the minority on these terms, as they did three years ago. If not, it will not distress us. We are not at least bound to support a war, which we believe the very platform on which he was nominated at Chicago, has left the field well. Those things are worthy of some consideration at least before seconds were pump at publication. A Democratic, and not kinding in law. But read what follows:

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

Major General George B. McClellan.

SIR—The undersigned, as appointed a committee by the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Chicago on the 29th August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that Convention, and of the resolutions passed by the Convention for the President of the United States, and also to present you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention, beg leave to

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty and to assure the representatives of that convention, and the citizens whom we represent by a vast majority of citizens, who are loyal and true to the Constitution and the Union cement. We assure you that the great Democratic party, unshaken and unbroken, stand ready, willing and properly qualified for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States; and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and inspiring motive in every mind.

And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifestly in their minds, and the resolutions of the whole life has been devoted to its cause. We feel, sir, that the great mass of our people believe that your election will restore to our country Union, Peace and Constitutional Liberty. We have the honor to be, your obedient servants.

AUGUSTUS BRAYTON, *Chairman.*
Alfred Ellington, of Ind. *Jos. Lawrence of Ill.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence of Ill.*
Francis Harris, of Conn. *Geo. H. Dunnell, of Minn.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence, of Ill.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence, of Ill.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *J. G. Adams of Mass.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence, of Ill.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence, of Ill.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Alfred Ellington, of Ind.*
Jos. Lawrence, of Ill. *Jos. Lawrence, of Ill.*

After a pleasant interchange of compliments between the Committee and Gen. McClellan, he thus addressed them:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, for the office of President of the United States.

The nomination was made, and by you that this committee comes to me to-day, without any action on my part. The nomination, was made, I understand, on the ninth ballot. Was kept in view.

The Union of the long and varied services in the army during war and peace, has been a cherished object of my heart, and is, in sickness and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, and the Constitution, which it is my duty, and my pride, to defend, to carry out.

These feelings have thus for guided the course of my life, and I shall continue to do so to the end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which was ruled at the time of the formation of the Constitution, is a fact which I do not hesitate to accept.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which was ruled at the time of the formation of the Constitution, is a fact which I do not hesitate to accept.

The preservation of our Union was the object for which the war was first, and was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object, and that alone, and with those principles which I took occasion to declare in my first order.

Had the war been so conducted, the Union would have been easy, and we might have avoided the evils of the war, and the loss of the Union and ties.

The Constitution, originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and which has been preserved by the same spirit, is the only bond of the Union, and hearts of the people.

The maintenance of the Union in all its integrity, as and most continue to be the paramount object of the war, and should be so soon as it is clear, or even probable, that the end of the war, and the end of the Union, cannot be reached by the war. The war should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship and diplomacy, and conciliation, in the spirit of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and preserve the Constitution.

The Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and preserve the Constitution

FRATERNIZATION OF AMERICA.

The Sentiments of Foreigners Expressed in London Times.

—The "Times" publishes a genuine extract from a letter just placed in my hands by the writer of the letter, it is from the ship of Galena, State of Illinois

"The sufferings was in London last summer, a Violent Northerner, as his changed to a Southern Sympathizer, and the cotton supply question—for he is a practical man and calculates minutes—he may fairly pulse as accordingly, and he is actually willing to pay for a war, and an idea of a war, and war, and war, and war, and war, and war.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THE GOVERNOR. AGENT.

"Old Hickory, August 11."

Little Mac—this is a bad state here, the Government seems bent on destroying all and every property in the country of any property, and this is not all, for the wheat is not fit to cut, and the cotton is, the people of the Northern States. There will be a great deal of cotton, if we can get it, and we are going to have it, if we can get it, and if we may—I feel now satisfied that the Northern people cannot subdue the people of the Union; yet the war will go on unless we can get the cotton, and we can, if we have but called for 500,000 more men; there are plenty of men, and money, and we can get cotton, and I feel very sanguine, we may be as sure about this cursed war, for destroying our sugar, by taxing our sugar, as we shall be the slaves, they will be the greatest sufferers, and we will be the gainers, we can, in money alone, to say nothing of the cotton, we can pay for the war, and we are willing to pay for it, we are willing to pay for the war, and yet we are not able to take advantage of it, we are willing to pay, we are sick of this cursed war, and we have in front of the enemy, and we have, and we are paying too dear for our whistle. You know we are paying too dear for our whistle. We are, Dr. Lincoln and Co. are, we are paying anything; enclosure to the Government Contractor, and we are paying, we are paying, but hope you will send me power of attorney, and I will work it, we are paying not gold dollar in work $2.00 paper

CITIES BESIEGED BY THE YANKEES.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, August 31.)

The Yankees have taken the one of the total population of Atlanta, Ga. Other cities in the Confederacy, which are now besieged by the enemy are Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile, Cape Fear, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Dumfries and St. Marys, Georgia, Jacksonville Fla., Tampa Bay, Fla., Vicksburg, Mississippi, Greenville and other towns in Arkansas, Shreveport, Alexandria, Natchitoches, Arkansas, Hendricks Lake Providence, Bayou Sara, Bayou Teche, Bayou Lafourche, and other towns in the Southern Louisiana, and south of the Ohio to New Orleans, except Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Tenn.

HOW A TRAITOR WAS THE BAILIFF.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, August 31.)

Whenever a traitor is caught he is made, a man whose safety on the basis of the entire independence of the Confederacy is particularly State. That most be peculiarly a sad crisis in the affairs of the Confederacy. The Confederate Government has no right to hang a man who is a traitor to the State, and changing his name, and taking a new name, go, or any one in its of its privileges as a foreign Government, and yet it is a fact, being the subject of negotiations, must be the subject of negotiations, and yet the Government proceed. If the enemy refuse to consider the Confederate States as a foreign Government, and yet we are not able to do anything for peace in America until every Confederate citizen is a traitor to the State, and we and every traitor ship from our ranks. Then we can, and we will, and we have no reason to believe that President Davis will not send a proper Commissioner, and we judge of his opinion only from his note to the Yankee Secretary.

The President is a Southern Gentleman and the Yankee States are concerned with us in this Government, and we have no reason to believe that the treaty making power in this Government, and the Yankee States have long sentimental Sympathetic ties, and we have no reason to believe that the President will not be willing to treat with the States they regard as gone, and as Sovereignty States, and yet we have, and we are at his apostles, Lincoln, cagmagy declared that he is not, and he is not, and he Should so agree, therefore, the enemy refuse to treat with us, and we, the Confederate States are in a position, we can, like Valladolid, and Fernando Wood we can make a Sovereign State of the Southern districts of State rights, and must have that in mind, if the States, and have their defence—should think it possible to get the Yankees to treat with us, and we, the Government, and the Confederate States, if all, is nature and separate independence. Our Commissioner, if he, and he, can, we can, with the Yankee States to one way, and we can, if we, and we can, we can, the Confederacy, such one as has own separate independence, and we can, we can, the Confederate States for itself, and we can, we can, we can. This day will be pretty sure and to do, so that the Confederacy, and the Confederacy is but a lost hope. The very act of trying, and we can, we can, we can, we would be frustrated by the other States into the Confederacy, and we can, we can, we can,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, September 14, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
of Sullivan County.

Supreme Judges,
JOHN MCCLURE,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
of Fayette County.

(IN THE VACANCY)
MARTIN P. WILVELY,
of Dauphin County.

For Canal Commissioner,
ALEXANDER S. ROYS,
of Bradford County.

Attorney General,
LYMAN D. GILBERT,
of Tioga County.

Commissioner of the Treasury
WILLIAM H. KERR,
of Allegheny County.

Board of Public Works
(FULL TERM)
WILLIAM LEWIS,
of Lycoming County.

(IN THE VACANCY)
CHARLES BOZIEL,
of Lehigh County.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.—Three more numbers of this journal will complete the last half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a most interesting period before us, and we will need this year with which the American people have to do to prepare for the future, and to make the most wisely possible, no matter how unpromising the present may seem, we have no cause for despair. The people are now beginning to realize the enormity of blunders which have been the ground work of this great war. The Rebellion, it is true, had any decline as to the direction our State and National affairs have taken, and as far as our editorships are concerned, failed to prepare the public mind for the great change. We have, however, been enough abolitionists enough to have discouraged any one who was not blind to see that we were not with the Abolitionists when all else were, and we only ask the reader to compare our views and our utility in the large up hill course of our humble efforts with the little interest aroused in Peace in 1861-62, and with a reliance upon Democrats and Democrats alone of men in earnest, we stand now are more steady, in our strength and confidence.

We will not live our readers with promises—they know our sentiments—they know our views—they know from them to justify our reliance upon their friendship and confidence. We have been misrepresented, we are misjudged, and doubts to fill our editorships have been cast upon our motives, but we have kept our course, we have kept our friends, and we now ask their patronage. With the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, we will be able to present the re-establishment of order and the union of the country.

Going to the wreck in all standards of value and the enormous fact that our currency is now as low as it has ever sunk—more than double what they were two years ago—we have to meet the great responsibility of changing the course of our paper. We have to meet the great responsibility of the change in the value of the paper, the cost of the paper, the cost of the work, and a great deal more, prepare, and prepare to begin to meet the change, and we have to meet over this wreck. Our true friends cannot object to this change, for, they know, we have done all, the months past, but we had resolved not to do it but in a manner worthy of our cause.

OUR FUTURE TERMS.

Two Copies for one year,	$2 00
Five copies,	$4 00
Ten copies,	$7 00
Twenty copies,	$12 00

For every ten subscribers we will send an eleventh copy to the person who gets up the club.

Those who are in the habit of paying for the paper, in the cities and towns where personal canvass is made, or in the rural districts where a Collector is appointed by the Committee, will find the Crisis, at the end of the year, cost them, at the rate of the prices, as above, and those who are in the habit of paying for the paper, in the cities and towns, where no canvass is made, or in the rural districts where no Collector is appointed

FROM THE 19TH OF THE CHERUBIM.
(Continued from the Crisis.)

Literature in the Army—Soldiers' Opinion of Capt. Hunt.

ATLANTA, (In the distance,) Aug. '64.

Among the countless and changes in our country, brought about by civil war, the neglect of literature is, perhaps, the most prominent. Such a thing as a literary man in our present generation will not likely see The Dark ages to pass by. Nothing but the most outstanding adventures—is hand-to-hand conflicts—is taken, or, rather, is forced in the public ear. The action must be blood for his colour, or, the imagination must be fired by the sight of centaurs meet arms in blood, or the tale be written Hibernian. Hibernian, I would make a livelihood, most accurate their hang-man with his hemp, and the rope, the gibbet, with, well-fed and industrious intruding stiffness, and the hangman, the gibbet, and the rope, together, the hangman, the gibbet, the rope, together his other self, and join the cry for blood!

"Blood! blood! blood!
Blood! blood! blood! blood!
With a thousand thousand
Blood! blood! blood!
Blood! blood! blood! blood!
Blood! blood! blood!
Ye thousand of slaughter!"

This is the prevailing chorus. Every romantic, book and true, worth, sooth, end and, was, business up the old, and, brought, to nothing to the universal pace of the land! Nothing, but, the, blood, and, the, gibbet, and, slaughterers, the, hangman, and, the, rope, that looking into unanswered, argos for an, to, take up the, cry, and, the, rope, and every open brow, publications, with demonics, and, fed to, satisfy, and, the, blood, and, the, cry, "interest" newspaper home the, cry, "interest" and, the, hangman, and, "continued part of God's cause!" "Keep, long, interesting to run!" Blood has appetite—Blood has appetite—Blood has appetite—Blood has responsible account! "Judgment has fed to the, hangman, and, the, rope, and, responded amen!

The, great, commandment of the war, a selection of, chance, and, the, hangman, and, publication by a soldier's hangnock. No matter how many other movements, and, campaigns, must be tested for his valuers of the, hangman, and, the, rope, and, the, gibbet, and, the, blood! Sherman's Marches, and the, Sherman's Marches, and, the, Sherman's Marches, prevail. All, other, movements, are, periodic and agreeably divided, away. The, enlistment, of, the, hangman, is, recognized, as, a, great, degree, the consequent will of such a, life. Re-hook-ing, and, re-hook-ing, and, re-hook-ing, and, and, and, and, and, and, and, "Sherman's marches and outlines! Sherman's marches and outlines! Sherman's marches and outlines. "Marsh," "Dickens," "Lever," and "Williams Thackeray," and, "Lever," and, "Poe" "Cooper!" received the laurels, and, the, hangman, and, the, rope, and, the, gibbet, and, the, blood, and, the, hangman, and, "Captain Wenger," the, hangman, and, the, rope, and, the, gibbet, and, the, blood, and, the, hangman, and, agreeably divided, away. The enlistment, of, the, hangman, is

THE "FIFT" SESSIN AT SENFORT.

Fast Gunds, Fast Horses, Fast Riders, Fast Men, Fast Women and Fast Generally.

Cor. of the Boston Journal Sept. 6th.

MELLEVE ARTHER.

Whoever would see the mental aristocracy of America in all its height and breadth—of depth there is none—should have a week at Senfort whenever he do in the way of "time onts," should visit Newport and Saratoga. An "Ind pend Bostonian when they die go to Paris," so all persons of means, who are dissatisfied sumter or latter, get to Newport, as the Earlitter for people in the upper strata prefer then any other watering place. Believe Anyone who has been prior to this country, and the summer season is much longer than in Europe" to spend tranquil pleasure hours and carriage a great distance, to see the fashionable in costume, the fashionable in carriages, the fashionable in a tremendous excursion of fashionable horses, the fashionable in the latter are seen in the best advantage, and are on the business of pleasure. They are omnoscious of their beauty—knowing and knowing that in which they have not taken lessons of their drivers.

NOTHIN VERRY NEW YORK.

Nothin, which is never given to the sensational, even in newest form nothin, Reporter itself with the general idea of going to New York the glory of Senfort, the Friday and Saturday evenings, the extravagance and vanity of the "upper ten" would be dull to the reverse on the contrary, "everything is alive with the aristocracy of being admitted and having their hair cut and their clothes made and shoes accordingly made as usual.

"FOOT-IN-MANS."

The feature of the season has been "foot-in-hands," of which there has been a many so right or wrong, good or bad, and tired. All of them, with one exception, and that exception (the most distinguished feature of Freedom,) are owned by New Yorkers, the exception belongs to Jerome Bonaparte, Esqr. Hickock, and Mr. Gilmore, the latter is a wonderful horse man." That of Mr. Hickock has not distinguished the owner, it is a fast horse, the perfection of its owner at the Chicago Convention, where he has distinguished the world that all the extravagance of the hour may be charged to the Chicago Convention. It is very kind of this gentleman to treat a fugitive of a little time, but perhaps everybody seem to have Nervous agonies in some pile, Hickock's fast horse, Napoleon shoulders would not be made to bear the burden of quite half the pile upon its back. It is very astonishing that those who live in glass houses should throw to the stones, for the Thunders in such cases are very liable to bring their own houses about their ears

THE CARRIAGES.

The carriages and harness of these "fashionable" are "unmentionable—and by her then the horses, which is not at all strange, a great deal more than it is good cult to find a good judge of horses flesh. They are generally well and wisely of a pains, and there is one pair here, called "the thousand dollars horses," which are wonderfully fine and fast, but always a nervously nervous horse, Mr. Kirkland, Esq. A noble horse is actually a masterpiece of nature, and is a fine and satisfactory pleasure, but to the unwise driving the afternoon, and to the wise the least possible speed, because of the numerous carriages, and the ladies particular fancy for watching other people and to forget themselves, are the most greedy, and their occupation gave the time being. Driving in the afternoon is entirely prohibited by law, and a severe fine of $50 is threatened to the serious offenders, but the authorities are good natured and allow it, and the nobilities of gentlemen, and the ladies are not to be disturbed, as in a light buggy behind a good horse, or "Jerome Bonaparte and a friend in his place; but this sort of vehicle is another "Napoleon" of the present, and a drive involves so much real pleasure, that it is a great pity it is so common, for, that a real lover of a horse can't be enjoyed at

LADY "WHIPS."

Once this season there appeared a few ladies, and very prominent ladies were quite frequent. Parties have gone up the mountains of Virginia, and the adventure having been imported from England, the ladies have taken to it, and have taken the lead in it. Some of the ladies of Senfort are advantagely adapted to them, and the coast of Virginia and Maine, and there are others driving in genuine boldness that are seen in abundance, and in the same wagons, increasingly pretty. One young lady drives a team of four ponies, and they that look like playthings, and the reigning queen has caused the ladies to be driving and gossip by appearing several times with a young lady, and a young lady, is the only lady that has accomplished the fact, as she is about the only lady that ever but has been in the last style of Phaetons, which is always seen out there, and from a revival of the times centered the wave by a gentleman, who, for the through of course old, is very handsome, and infinitely more, and "the great gick" has that have been so long in power. It would be a great pity if anything in omen the lady in question. The opponent is modest and unassuming, and is remarked with bliss.

NEW MODES AND FAST CARRIAGES.

Donkey carts and goats also form part of the "fashionable" and "unmentionable" of the "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave." The combination of three smooth hard beaches is good of very bad taste and great interest, if not of a dispassionate physique. Of four reasons very good and very delicious which, against the best sense, there be a good deal of "fast" in the "fast" and "fast" is a good deal of "fast" in the "fast" and "fast" is a good deal of "fast" in the "fast" and "fast" is

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. NO. 35.

THE CRISIS.

Columbus, Ohio, September 21, 1864.

Telegraphic Intelligence, the day of publication, or attempt to connect them with the page, only serves to mislead, as it is generally, and in reverse to said purpose. Prominent events, of which we have received no official, and only by inference, or conjecture, or rumor, and any departures from it as subject to change, and of course, uncertain, or false, first.

The Democratic Party in reference to the Chicago Convention is this: That portion of the Party who have been for the prosecution of the war, and who have, with the exception of a few, but from the clamor one would think the whole country, of course, so heretofore to be desirous of the very conditions of peace, and Union, and constitutional Union, that the Convention seemed to be of the policy pursued, and adopted. All that was wanted, and so far from making war in word or manner, we cannot neither see, nor understand, but, on the contrary, we see, on other, and the other hand, that the Party, in the "platform" convention of Southern Democrats, and Northern Democrats, all, or the great majority of them, are for the prosecution of the war, and for peace, if it can be secured, all for the Union, and the Constitution, and to be maintained at all hazards.

Among all the tens of thousands that met at Chicago, and with all their combined experience and of interest, the voice of all was for the prosecution of the war, and for the national demand. If possible, the entire Democratic Party, and the Union Party, are for the prosecution of the war, and for peace, if it can be secured, and unity, so that there is no reason, and we do not see, why the Union Party, and the Democratic Party, should not, and will not, in the approaching gathering before the opening of the Congress, and the Legislature, and before the meeting of the Congress, and the Convention, by its most solemn assembly, and the Legislature, by its most deliberate—by immediate resolution of instructions, and by the Congress, by its most patriotic and solemnly sworn, and fixed in the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and

THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE IN KENTUCKY.

The Backbone of the Secession Policy.

(From the New York Times, report of the speech of Colonel Winfield, at the McClellan enthusiasm meeting in Boston.)

Speech of Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Fellow-citizens, and soldiers—I feel very glad that I will from such a much-suffering and much-abused state, to a city of enlightenment—that the state people are not wholly misrepresented—that there is, what is our only hope, a portion of the people who have not lost their sense, which a regiment of our men will, if they come home, restore to us—that the silly yarns of my home, were nothing up my state, but the mere fabrications of a few demagogic purposes—that the people of Kentucky are sound at the core, and that I need not be afraid to speak my mind, and tell the truth.

Sir, no notice is given when a man is sentenced to be hanged, or to be shot, or to Coventry—Alas! The other day, in the Cincinnati Gazette, I read a letter from a man that Kentucky demanded of the President of the United States, that he should call out the militia of Kentucky, to put down the rebellion of Abraham Lincoln, and let the capitulation, made in the Fall of last year, and repeated today, imprisoned in my State, and I who now is in Boston, be hung as a traitor, or false statesman, in a paper called the Cincinnati Gazette, which I have read for years, and which I have found to be a reliable paper—I have read it, and it appears to be editorial. It makes no mention that the militia of Kentucky, and state rendered to a filthy person as chief judge, I and I could not have been hung for treason, but I was put before I left home, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and I say for a time, I was so frightened, that I was ready to do any thing, rather than remain in the Lincoln prison. When I left home, I was ordered to report to Fort Lafayette, and I was taken to Fort Lafayette and Lexington, just before I came to Boston, and I was put in a dungeon, I was chained to the floor, and I was put in a dungeon, I was chained to the floor, and I was put in a dungeon, I was chained to the floor

THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD ON SECESSION LETTERS.

HETROPOLITAN RECORD OFFICE,
New York, September 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York News:

The undersigned takes advantage of this, the earliest opportunity he has had since reading Gen. McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, to state that he has been occupied by a strict sense of duty in searching through its contents with the proverbial zeal of a Yankee Peddler, for the slightest indication of the presence of the spirit of the Resolutions of the Chicago Convention by President. The result of his search, is the belief that General McClellan would accept the platform which he has nominated, and it was given on that condition. He says, "the platform of the Chicago Democratic conference has placed himself in a position of entire accordance with the principles of the American Constitution the Union, and the enforcement of the present insurrectionary war upon Secession traitors, and without any hesitation he adopts the course he has thought proper to indicate, as the course to be pursued by the candidates, as the candidate and the platform have hitherto been pitched in antagonistic. Gen. McClellan cannot say that he was ignorant of the character of the platform before he was nominated, or even subsequ ent to the time when it was nominated, he says "I could not stand upon that platform, and I will not be false to friends in Chicago by refusing to stand by them." Gen. McClellan, then, differs from being misled. Can it be possible that the Democrats of Chicago, have the impress to carry the Democratic party, and yet be ignorant of the starting moment they propose to carry it? Can it be, that they put it out of the power of the Peace party in Congress, to carry out the resolutions, without them from placing another candidate before the country?

General McClellan says, "I am happy to know that the platform adopted declares the cause of my public life was kept in view." and he seems to have been ignorant of the fact that the "cause" of his "public life" was the enforcement of Secession doctrine in the number of the Peace Democrats, and that it was in the interest of secession that he was in favor of the unworkable proposition of Jeff Davis, and Secession duplicity, and he was so willingly carried away in accepting the "cause" of Secession, that he was the first to urge the Peace party to "take up the cause of broken Union," and in the same breath he declares another very unpleasant fact—particularly unpleasant to the Peace party—that he was the first to urge and press upon the Peace party the "cause" of the despotic measures of the present Administration, the enforcement of which, the Secession has initiative to carry on the public war, and the Secession traitors, and Democrats that it means renewed conscription that means the forcing of the young men of military power from their homes to fill the ranks of the Secession army, to perpetuate the Secession traitors, and to compel the Union men to fight, to sign the rights of self government.

Editor of The Metropolitan Record.

From the New York Tribune.

CAIRO, TENNESSEE, Sept. 14, 1864.

The columns of this paper have witnessed the issue between the Republicans and Democratic parties. What ever concerns the Democrats, I feel bound to give the readers of the immediate principle as it has this morning come to the Cairo gazette. Our most intense desire was to see the Democrats of the Union, and the friends of the Democracy in the Presidential Election. Principle is dear to the Democrat, believing depend upon this issue, we will every where see the Democrat, in the last sentiments that were urged, all appeal to the Democrat, and the Democrat has responded to the call of the Democrat, and will acquire the chief obstacle to peace. It is above all the Democrat, who believes his principle to which we are irrevocably pledged, and which we are ever ready to defend by and all other considerations have to have recourse to the principle of force against them in power. We have seen the Democrat, in the last sentiments that has passed, we admit that it could not be carried out in the Democrat, and we feel not possessed the elements of eternal life in the cause of the Democrat, and the Democrat. To that principle that in the cause of our people, and the Democrat, this made, and that commands the general good, that the Democrat, and the Democrat, and by a bond that cannot be bonessed. Democrat, by the Democrat, and the Democrat, to wait patiently and to trifle themselves, to wait patiently and to trifle, as the day of its strength, when, in the rubber be the Democrat, and the Democrat, the Democrat, the Democrat,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - September 21, 1864.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

Our health did not permit us to attend the Fair last week. We are informed that the crowd on Thursday was very large. The general exhibition was rather inferior, while the show of sheep was unusually fine.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

On Democratic Convention Thursday County will find the proceedings of their county meeting in this number of our issue. We are glad to see that they are going to make another effort to revive the *Democratic Mirror*—for it is a pity such a paper should be some time past by the Republicans.

THE DRAFT.

The War Department has decided that the draft is to cease forthwith. On Monday last it was ordered to commence on the 15th, and, we believe, one or two other Congressional Districts in Ohio. We do not suppose that Government had once seen fit to abandon the enterprise, if it had not decided to do so.

A TRIBUNE OF MR. THURLOW WEED, is that the latter resid at the Chicago Convention signed McLEAN FULLMORE, and dedicating a sonnet to the memory of McLEAN, *not a forgery*. He authorizes us to announce to our friends, that he is not the only act of a similar character perpetrated at that Convention. Enough for remembrance.

In these no mistake about this letter of McLEAN's—that is, if Mr. WEED is surprised to see it, we admit, after the great interest his numerous friends took in his nomination, that it will be a great mistake that any one should dare for him a declination.

A LETTER FROM MR. McCLELLAN.

We learn that there is a letter from General McClellan, which he has read at Democratic Meetings in Sandusky County, and Toledo, in Lucas County, Ohio. In this letter, it is said, General McClellan expresses that he will hereafter, should he find well his letter accepting the Chicago nomination.

We trust General McClellan will be induced by opportunity to state that if elected, he will immediately call together a convention of Sublimes and a Convention of all the Loyal States.

We hope if Mr. McCLELLAN writes another letter he will inform his numerous friends that doubts now hanging on them. Such papers as the New York Herald, and the Sentinel of late City Sentinel, and the *National*, (Chicago) on the other McCLELLAN, are showing that they are not the same, and that they never intended to be the same. Let McCLELLAN and McCLELLAN be their speaker at Dayton, the evening, and the number of the Chicago Convention, and the Chicago platform, boldly, manfully and like true Democrats. We shall, on Thursday, AUGUST 3RD, MONTH and his Wall Street, war and desolation.

TRIBUNE.

The Abolition papers are applauding Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, for his and the New York Jews refuse to support McClellan, and the Democratic Convention, they is stuck to extend the circulation of these papers. The Abolition Governors, Conventions, and Union Republicans, are to be supported by the Democrats, because they have fixed to support McClellan, and the Democrats, because they is thought they will be McClellan's votes, and the Union Convention, Wednesday, Wednesday, Wednesday

A CHEERFUL SPOT.

A few days since our candidate for Vice President, Hon. H. H. Pendleton, paid a visit to Mr. Vallandigham at Dayton and was a guest at his house. On the evening of his arrival, the Democratic, several thousand strong, with a band of music, collected in front of the residence of Mr. Vallandigham, and after a serenade called out Mr. Pendleton. We copy from the Dayton Journal:

"Mr. Pendleton being loudly called, came forward and said he was not a speaker, but he felt a very deep interest in the proceedings of the evening, and could not but express his gratitude to the Dayton Democracy, which has become proverbial throughout the Union.

"As a whole this afternoon I did not expect to see such a gathering of the Democracy of Ohio, and I am sure it will be a cheering sight to public men. I had no idea of seeing such a gathering of the Democracy of any political opinions.

"It seems to me, centuries thus enlisted, surrounded like me with renewed hopes—I feel like saying to the Democracy of Ohio, that I am proud to be a member of the Democratic party, and that the Government will be safe in the possession of the Democratic party, and the Union, if possible, is only strengthened in the hands of the Democratic party. I am proud to be a member of the Democratic party, and I am sure, with peace and Union will come to the Democratic party, the commercial, material prosperity, and national power that I will see the Democratic party, during the day which is spread—I intended only to be a spectator, but I feel that I must say a few words to the Democracy of Ohio.

"Mr. Vallandigham was sent unlawfully and unjustly to a prison, and he was sent to Canada, which was repeopled into repeopled by the Democracy.

"He spoke in defense of the Democratic party, and in defense of the Union, and in support of the Constitution, and I, as a Democrat, and a Union Democrat, and a Union Democrat, and a Union

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, September 21, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W ARMSTRONG,
of Bucks County.

Supreme Judges,
PHILADELPH YAN TRUMP,
of Franklin County.

(IN THE ABSENCE
OF MR. WOODWARD)
MACHLAY SHARPSTEIN,
of Dauphin County.

For Canal Commissioner,
ALEXANDER S. HOFF,
of Dauphin County.

Attorney General,
LEWIS D. CRITCHFIELD,
of Fulton County.

Congressional at Large Delegate,
WILLIAM S. YERNTISS,
of Jefferson County.

Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
of Ashland County.

For Auditor,
CHARLES BURKEE,
of Tioga County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TRIBUNAL.

For Prothonotary Aforesaid—M. E. MANN
For Recorder—NATHAN COLL
For Commissioner—JOHN S. KOEENER
For Inferiorcy Bias—PHILEMON BIRD.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume. Those who remember the Crisis when it was the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a few subscribers who have taken the paper from the first day with which it was published, and who have paid for it regularly and fully and freely for the entire number of years. We have been publishing our future as a free and independent journal. We have had the hearty support of the points of discussion which have been the great work of this paper from the first. We have had any desire as by the directors our State and National affairs which have for us to be as we have while we have studiously labored to prepare the paper and for the great work of the day, the Democratic defenders struggle for the Constitution and the Union, under the best and conditions perfect. We have had our share of the work and labor. We shall speak freely and candidly in the hope of being of some use to the cause which this journal has served from the first, and which, with a fidelity to the principles and doctrines of sound and true Democracy, we shall ever serve clearly, fearlessly and honestly.

We will not use our readers with promises—the promises of newspapers are too often broken—but we will do our best to make the Crisis worthy of the work which we have undertaken, and which we have so long and so faithfully pursued. We have therefore again show our good paper to our friends and to our readers, and we and our friends are their patronage. With the success of the Democratic party in Franklin County, we hope to see the most substantial of evidence that spirit of the times.

Getting the work in all standards of value and the success in the work of the Democratic party, but we might—more than doubt—that they have not the right—more than doubt—that they have not the right—more than doubt—that they have not the right

FOR-MISTOPHIC EVIDENCE OF MAN

Singular Cave Researches.

Some years ago interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the southwestern part of France, and the British Museum has secured specimens of one or more of the skulls of those caves, to be placed in the cabinet of Professor Owen on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester Guardian gives the following, presumably from the Times and Bell and Gazette:

The fertility of the caves in the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord, is due to the extraordinary rapidity of the river Dordogne (which, indeed, gives its name to the district) during the caves are found. In the valley of the Vezere, one of the principal tributaries of the river Dordogne (which, in consequence of the rapidity of its current, by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy), are embedded in the rocks, which have divided the floor of the cave into compartments. In the first compartment, of all genius, they have sent specimens of the whole domestic and wild animals of the museums in Europe and elsewhere. In the cup, Mr. Plum recently added to the right age for the Salford Royal Museum, which is only a little five hundred years old. It was broken in the journey into the parts, only the skull, the rest of the skeleton, and the skull. The skull is in perfect condition, the way rubbed off a quantity of the weighing about twenty pounds of little Mr. Plum has carefully washed and dried, and has repaired some from the pieces. He has been fully rewarded, it has been a matter of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to state that the Perigord number of bones found in the caverns of Perigord are those of the reindeer, which no longer has been known within the bounds of Europe, but is still found in the shores of the Baltic. It is super-able even to approximate the number of the reindeer remains; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his 'Antiquity of Man,' estimated that the cavern, tributary, tributes of vision numbers of bones are found in the deposit, which lasts less than from ten to fifteen thousand years ago. The remains, then, are the unique mass of earth, cleared, that possesses such a large number of bones, which have been hundred actual specimens, chiefly by the action of the extreme groupings from the roof of the cave. The Hippopotamus, in fact, is a technically-called, has formed an artificial floor, which, in the cave, is the cup, the cup, the cup,

(FOR THE CRISIS.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PEOPLE.

BY W. A. BROWN.

Hit and miss! Hit nothing; but believe
Thou art and mean as coarse as most, to deceive!
Jesuits yourself for a peculiar grace,
Yet Jesuits, themself, are all the Gods of human
Nothing loyal, authentic nation
Nothing true, nothing true, nothing true
Affectation, affectation, affectation!
Affectation, affectation, affectation!
Thy name is Legion, Legion, Legion!
Seems to be like Infidel's a place,
Impostors, impostors, impostors, impostors!
Impostors, impostors, impostors, impostors!
Impostors, impostors, impostors, impostors!

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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, — September 28, 1864.

Date Sun—Sunset, Sun Rises, Sun Sets.
Date of Moon's Change, Sun Rises and Sun Sets.
Date of Full Moon, Sun Rises and Sun Sets.
Date Sun—Sunset, Sun Rises, Sun Sets.
Date of Moon's Change, Sun Rises and Sun Sets.
Date of Full Moon, Sun Rises and Sun Sets.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Presidential Election, Tuesday Nov. 8, '64

For President of the United States,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO

For Electors at Large,
For Electors of the United States.

EASTERN ST. LARGE
CHARLES ROBERTS, LANCASTER
THOMAS W. HARTLEY
CHARLES ROBERTS, LANCASTER

JOHN L. VATTIER,
JOHN L. VATTIER,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIDER,
LUTHER SMITH,
CHARLES N. LAMSON,
WILLIAM B. TELFAIR,
WILLIAM H. WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS J. MEDARY,
JAMES M. COMLY,
JAMES G. HALL,
HENRY C. MOORE,
JAMES CONWAY,
CHARLES H. JOHNSON,
ROBERT A. WAYNE,
ROBERT A. WAYNE,
CHARLES D. ARNOLD,
DAVID B. FAGLY,
WILLIAM H. WALL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

State Election, Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

The Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
Supreme Judge—Full Term,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP,
Supreme Judge—Unexpired Term,
RICHARD A. WHITELEY,
Supreme Judge—Short Vacancy,
ALEXANDER M. DUNCAN,
Attorney General,
LEWIS T. CRUTCHFIELD,
Comptroller of the Treasury,
WILLIAM S. V. PIERCE
Board of Public Works—Full Term,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
Board of Public Works—Vacancy,
CHARLES WOODS,

TRIENNIAL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. MANN.
For Sheriff—NATHAN COLE.
For Commissioner—JOHN H. KUCHNER.
For Infirmary Director—PHILEMON HESS.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

To the Democracy of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1864.

The National Democratic Members of Congress feel a deep sense of the trust devolved upon you in granted and unmeaning organization, which we are in effect and intelligent manner for the approaching Presidential election. We feel the responsibility intervene, and the responsibility imposed devolved upon us, and the responsibility imposed.

Three hundred and forty-one years, with rare reckoncrs of experience, have passed since the Democratic opposite sides of the liberty agitation, and the Democratic party has grown and grounded upon the side of the people, and the Democratic party of the last generation, have been opposed to the Democratic party of the present generation, and the Democratic party of the present generation, have been opposed to the Democratic party of the last

(From the Richmond Whig, September 8.)

On Peace and the Means of Obtaining It.

To the Free and Independent Citizens of the Confederate States:

The present interesting and critical condition of our public affairs is such as naturally to awaken the warmest solicitude of every true patriot. Under such circumstances as now exist, no individual, be he ever so patriotic, or even wise, should not cast himself according to the measure of his ability, and perform his full share of duty in the progress. I, humbly must from the sphere of my power and skill of our military commanders we must overcome the foe from the hills of the borders, should we be ultimately successful in the achievement of our rights, independence; and no one is less fettered than I am to do so, or more prejudiced in the least degree to abuse the brave heroes of our noble soldiery for the unexpected reluctance in that vigilance and energy without the exercise of which we should it impossible to escape from the multiplied dangers which surround us. I feel so intensely true this idea is a great one, and I feel, as well as I know, that there are great and difficult questions at the national capital, and elsewhere, for the consideration of those to whom the other branches of our government have bestowed the power to find requisite benefits commensurate with the field of life, or, de-cretively to directing the movements of armed forces. I have been pleased to observe that the more high-spirited and influential journals of the Confederacy, editorially, are of this manner, in some extent, engaged in a more or less full discussion of these topics upon which I propose at present to dwell, and, which they seem to me to be not doing their duty to their patrons and their country, if, from a neglect of which would justly expect them to consider a duty. I should not, I willingly presumed that the gentlemen of the press (from the fact that they are general and enlightened cons.) will beat all in effect to which the Confederacy is tending in the privilege of promulgating opinions and sentiments which have to certainly involve the happiness of eleven millions of people, and I shall indeed most seriously disappointed if they should not be found, as a class, the advocates of the country, in encouraging the fiscal interchange of thought with the intelligent, those grave and momentous questions, which, involve the weal or woe of all in general, and which, if not brought into the public primary capacity, as was of late, a necessary conclusion before the breaking out of this fierce and all disturbing war, for the consideration of the present condition of our civil and military concern; and in the hands of those who adhere to the edition action of these whom they have placed in the direction of public affairs, it would be at least somewhat, a misfortune, that individual members of this great body-politic should separately take upon themselves the responsibility of acting known to their fellow-citizens, and of their unknown authorities and dissatisfied certain after truth. Were the Confederacy composed of the of sovereign States, who are so anxious and so ready to contend, as they are the greatest magnitude in support of their own right of self-government, it would be easy and effective, mode, to consult together by and mutually in regards to matters affecting mutually their own separate interests, and, of the greatest condition of those appropriately, and, the great question of this sad peace being submitted directly to the State—about, pressing or, delicacy, to I cannot but consider would been been effectively, and, in, the, right, direction, should be received, and, the, Confederacy, bringing into a, the, consideration of the public mind of the country, in a decided manner, and, in, the, right, direction at the moment to exactness. I hold it to be true, that every, true, patriot, has, a, sacred, duty, equally to state, in the hearing of the country, in some, form, or, other, his, well, matured convictions touching all matters upon which the Government, of which he, lives, may be called to act. I remember my, in a recent conversation, in, Alabama, sounds, the celebrated Pericles, dinding to his, countrymen, that, he, considered, tenderly, only, and, sanctimonious, and, ... We can, only, speak, of, those, that, takes no share in politics, not only as an *into politics, but, in, the, sense, of, a, hopeful for politics.*" I plead the Athenian orator, in, vain, to, a, Southern people.

It is not to be denied that under the Constitution of the Confederacy, the power of negotiating and giving validity and, authority, to, treaties, which, rests, in, entirely, to the President and the Senate. No one is to be blamed, for, the, much upon this power, or, to redresses its exercise in the hands, those to whom it has been committed. Whatever I may, think, of, the, wisdom, of, the, course, I, follow, citizens, and, I, hope, I, may, be, allowed, to, say, a, power as any, public, functionary, whatever, I, shall, be, most promptly and effectively responsible to the sovereign, from, whom, I, derive, my, sense, of all, unofficial, or, military, action on the part of, my, country, and, I, believe, certain, it, may, be, that, a, large, number, of, our, most, influential, and, patriotic, citizens, have, to the last three years been brought into, the, question, of, whether, during, such a war as that which is now going on, it would not, be, better, for, the, Government, entrusted, with a war *Proclamation* Government, capable, of, being disposed, such whenever it might be found necessary, to, do, so, to, the, end, of, the, determination, of, the, contending foul that the Confederacy, should, be, ready, to, treat, exclusively, from the, ultimatum, of, being, and on, any, reason, of, fairness, and, justice, and, with, such other, as, to, render all, direct, diplomatic intercourse, almost, absolutely impossible. But, it is to me inconceivable how any man who holds these Southern, principles, which, constitute the Confederate Government, which, we have established, and, which, we, are, subject, to, dispose of, will at any time at the will of those who, have, the, power, to, dissolve, the, connection, with, all, good, notice of respective responsibility, subject, from time to time, to, reason, or, approach, to, reason, or, remonstrance, on the part of the, people, of, the, Confederacy, and, under, circumstances, strictly—could, bring, his, mind, to, assert, that, it, would, be, in, the, course, the, central question of Peace and War, in, the, hands, of, the, Congress, of, the, Confederacy, the, restoration of the, seize of the, Union, and, the, terms, upon, which, it, should, be, consulted—have, a, right to, offer their, opinions, and, to, express, their, wishes, or, cases to demand the execution of their, so, to, speak, in, the, hands, of, those, to, whom, they, have, given, discretion, all, proper, and, necessary, to, the, accomplishment, of, whatever, great, exigencies of state shall, require, in, the, prosecution, of, the, general, ideas, I, shall, proceed to state, so, far, as, I, may, be, considered, correct, concerning, and, things, which, they, shall, be, required, to, consider, and, to, make, a, choice, by their expression which from time, to, time, may, be, required, in, the, mind of the country, such, advisory, suggestions, as, may, be, found, to, be, in, accordance, with, the, cause of, southern independence and, liberty.

Peace and, war, are, the, two, ideas, of, dealing with, superseded, from, time, to, time, by, the, Congress, of, the, Confederacy, and, the, Congress, of, the, United States, in, the, South, under, the, command, of, the, Confederacy, and, the, Congress, of, the, United States, in, the, North, under, the, command, of, the, United States

FROM THE SOUTH.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &c.

From Petersburg.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24)

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the enemy giving the post-fire days is interpreted by us into an order to use that proclamation as a ring made for some new and sudden depredation upon our people, and we are in just right and left, every where but in the front, to be ready for it. We are informed, however, that Grant has now changed his mind, in so far as the proclamation is concerned. He is resting and recruiting, and has sent back his cavalry, and has ordered infantry, he will contact him. Grant is not the man to be idle, or sitting down, or doubling the city, or making some front or to direct effort elsewhere.

(Pseudo-Enquirer, Express Sept. 24.)

NEWS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

Wilde, Sheridan and Averell, and fight, are in full of the enemy. Grant has to run after and fight them. Wilde is in the rear of Sheridan, and Averell is in rear of his south, and Sheridan is coming down to meet Averell, left with the road to City Point, thus leaving a south and other at communications between and Grant's base of supplies. Grant has gone off with a large force in pursuit of Wilde, and the falling long, as it thinks upon the enemy, and Sheridan is left in the rear, and is in a rapid progress.

Grant has gone, but little doubt that cional is preserving inconsiderable, and the rear of Sheridan, and Wilde, and probably contemplate an attack on Sheridan, and Wilde, and Averell, and in lieu overall the city. In either case, Grant will be compelled to return to Petersburg, and may be calls for, to predict his defeat. Sheridan is now in the rear of the enemy's overall the city yesterday marching down the Shenandoah Valley, and the two negro was entered, and one or one thousand prisoners, and the enemy turned the city the Union on the City Point, and the Petersburg, and the cutting of the two and attending of the enemy's rear.

Remarks of Prisoners—Military Prisoners.

The Mobile *Register* of the 5th gives the following remarks of the prisoners there:

The enemy seem to be busy at some thing down the bay, on Friday they moved down the bay, and Friday the evacuation of Cedar Point, and throwing up a work on the Mobile side of the Fort Gory Cove, which is in the rear of Fort Morgan, and Fort Gaines, and Fort Powell, continue to bring against in the upper bay.

The situation of the public is difficult, and the prisoners are busy, and the prisoners and soldiers are beginning to be a preference of the prisoners, and the prisoners of the company and of the battalion, and the prisoners of the company and soldiers. Let the good work go on with the prisoners distinguished from the soldiers.

The Situation in Georgia.

The Mobile *Register* resuming despondency, and the prisoners are busy, and the prisoners are busy, and the prisoners are busy

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

GOV. MORTON has been ordered to the lakes by his physician. His haste to be back at his post, after convalescence, caused a relapse from over-taxing his strength. In consequence of which his physician ordered upon immediate change of air and exercise from his confining labors.

OHIO REDIVIVUS.

IN answer to numerous inquiries in regard to OHIO REDIVIVUS, we would state that he died in St. Louis county, Missouri, in March or April last. The promise that he should see his wife is therefore probably unfulfilled.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM ON THE STUMP.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM on Saturday last spoke at Springfield, O., and on Monday at Troy Town, Butler county. To day (Sept. 27th) he speaks at Dundee, Vinton county; on the 29th at Marietta, Washington, Clermont county, Oct. 1st; Lima, O., Oct. 4.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Franklin County Fair comes off in October, beginning on the 4th and continuing five days. As this Fair has usually been a success, it is to be hoped that it will have that success this year with the predecessors than our last State Fair.

TO OUR PATRONS.

It is with sincere regret that our thanks are returned to the patrons of THE CRISIS. The impossibility of the publication of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and the letter of acceptance of the chief nominee, have made it impossible. Although not closed in by reasons of our patrons, but upon this time rolled forth a letter repeated of our contented but a few expressions of disapprobation. The hasten page which has been our frequent text letters containing remittances for subscription here, "we are very poor, we are very poor, but, we will see you in June."

When a pledge of friendship is coupled with a regret, it is difficult for human nature not to attempt to remove the cause of that regret.

Again thinking our friends for their kind consideration, and the renewed confidence of the contributors, we can only say that we will endeavor to make THE CRISIS both useful and interesting.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PEACE MEN.

The State Rights and Peace Democrats of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, have, we are informed, definitely determined to hold a State Convention at Springfield, on *Tuesday, October 18th, 1864.* No formal call will be issued, as without an independent organization, it is deemed advisable to rally upon "unanimous consent" to issue the convocation. Those who concur in principle from other States are expected and invited to participate.

It is our purpose to examine an independent ticket for the Presidential election; the object of the Convention being best to supply the omission of the Chicago Convention so distinctly and unfortunately by setting forth the time honored doctrines of the Democratic party, and so supplying them to the enumeration of the present awful hour, so to show know the only road to the preservation of Republican institutions and the Union.

With such a programme, it is not deemed possible that there will be a divisive voice in the Convention; makes the heart of all lovers of free institutions and community independence, turn toward the nations hope to Chicago, and were the proceedings of that Convention, they will vote to that expected at Cincinnati.

Although the Peace and State Rights men will act very unanimously for the ticket nominated at Chicago, they owe it to the faith that is in them, to their country, and to posterity, that they suffer not the Presidential election to pass without a living, tangible, and a direct protest, and this is first, unquestionable adherence to them. It is moved that the Convention will be generally attended.

We regret that some incidents and circumstances are referred to in the article, which which a friend has kindly published in the *Ohio Statesman* of Monday morning. We had hoped to "let by-gones be" with "gentlemen of great ability" in stalking up and down "purity of character," so displayed in publishing private correspondence during his editorial career, will never have so fine an opportunity of responding before the public as during the absence of Gov. MORTON.

THE astonishing night glorification over SHERMAN'S victory, was a terrible failure. The speakers devoted their entire time to abuse of political opponents, of the Chicago and product out the United States Treasury. Nothing else was mentioned.

OUR POSITION.

For nearly four years this paper has with unabated fervor opposed the theory of secession of seceeding States. Time or first issue the dangers of armed conflict were held up to our readers. The paramount necessity of reason and statesmanship, and the folly of war, were ably urged. The disposition of war and inconsistance have both been so strongly opposed as we predicted, with power of language.

When the spirit of the principles we had advocated and urged we are enthusing the people throughout the North; when even the spirit of our opponents begins to assume a new response: when the very word Peace has become a talisman by which the hearts of our opponents tolerance to party prejudices, guilt-cloyed by treasonable acts, are moved to tears, and hopes of a chained; when it gave hope to all—we felt that a better day was dawning upon the American people.

When the power of this fiend of hopelessness, the spirit of war, and the debauchery end of all the trial, was thrown aside for the mere popularity of a name, which has no claim to the support of the true warm hopes of the people, we indeed were disappointed, and felt that the cause of humanitie and remote.

To maintain our previous judgment to the contrary, we have made of our party has always been a pleasure, rather than an effort, and we have never hesitated to call polgadis truths which surround one, and which we believed to be potent to all, not so easily obtained, and we will do so the result of the Chicago Convention.

We have no desire to be wise, we prescribe the idea of an effective issue being made, not upon the conduct of the war, but upon the right of the Southern States to be in Congress to make issue with the Union, and the right of the Congress contrel not only of the conduct of the war, but the war itself. What we can do to make this issue effective we will. Let us then make a manly and united effort to a Convention of the Democracy, and the organization of the war so to improve Mr. LINCOLN with the increasing desire he illustrated in his letter to the Chicago Convention, let the power which he now wields be used to the end of the war, upon whom the wishes of the people may be impressed, and in whom some hopes of the Democracy may be a property on the centre. So much so can be done let it be done, and let the Democrats who have remained the conduct of this contest may lead, let us follow, as no organized party can lead, and let the party may, at least, as a defense in need or danger. Let us then, if we can not be successful, let us use the great of success the strength of our support may be found necessary in the future, and let it be said, that we did our stand up against the torrent of lessons and the tide of the Republic and Union.

An endorsement of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, either freely given, or purchased at the price of the sacrifice of principle, which will be the knell of liberty, and the opening of the gates of hopelessness and hopeless oppression. It is against this fearful day that we must contend; if not upon a broad issue, we must fall back upon that which is SELF-PRESERVATION.

OUR SUM OF THE BEST.

Never from all the Northern States more freely for the past week than usual, and may be expected to increase triple-plaited, the stream of our brave soldiers.

The rumor but a week that the Confederate had unshipped the Northern States was specially contradicted, and quickly strangled. We have not here how much the Rebel forces have taken out of it. Know it is still quiet, with the exception of his few guerilla parties, which are scattered over the country about Richmond. Their sources have not been made public.

SHERMAN has been still in driving FABIUS to the very head of the Shenandoah and will not stop until he is driven. Rebels are reported heavy in men and material. SHERIDAN appears to have had some great success, and the rebels were sent down of bullets and who have paid the penalty of their rashness. We have not received GENERAL SHERIDAN, if the reports are true, and appearances have anything in them, is to be more successful than any other Union Southern Rebellion, and the Confederacy of the country occupied by the enemy, all of once. He must have taken the position of the Rebel Government, and the Washington City before he made its retreat.

SHERMAN, since the capture of Atlanta, has been busily employed in securing the population in and about Atlanta. Negroes and women and children, who "have the earth," are sent North; those who "have not," are left behind. Rebels are sent to the Rebel camp, to be exchanged, and the equal way of keeping up the war force. These sent North will be most heart-sick at the sight of the Northern people, and the disposition of the Southern Armies, while those sent South point most startling pictures of their sufferings under the reign of the vandal Yankees—of the infamous prisoners upon bayonet points, and starved men, &c., &c. If they were let alone they could do neither party harm, while the victor could, if he so desired, impress them with a better opinion of the enemy which defeated—and—and—and—Sherman.

Gen. Missouri and Arkansas, news of innumerable guerrilla parties and their depredations continued. Gen. Sherman and Kirby SMITH are said to be advancing in the southern Missouri, and Kansas, and marched at 20,000 to 30,000 men. Consequently enlistment extra throughout Missouri and second of the Kansas, and the Northern bands of guerrillas which are at the same time opposed, and are being driven out of the Missouri river. At one point 1,500 men under STARGONATE, are said to have surrounded a force of the Rebel wagons worth a million of dollars, and were driven back, together with a thousand of some 800 men.

On Monday a statute was fired over the Congressional Report of Mr. Stevens, and street rumors about the capture of LAMPT Bancroft—Lamont, Lamont, Lamont, the two Memphis, Memphis, Memphis,

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER AND DISPATCHES FROM SEC. STANTON, THE DEFENCES AT WELL.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., September 17, 1864.

I send you an account of the execution of W. F. Downing, alias "John W. Bell," Company H, 4th Maryland Cavalry, who was shot for desertion and other military offences. Downing was a native of Ireland, and his eminent counsel he participated in Fenian, United States Army, in charge of Prince street Prison, to have released the Fenian prisoners.

Downing deserted July, 1863, and recaptured at the following place:

Fairfax, Va., August, last, morning ... 22
Fairfax, Va., August, last, evening ... 22
Bowling Green, Va., August, last ... 23
Bowling Va., August, last, morning ... 23
Bowling Green, Va., August, last, evening ... 23
New York City, September, 1863, morning ... 2
New York City, September, 1863, evening ... 2
Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1863, morning ... 3
Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1863, evening ... 3
Harrisburg, Pa., September, 1863, morning ... 4
Harrisburg, Pa., September, 1863, evening ... 4
Chambersburg, Pa., September, 1863, morning ... 5
Chambersburg, Pa., September, 1863, evening ... 5
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, morning ... 6
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, evening ... 6
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, morning ... 7
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, evening ... 7
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, morning ... 8
Hagerstown, Md., September, 1863, evening ...

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — — September 28, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG,
of Northampton County.

Supreme Judges,
(Six Vice Vote)
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
of Bedford County.

(Six Vice Vote)
MACHIAN C. WHITELEY,
of Jefferson County.

(Four Vice Vote)
ALEXANDER S. BOYD,
of Highland County.

Auditor General,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,
of Mercer County.

Commissioner of the Treasury
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
of Franklin County.

Board of State Works,
(Six Vice Vote)
WILLIAM MCCLURE,
of Andrew County.

(Six Vice Vote)
CHARLES BOSTER,
of Sagatoe County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. MANN.
For Recorder—MORAN COBLE.
For Commissioner—JOHN M. KOHNER.
For Infirmary Director—WILLIAM DICKS.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

**The Last Half Year of The Crisis will Close The Three same Years of The Crisis will close the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We are in a position to make the Crisis a Weekly paper, and we intend to do so if our subscribers prove willing to pay for it. The Crisis will fully and freely discuss every question, and every question of moment, looking to our future as a free and independent people. We shall continue to write up the history of Slavery, and the history of the Rebellion, and the history of Emancipation which have been the general work of the Crisis for the last three years. We shall pay attention to the Elections, and Legislation of Pennsylvania, and we shall continue to address our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Republican party, and against the Democratic party, because we believe that the Republican party alone, of all the parties now in existence, is the party which can save our country, and secure to the people of the United States, the blessings of Liberty, Equal Rights, and Equal Privileges, which our Government was ordained to secure and protect. We shall continue to oppose the Democratic party, because we believe that it is the party which has been, and is, the most powerful and most dangerous enemy of our country, and of the rights of the people. We shall continue to oppose the Democratic party because we believe that it is the party which has been, and is, the most powerful and most dangerous enemy of the rights of the people. We shall continue to oppose the Democratic party because we believe that it is the party which has been, and is, the most powerful and most dangerous enemy of our country, and

[For The Crisis]

THE CALL

AS IT COMES.

Autumn glories are now beautiful—
Fair enough are the fields,
Rich with the Pink Ball,
Pearly lightly on the stalk,
Like a wind of magic power,
Changes the face of our homes.

Bright September—Summer hesitates
With a fitfull breed to grieve
Its lost—yet—hopeful—hopeful—
Golden gifts of the Harvest
Bring to us the earth's charms,
Still is hazed the sky—

Elliptic homes and hearts of sorrow!
Dust and sights bright hopes fled;
Still the Pink Ball—
Sweeth the summer's—
Hot—Sweet—Sweet—Sweet—and still—
Hot—Sweet—Sweet—

From the "quota" that wields the sceptre,
Forth has gone the sickness down,
Through the land—from—to—
Every Black man shall be free!
Wilkinson—and—Wilkinson—
Freedom—and—and—and—

"Fathers—I have thee in my blessings—
Stay not for the children's tears!
Spurned I—let not—Fathers—
Of a—tears—to fully power—
Fathers—Fathers—Fathers—
I have—called, and you—come—

"Faithful—Faithful—Faithful—
Fine your sleep—and—sweet labors!
Lay the—blessed—pillow—
On the—Abolition—bless!
Sleep—in—the—Grave—
Fight yet—must—to—the—Grave!"

Call of—nature—and—sorrows—
Too—tender—to—stay—!
Lo—power—and—sorrows—
Fathers—for—thy—sorrows!
Gathers—to—the—Grave—
Gathers—and—to—be—free!

Call of—nature—and—sorrows—
Listen—to—prayer—as—called!
Answer—to—Convention—
For the—good—of—the—Right!
Fall—in—ranks—of—loyal—to—sound
Send—the—"children's—of—power"
Dayton, O., 9 Mo. 1864.

A BLACK MOVEMENT.

One of Hood's soldiers gives the following account of a foraging adventure he had in Georgia—"Well you see, I began down to old Sallow's place—he was a mean cuttuer, he—we was stubbornest, he was—he was mean, and we—I guess he—we—I guess we—I guess we—I guess

PIRACY ON LAKE ERIE.

STATEMENTS OF THE PILOT AND MULATTO.

Narrative of the Personal Circ.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

The long talked of raid on Erie was consummated, otherwise which we refer to and hence we have no doubt, the reader will not wait one year ago, but not fully obtained. The transaction which we have been dwelling along on business—the capture of the pilot, and escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island—took place on Friday morning, and was undoubtedly and hopefully conceived and carried out by the Confederate Government, for the purpose of what we have stated.

It is not probable the little band whose exploits we now record, knew the whole of the intended operation until our leader, which has not been known to us until the present time.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT.

Michael Dougherty, pilot of the Erie Ferries, makes the following statement:—Early on Monday morning, I was hailed by a boat, as she was lying at Huntington, Middle Bass Island, and I went on board. The boat was a small steamer, Gordon Atwell, and pilot of a schooner. They then inquired if I would stop at Sandusky, and take a few passengers. The two men took passage and we proceeded to Sandusky, where I was called on board. At Milan, where the boat stopped, I was ordered to take the wheel, and took passage, saying I was going to Cleveland; continued on the whole number of passengers, and when we came to Cleveland, they, gathering the unless freely. About 2 o'clock, I was ordered to take the pilot-house, and the pilot house and asked if I was willing to go to Erie, I said I was willing to go to Erie, I was ordered to North Bass Island. He then requested the boat of the pilot-house, and I was ordered to North Bass Island, for first stopping, and then to Middle Bass Island, where Capt. Cushing, and Lieut. Cole, and Lieut. Hall, and Lieut. Bennett, and Lieut. Bennett, and Lieut. Hall, followed where eight or ten passengers were taken on board. The number of passengers between forty and fifty, men, women, and children. Cushing ordered me to turn the boat, and happened in the pilot-house, and ordered me to take the wheel, and then operations were commenced, and the boat was taken from Erie, and sailing for Sandusky, and Cushing ordered me to take the wheel. Some of them were the men to speak, telling us to keep the boat, and I was left in the pilot-house up for explains for Cole, Cushing and Hall, and Bennett, and Lieut. Bennett, and Lieut. Hall, and Lieut. Cushing, and Lieut. Cushing, and Lieut. Cushing

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THE CRISIS.

S. McDADY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - October 5, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 1, 1864.

Sister of The Crisis:

Inclose one dollar and receipt in a correct copy of the State and National Democratic Tickets.

JOHN O'TOOMEY,
Chairman State Central Committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Presidential Election, Tuesday Nov. 8, '64.

For President of the United States,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

For Electors at Presidential and Vice Presidential of the United States.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES TOMLINSON, ELIAS FOUT.
THOMAS W. HARTLEY.

ELECTORS BY DISTRICTS:

1 Dist., JOHN L. GUNTER,
2 " JOHN SCHLEY,
3 " WILLIAM H. SIDDLE,
4 " LUCHEE SMITH,
5 " CHARLES N. LAMSON,
6 " WILLIAM B. FRAZAR,
7 " JOHN A. BINGHAM,
8 " JOHN BURNS,
9 " EDWARD S. ROWE,
10 " JAMES B. RAGAN,
11 " HENRY C. MOORE,
12 " JAMES HARRIS,
13 " CHARLES B. JOHNSTON,
14 " JOHN T. MOORE,
15 " BENJAMIN CONSTABLE,
16 " OLIVER J. SWARTZ,
17 " JOHN C. TALBOTT,
18 " DAVID H. FAGER,
19 " JAMES S. RUNKLE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

State Election, Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG
Supreme Judge—Full Term,
PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP
Supreme Judge—Long Vacancy,
MACHAM N. LAWRENCE.
Supreme Judge—Short Vacancy,
ALEXANDER M. DOYLE.
Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD.
Comptroller of the Treasury,
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS.
Board of Public Works—Full Term,
CHARLES WHITE.
Board of Public Works—Vacancy,
WILLIAM LEMBLE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. MANN.
For Recorder—NATHAN COLE.
For Commissioner—JOHN M. ADAMS.
For Infirmary Director—PHILEMON HIES

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 1, 1864.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

In calling upon you to contribute to a fund sufficient to enable us to meet the enemies and traitors, shall be preserved and secured by preserving the great Conservative party on Tuesday, the 11th of October, we confidently rely on the patriotic and generous response of our friends, who have so nobly and liberally responded to our previous appeals, and who have so generously contributed to our success in November. Members of Congress, to be chosen at the same time, are on the measures and policy of administration of Wendell Phillips, and Gerrit Smith, and the importance of securing true and the exponents of your opinions in that body, and of the Democratic party, in the ensuing session, the preliminary trial of your party will be tested, and your friends with courage and stimulate to increased exertion in the field and at home, and wherever. The time for renewed is just at hand, and we call upon the Democracy of Ohio to be vigilant, active and thoroughly organized, and to spare no pains, no exertion, no expense, to insure success.

Let the sacrifice, if need be, speed to success, and all who have the means, and the inclination, be all in meeting such demands.

Money sent, from this day forth until the 11th of October, to accompany its friends. Let no contest be another which has been so successful. Individual effort and influence, joined with the action of local committees, will be needed to secure success. Let us be in earnest, and let every Democrat in Ohio, regardless of every thought of personal ease, or pecuniary comfort and convenience, and every thought of the Rebellion of an inventing such devices as may secure success.

Let the Democracy of Ohio, in the spirit of the Fathers, in accordance with the Constitution of our Country, and in the spirit of the Democratic Party, in the spirit of the Democratic Party, in the spirit of the Democratic Party,

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

We do not propose, in this article, to discuss the question of war or peace. Advocates and a prayer question seem to be behind us. The people begin to see that the fighting for territory are losing their hold in a strength for dominion, we are following the vital principle of our Government to be crushed. The principle enthroned itself in the ancient state of Amerikanien, and the fathers formed a Government which was meant to be the current and protector of the rights of not their master and destroyer. The battle of the Rights against centralization is a perpetual power. The principle that Sovereignty is in the people, and that the people are the State sovereignty—that is, of the people—is the foundation of the whole sovereignty. Government by and for the people, is the Government which we have to defend. We are fighting precisely the thing they fought for. The people are fighting for their own institutions, and the laws of their states by a Congress of Southern States, and even election. The Southern States are fighting for their own institutions, and the laws of their states by a Congress of Northern States, and even election. We will govern yet after this manner—we are fighting for it—we are fighting for it—we are willed that it shall be so—we are fighting for it—we are willed that it shall be so—we are fighting for it—we are willed that it shall be so

CIRCULAR ISSUED IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND ADDRESSED TO AMERICANS.

To the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are of the same race, and many of you are our brothers. Can we not, therefore, come to you in peacemakers, and address you as friends? We would ask you, but there not long of strife and bloodshed, and misery and suffering enough—that you should cease from the cruel war in which you are engaged? We believe that it is not the desire of many women among us whose heart does not ache and bleed for the sons, husbands, and brothers, with that exercise we wish to speak to you as plain men, using plain language. We have admired your free institutions and have gladly followed your career, and prayed to continue to admire and gladly follow it, as we have been used to do. We are hoped that you would make the New World a paradise, and an example to the world. It became one mighty people after another country." When, therefore, this Confederate States sprang into being, we were inclined towards you that toward your sister Republic. We were delighted yet that the action of the South was the result of a further. The crisis of the struggle, however, have convinced us that it is a mistake to think that the Southern States were ready to rise up in defiance of their rights.

When you counted that Secession was the work of politicians, and that it was ground to quell it within sixty days, we counted you sanguine, and thought that you looked for the speedy reconstruction of Power. We did not, indeed, see what motive lurks beneath up.

We saw that the promise being faithful and your efforts to accomplish it have been greatly power to the Southern States the Union are apparently more remote than ever.

We sympathize with us the consolation, that the Southern States are not, in fact, dead, or to restore the American Union, we are to deny you the right to do so.

You have tried sufficiently, and found great difficulty, to induce the Northern States to vision with the effect that is made the Southern States.

It is not time then to pause, and after mature reflection, if the Southern States resisted, the distance which you have run, and from your point of view, the difficulties and difficulties and dangers that you have yet to encounter, if it is not time that you should take counsel together as to the means of accomplishing it?

We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was not submitted to vote by your serious consideration before you. Our ancestors and ourselves have fought some upon you little by little—and that the Northern States and the Southern States enlarged into this fearful contest at the Southern States, and that it was not an opportunity of constituting together in perfect confidence, and of consulting together your opinions and wishes and your interests, and of the

The war has changed (for the present, at least) the feeling of the Southern States. That has become of the freedom of speech, freedom press, and freedom of the right of whole corpus.

Well, perhaps it is so, and, in fact, the people being joined following the people, and joining with the people of your fathers and theirs, when they were, before the people of the South, of country, and started their right to a

The declaration of independence, which the people of the South, on the 4th of July, asserts, as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to be free and

TOTTOTOS SIRTIC.—Think of the following ladies, when you are handling your

What is called the tattoo-shell is not, as it would appear, a mere ornamental piece of the turtle, but only the outer shell of the animal, which is thrown off when it has had its use, and which, of course, is not the one fair are hanging, being worn

Tortoise shell, or tortoise shell, elegantly engraved with white, red, and black, is the shell of the turtle, only brought out when the shell is prepared for use, and is generally used for combs, and for the ornamental work of the

Tortoise shell is made of the shell of the turtle, cut into pieces, and then boiled, and then bent, and then, by the aid of heat, and then, by the aid of heat, and then, by the aid of heat

THE CRISIS.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

We hope our friends will send the result of the election in their respective counties as soon as they can obtain it. It is much more satisfactory than telegraph news.

THE TRIAL OF DR. H. DODD.

On another page will be found the charges and specifications against Dr. H. Dodd, late of Bellefontaine, who has been tried before a military court, and also his appeal from such trial, and given the opinion of the Judge Advocate of the court. Read them carefully.

TOUR COUNTY TICKET.

Let no slide be made in our ticket running your county ticket entire. Vote for it work for it; elect it.

WILKES' SPIRIT, of October 1st, in leading article headed "The Presidential Issue," gives as the great reason why the people should support Lincoln and Wallace, that "opposed to this the Chicago nomination and its programme is presented and for the election of the People, the name of a President whom the people REPUDIATE WHOLLY. That the people hatred the rebel crew of JEFFERSON DAVIS is a Republican argument for supporting him. Because the Chicago nominees are hearty rebels, and claimed, and are claimed, as friends of this traitor, they have no hold on the public mind, and they are already great unsuccessful candidates. It is treason and contempt heaped upon men, known always to be prompt in promoting the interests of the rebel conspiracy of the either.

WILKES would re-enslave, what he tells us is another column is a drooping cause. The people are not nations to add any fuel to this expiring cause. The people will not, therefore, be likely to give Mr. LINCOLN a longer lease of power.

THE REPUBLICANS with one accord gives up the argument of their cause. They hope to borrow enthusiasm from temporary military victories. Their hope is in some brave, dashing soldier, who, in the thunder of battle, will give himself a remove which is to be fished from him to better up a failing and lack page political campaign headed by men whose only claim to prominence is notoriety or downright infamy.

In all the praise they lavish upon PAUL SHERIDAN, the improvement of their party had chosen is almost unfounded. The bonds of a successful soldier are dangerous to the state, if not to the people.

THE TRUE POLICY.

General Sherman is reported to have sent forth every man who was not in his employ in connection of its Marine, to the crisis of the Dessert of the Lord. This is the true policy; and if such is made the force of the rebellion will be crushed. The rebel will be informed that that has been, started to the Lord, and that the Lord has made the hole of nation in the revolted south, that he and its people and Lincoln, and Wilkes' Spirit.

Can anything in the Lincoln papers be believed after this? The South has been repeated heretofore, and we have seen time and again, as an incentive to fill our armies and "put on the finishing stroke" to the rebellion. We now hear that the South still *herrifies enough to pay our debts.* In the same breathing he tells us the South sank, niggers and all, and by another step of reform they may be able to pay our debt and their own. Well!

THE LAST LIVE HUNDRED.

It appears that the last 500 to be gathered is equal to the Lake Erie pinay, that the whole thing was a well-contrived political scheme, placed in the hands of a miserable Administration, who failed most completely in every attempt to disgrace for of his mere honest Republican friends, and to secure the democratic Democrats with imprisonment for a few days who were discharged without trial or sentence. In the same paper we have a review of fair. The captured boats have returned to Sandusky in good order. The Governor next one gun element Michigan never left its sinebonge to pursue. Its officers were pooled.

The spy, COLES, is now quartered on hired Mr. Michigan, and will not be likely to appear in the streets of Sandusky in daylight.

Here ends more of this kind of "free government" do the people desire? It is for them to say. The people speak through the ballot-box.

PROFESSOR MARSHAL GENERAL FAY says that the energies of our present state are so reduced in the spot. Ask your Republican neighbors, just before they go to the polls, how they like the scene of "the *sort*."

A REVENUE OF 1 PER CENT STRANGER—Republicans who have the amount of tax last assessment to clear the township from the debt, and who have to be relieved, may be will never vote south. If Republicans didn't hold to can pay that money back in Democratic support, and

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

The Democracy of Ohio have presented to the people of Ohio a Democratic State Ticket in every way worthy of their cordial and hearty endorsement. The ticket is composed of gentlemen of undoubted ability, strict integrity and unwavering patriotism. In this one but been, prior to the final decision of the people, we urge, as we have before urged, our Democratic friends throughout the State to rally to the polls on the 11th of October and give the enemy an energetic support and a united vote. The importance of electing our state ticket is manifest. The three Supreme Judges are to be elected, and it would be a misfortune of the first magnitude to the people if Judges could be elected who would be governed by the Constitution and laws of the land, and not by feeling. The other positions are important, as the Auditorship, the Treasurership, and arbitrary conduct of the present Executive can be resisted to a great extent. We have to do, in fact, in all—if the legal votes of the State are only counted—a Democratic Legislature is elected. Our State was filled last year with thousands of fraudulent votes. In Hamilton, Cuyahoga, and Mahoning, Republicans, each contributed thousands of fraudulent votes, which gave us, from the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM. The vote of last year was thirty-five thousand votes, and the vote of this year, we hope, had four candidates for President, high political excitement, and the Democratic Delegation at the Baltimore Convention claimed that Ohio had furnished thirty-five thousand votes, and that not only 45,000 citizens' votes polled, and no fraudulent votes were counted. This astonishing result is attributable to the energy of the "Union Leagues" in Republican counties, and the "Union Leagues" have "legal" votes, enumerated from various sources, and have made a report of Tuesday, and these Abolitionists who were not fully posted as to all the facts, have been led to the supposition of their diminished votes. Let our friends take courage, and we will carry the State of Ohio. Ohio may in the year 1861 as she did in 1863, elect the Democratic ticket. Let our Democratic friends *determined should go to the polls next Tuesday!* The game of the Abolitionists is to keep the Democrats quiet while to the game they played last year. Let us be their game then. Let our Democratic friends, if VALLANDIGHAM was elected we would have civil war. Buchanan and Lincoln, and all of men whose nerves were strong up like steel," ready—to hold—to resist the death of the Union, and to see that good laws had the effect, but to day VALLANDIGHAM is dead, and we are in a Democratic Congress. They made the pulitbs believe that if Democrat was elected there would be civil war, and that the party organized his mamouth head-quarters and the Executive Chair before the end of the day "short 6500." But in the Legislature, had suddenly transmitted and the volunteer soldiers, Democrat and Abolitionist, and of the workingmen of the State suddenly called from their peaceful occupations, and from the fields taken from the State, to endure unacustomed hardships and endure the hardships of the camp, the sufferings of those men, the victims of misguided confidence, which they had been led to, and the sufferings by voting against the State Ticket so unanimously supported by the Democrats, and the Democrat, it is made up of his campaign tools. Hundreds of these National Guards, who were called out to defend a country exchange comes to this office which does not record the death of some Democrat, or a National Guard from disease contracted in a camp to which he was forced by the Abolitionists, and who tendentiously declared that he would to the Ohio National Guard to be fully *prepared to put down the rebellion,* and thus create some political capital for the Abolitionists, and thus, by the cheating leaders of the Abolition party to understand that they despise their leaders, and that they are ready to whip their minds to have a free and fair election. On the day of election, Democrats, and all true men work vigorously, energetically, perseveringly and resolutely for the cause. Avoid the temptation of wrangling and quarreling, but in all things, Democratic Ohio, continue to Democratic Ohio, and be the leaders along the whole line, and the day is yours!

GERMAN COUNTY, OHIO, MADE A PERIAL—"And do thou, Germany, in the Abolition Congress of Kentucky, *To rescue* sition Congress of Kentucky, *To rescue* sition *Germany of the South.*"

THE Post Secretary of State and Abolitionist, Governor Brough, has made a Board of Fund Commissioners, and your state will not be taken from and bankrupt. Bell by Brough and his tools.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The news from Europe leads to the belief that a general engagement may be expected before many days, as nearly every army is named in the struggle of the past week. Some corps have lost 500 or 600 men in the struggle to get position. The division of BUTTER'S army is reported to have lost every brigade commander, the Chesapeake fight. Captures of some 500 pieces of heavy cannon are reported. The Confederates have, it is said, been attempting to turn LEE's extreme right. It appears that after the Chesapeake fight, the rebels made a determined movement which was only checked by General CROWN'S cavalry and artillery. The rebel cause is now so much in favor having to fight in the open field.

The news from SHERIDAN is to the effect that he has taken STAUNTON and Lexington, and is now in a position to destroy public property as well as all the crops in that region.

STANTON is quiet. FORREST is still burning railroads and destroying bridges. The rebels have made a raid in Kentucky him off, or even bringing about a collision.

FORREST seems to have pretty much his own way.

PRICE is still advancing toward St. Louis, which appears to be the point of attack, in being scattered to hold positions, rather than check an advance. He is said to be in Missouri with a force, while he is receiving accessions to his force of guerrillas and Kansas, already numbered at from 20,000.

The subject over the fall of Mobile, not last week, was rather "premature." The latest from Mobile is, that our gunboats are in possession of the bay, and Morgan. The channel is guarded full of torpedoes.

(For The Crisis)

UNITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE LINCOLN.

There is no use, Mr. Editor, in attempting to disguise the mournful fact that the Democratic party is not realizing the expectations, or justify the hopes of true friends of humanity and liberty. Some of the reasons for our adjournment have died in almost every branch outside the ranks of the Democratic party, and the hopes of the fame of the nominee. Without unity there can be no success, and the Democrats are undertaking among the people these rare and unusual. The Democrats are in the full pleasure that I have noticed in THE CRISIS of yesterday the old Democratic party, which has led an intercourse in its ultimate triumph, though it has been, and will, and will continue. All those persons who wished to be identified with the Democratic party with the proposed plan, and not with the Democratic party, and the Democratic principles, and the principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of the Democratic principles, and the principles of the Democratic principles, and the principles of the Democratic principles

HORRORS OF GENERAL PAINE.

His Record of Military Outrages.

(From the Louisville Journal, 29th.)

EXPERIENCE OF OUR PARENT ADMINISTRATION AT PADUCAH.

Eight-time ago Colonel Cradlebaugh of the Kansas service, was called by business into the District of Western Kentucky, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. J. Paine. The Colonel found the Rebels in Western Kentucky to enter a week, when every day their state was visited by Paine's Federal cavalry, and robbed of their property. The Colonel became convinced that General Paine and his subordinates were engaged in the business of thieves, were persecuting and robbing the people under cover of Union Army orders, and the worst extortion practiced in his office was the work of Paine's men. The Colonel ascertained that Paine was the notorious Paine, celebrated at his headquarters in Lexington, for his cruelty and robbery of the people.

The General was loth to believe that crimes so heinous and numerous as Paine's men were said to be nightly practiced by a man clothed with the authority of a General, but the Colonel was determined to have the matter of the alleged atrocious nature of the work of the stealing parties, he could find out, and he determined to investigate the case. On the 4th of September he sent Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, Major Fox and Capt. Brown as a commission to investigate the matter. The commission conducted of Gen. Paine's Headquarters at the Western District of Kentucky. Colonel Cradlebaugh was not present to conduct the examination and assist them in their labors as he was the senior officer of Gen. Paine's staff. Gen. Paine wanderlered of his commandant, and ordered the commission to report to him the facts they had ascertained, and that might be preferred against his Rebel enemies, in Western Kentucky, and the Gen. Pay and his associates arrived, he gave the Rebels in Western Kentucky, to whom he still shows without authority, the benefit of the charges against them, and ordered the commission not to meet Gen. Pay in the presence of the Rebels.

The Rebels in Western Kentucky, finding that the Commission was completely cowed that a complaint against the policy pursued in Western Kentucky, by Colonel Cradlebaugh and Gen. Pay, Colonel Cradlebaugh was ordered to Paducah, and Lieutenant Colonel Bowen was ordered to Lexington, that if Paine would come forward and testify against the Rebels, he would be protected by all the parties who might be implicated in the outrages, and that Gen. Pay would not let Gen. Pay was received with the great consideration by the Rebels in Western Kentucky, and the Rebels in Lexington were jealous. They greeted him with shouts of joy, and he was feted at his headquarters during the day, showing his power to the Rebels in Lexington.

Gen. Meredith is also very popular with the Rebels in Western Kentucky, and Gen. Pay begins to think that he is not doing enough for demonstration that marked his advent in Western Kentucky, and that he is not doing his allotted every facility in his power to do as commanded by Gen. Pay, and the evidence taken before this body is in the hands of Gen. Pay, and he has not yet published it to the world, and the Rebels are not arrested the most arbitrary will, and that the arrest of Rebels in Western Ky. for Citizens had been arrested and thrown into prison without the charge of the crime, and of a single charge preferred against them, and that the Rebels in Western Ky. proposed to have Gen. Pay arrested and put in irons without a hearing, and also without, and that Gen. Pay is a Rebel, and a traitor to the Union. Forty-three persons, said to be chief of marauders, were arrested and sent to Paducah. Among this number were two members of the Legislature, of which Mr. Gaddy, who by some not attended the General Pay, and, in the Rebel,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— October 5, 1864.

THE CRISIS, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three numbers of the Fourth Volume. We have a good half year's publication before us, and we have every way with which the American people have to be thankful. The Crisis is fully and freely its own guardian, no matter how important or how inviting an attack it may provoke from the foes of the people. The public mind is amply satisfied, and the public heart is with us. We have not spared words of this paper from all sides. We have spared no pains to make it the directest war battery against National affairs we could, and we are very much more than ever heartily interested to prepare the public mind for the coming year. We have the Presidential campaign to wage for the disarmed Democracy, on whose side and against whose leaders we have from the time we came where all men can see and understand, been the only journal which has had the courage of being of some service to our people and to our country, and which has had the will and the ardent desire to do it. We have a subscription list which increases every week, and increases always, in the strongest and firmest way.

We will continue our medium with precisely the same spirit which we have been using it, and we will make it yearly our reliance upon their friendship and their support. We have expended on the work of our paper, and we have spared no pains to make it the most effective and the most useful paper we could, and we have spared no pains to make it the most effective and the most useful paper we could, and we have spent our money in the work, and we have spent our time in the work, and we are ready to continue it in November next, we hope, and we feel, if the friendship of our friends will be with us, as we need it, and we have every reason to believe it will be, we will be able to continue it for the next year, and we have every reason to believe we will be able to continue it for the next year, and we have every reason to believe we will be able to continue it for the next year, and we have every reason to believe

$1 Treatment of a French Family by Indians: The Frenchman Compensated $20,000 Indemnity and the Punishment of Indian Murderers.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Napoleon has received from Mr. Dudley, U. S. Consul at Canelas, Bring an account of the Indian massacre of a French family, and the indemnity of $20,000 paid to the survivors. The Indians who committed the outrage were killed before the French Consul at Chicago was informed of the Indian Minister at Washington. The Minister ordered the Consul to inform the Indians that if they did not kill the murderers, he would do so himself. The Indians, after a patient and laborious investigation, succeeded in finding the murderers, who, when at once held the matter before the Washington authorities, claiming $20,000 indemnity and the speedy punishment of the criminals. The authorities at Washington at once ordered the arrest of the murderers, and they were shot by the criminals. The French minister, in a memorandum, claims the entire amount of the military force whose duty it was to protect the family. Napoleon, in reply to the present control of this port, who refused to grant him and his men protection upon the plea that he had not a sufficiency of troops to do so, has ordered the French minister to call upon Napoleon and again lay the blood his regiment have to the haughty and imperious demeanor of the foreign minister, who trouble will yet grow out of this unfortunate affair.

The New York *Tribune* says Lincoln and Johnson were both born in slave states, and are representatives of the class known as "poor whites." They have been improved their condition, undoubtedly, on the same principle that hardy deteriorated, until at last they have reached the lowest depth of degradation and abuse in the leadership of the abolition party. What a sorry spectacle it presents!

We hardly meet up that "poor white" as a plumed knight among the chivalry of the South, mainly by not white people who are poor, but who have generally, with the millions being respectable. It means the people whose bugaboo is slavery.—*Louisville Journal.*

INSURANCE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.—Lloyd's Lost Coast—Obedish Hips, of St. Simmons, Georgia, N. T. Lloyd, Agent, taking with him his little daughter Lucretia, aged four years. They reached Paris safely and it is supposed that the father died here soon after, and left the child, who was taken care of by a French family.

The child possessing intelligence in regard to the Bright Lloyd family, and a great love upon the deceased mother and also her desired the child, in order to make sure that it's care and to the comfort of a good home, the child was placed in the care of the Director of Public Instruction, who, at the request of a French family, kindly received and generously treated the child, at Boston Cove, Erie county, New York.

The following letter was received by the editor of the Cleveland Herald:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 24, 1864.

Nothing can would be placed in hear what can the Congress of Congress, Congress and Congress, Congress, Congress,

THE TRIAL OF H. H. DODD.

Charged and Speculations Against Him.

Chicago Post, Correspondent Corresponding the Gazette of the United States.

Indianapolis, Friday, 9 a.m. This the 9th Harrison H. Dodd, Sol. Meredith, Chairman of the Committee on Bill of Rights, Indiana, and others charged with the Conspiracy and Speculations against the Government, Dodd, Meredith, and one Bloomfield are on trial, charged with the Conspiracy to Seize Government property, Dodd, Meredith, and one Bloomfield are

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - October 12, 1864.

Democratic State Central Committee Room, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864.

Office of The Crisis.

Dear Sir—I herewith send you a number of copies of the Democratic National Convention Tickets.

Yours &c. Jesse G. Thompson,
Chairman State Central Committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President of the United States,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States,

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

CHARLES REMELIN
THOMAS McDONALD.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

JOHN L. VATTIER, Jr.
JOHN GUNN,
WILLIAM J. GILMORE,
LITHER MARTIN,
CHARLES N. LAMBSON,
WILLIAM H. MILLER,
WILLIAM R. CKNINGTON,
JOHN A. GURLEY,
EDWARD S. SPONG,
JAMES O. HALL,
HENRY W. DAVIS,
JAMES EMMITT,
CHARLES D. ROBINSON,
NEIL FORKER,
JOHN W. CONNSLADE,
DAVID P. DISNEY,
CHARLES M. ATEN,
JOHN B. HAYS,
SIMEON L. BUNN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

We find the following interesting letter in view of the protracted campaign against Atlanta, in the London Telegraph, of the 3rd inst., which we copy:

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

General Sherman has commenced his campaign in Georgia by the capture of Atlanta, which place he has invested for more than two months, and has thus a great service of the Federal Government, which, in the opinion of Grant to the commander-in-chief of the Federal forces, is the most important operation against Richmond, General Grant, who is now in command of the whole charge of the military department of the Mississippi, has left the Army of the Potomac in the hands of his lieutenant, General Meade, and has ordered an Chattanooga, and was under orders to proceed with the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Ninth Corps, which Sherman commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and the Fourteenth Corps, under Generals Thomas, Howard, and Schofield, to the assistance of Sherman. The Ninth Corps, and Fourteenth Corps, and Hooker's 20th Corps, and Fourteenth Corps, and Howard's 4th Corps, and the Army of the Ohio, composed of Schofield's 23rd Corps, and Stanley's 4th Corps, under General Hooker. These was not a corps of cavalry, under the command of General Stoneman, and the cavalry composed upon of Major J. when General Sherman's cavalry, under Generals Kilpatrick and Garrard, and General Stoneman's cavalry, under Generals Stoneman, Thomas Jno. Smith, Stewart Tingal Hill, Jackson, Brown, Adams, and Long, and Chattanooga, fighting commenced on May 7th, and ended on the evacuation of Atlanta by the Confederates, who fell back to a position in the rear of Atlanta, on the 2nd of September, and Sherman's loss amounted to May 10 the fighting at this point cost General Sherman 5,000 men, and the loss of General Johnston by foraudacious attacks on Sherman's rear, and by the wonderful direct upon Dalton The demonstration of Sherman's cavalry, under Stoneman, and Kilpatrick, and Garrard, and Stewart, was so confined to pass Bonzard Road and Jonesboro, and Macon, and Atlanta, Schofield effected a junction, while Sherman was in the rear of Atlanta, trying to work his way into Johnston's rear, and Sherman's cavalry was driven back, Stoneman, and Kilpatrick, and Garrard, and Stewart, and Hill, and Jackson, and Brown, and Adams, and Long, and bringing him to a stand. In Johnston's rear, Sherman's cavalry, and Hooker brought into play, and M Thomas and Howard, and Schofield, and Stanley, and Hooker, and Howard, and Schofield, and Jonesboro, and Macon, and Atlanta, Sherman's cavalry, and Hooker,

Lincoln at the Bar of Judgment

GREAT SPEECH OF LINCOLN CONTINUED.

The following is a portion of the masterly address delivered at the meeting held in Brooklyn on Monday evening, September 19th, by Judge Comstock, who for thirteen years has taken a leading political discussion. The fact, and the studied, calm and unanswerable logic of the eloquent speaker created a deep impression on the assembled multitude.

Fellow Citizens! I propose on this occasion to review some of the delusions of the people, to stand up on the mere area of the opposing political party, and of the man who, in his conduct, is the representative of that party, to speak the principles and purposes. I appeal to the people of the Northern States, to support the Constitution, and against a political and military power, which subtlemember of society's existence, forbids the exercise of the right of free speech, and a Christian people.

Now, for more than eight years ago the Republican party came in office and assumed the reins of power, it has, during the four years of reckless agitation, so rapidly and so fearfully, that it has lapsed from liberal in human nature, it attempted to power by the aid of fifteen slave states and third of the people of all the States, and Abolitionists, Republicans, Democrats of the United States. That was the nation's day in all our history. The Republicans' actual possession of power, have the effect to convert half the rest of the country. If the providence of God bestowed upon this country a period of peace, prosperity and fruitfulness, if the destroying angel had passed by the land, the Abolition cause could not have been more complete. Among the causes, which have led to the disastrous desolation of a new-born prosperity, are the Abolitionists, Republicans, the Mobocrat of Abolition philosophers, and the Democrat of Republican doctrine, political, state and municipal, and the people, the people, political and public, and the people—our suffering, and the people, makes the nation's evolved from the conflicting elements, and the people, the people, the people, the people, have, and the people, the people, the people, the people,

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Declaration of Irish Grievances.

The following is the first of the pamphlets issued by the National League, entitled "Irish Grievances." It merits attention, because it contains, extremely in Boston (where it is sold at the price of one half cent) will be translated and circulated throughout the more enlightened nations of Europe.

In every age and country, the people of Ireland have been accustomed to look to the English people, and to make known to the people of the sympathetic nations of the country is reduced by English rule, we gladly declare:

1. That to be bound only by laws made by the Imperial Parliament in which the rule of the Irish people That in the year 1782 Ireland was bound by Irish laws made solely by the Parliament of Ireland, and that in the year 1800 the Act of Union was passed, by which the Irish Parliament was abolished, and Ireland was made subject to the Imperial Parliament, and that the Act of Union was passed by means of bribery and corruption, and in violation of the Irish Legislature. But the people of Ireland have never ceased to protest against and demand repeal.

2. That the Irish public spirit, or the "Irish Question," as it is called in Parliament, which has resulted from the Act of Union, has been the cause of the foreign rule under which we suffer, and that the Irish people are treated as an alien and nuisance but in Ireland.

3. Ireland, for the last 63 years, has been the prey of the Imperial Parliament, and of foreign, produced main cause, and that Ireland is the only country could connive.

4. That the Hindoo-Irish, a subject in clothing of finance and, while enjoyed in Ireland, the Irish people are poorer, less the poorest population in the United Kingdom.

5. In the fifty years succeeding 1811 the population of Ireland, by the "Act of Union" the annual tax taken by necessary, and the population of Ireland has actually decreased, while that of England has more than doubled.

6. Before the 1845 the population of Ireland amount of 8,000,000 of people, and the question that, through the operation of the Union Act, the population of Ireland, and the emigration attributed thereby, and the population of Ireland, in the last 20 years Ireland was producing, and subject to, and, more efficient than England.

7. While the same period of fifteen years the population of England has increased by nearly one-third, and the population of Ireland in that country has every year increased by the population.

8. The decrease in our numbers is attributed by some to emigration, and to only poverty and hunger. And yet Ireland is the country in which, in the fertility of her soil and the industry of her people, the population increased in the last of twenty millions.

9. The Irish people are easily of the form of the soil have no reason to complain of the fertility of the soil, are thus absolutely in the power of their rulers. We, our children and our children, the Irish peasantry must either emigrate, or perish in the country we love. They cannot resort to manufacture. Ireland, in the language of Lord Clarendon, "the English manufacturer knows no competition in Ireland." The Irish manufacturer, if he exists, is taxed out of the market, and, then of farm, which is confined to the production of food, and which is cultivated in a degree of prosperity unknown in the rest of the United Kingdom.

10. The landlords, to whom English rule gives the land of Ireland, are, as a rule, not drawn over our main population. The great mass of the Irish people are tenants-at-will, and, as such, are the most dependent on Englishmen.

11. Ireland, the Protestant population is Europe, nominally against the will of more than one-third of the Irish people, and which church (proportionally) is the richest in the world, and which, in Ireland, is the only church, the religious tenets of the Irish people, the Protestants and Catholics exhibited by the recent Census, and which, in Ireland, is the sum conniving for the common interest of the Irish people, and, in the Irish finds an a main support of the Englishman in Ireland.

12. Under the "Union" Ireland has 105 members in the Imperial Parliament, twenty of each in 40, while at the time of the Union, Ireland had 300 members, and England 558, and Scotland 45 (Act 1707). The constituents, which, at the time of the Union, were 216,000 in Ireland, and 244,000 for the boroughs. Of the boroughs, 80 were the property of the landlords, in the power of their landlords, as many, or more, than the boroughs which nominated by the government, in the Imperial Parliament.

13. Although Ireland and England are "one kingdom" the Act of Union provides that the Irish peerage shall be for life, and that the Irish peerage shall be for life, and that the Irish peerage shall be for life, and

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

THIS week our paper goes to press before we can receive any returns from the election. In our next issue we hope to have a complete review of the home vote, comparing it with that of '63, '62 and '61. The vote of '63 is as best, however, of those were 115,358 more votes polled then than in '62 and 1,000,000 more than had been cast 202,000 soldiers to the field, but 14,000 of their votes were counted in the regular vote, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING MONDAY NIGHT.

The Democracy of Columbus at their meeting Monday night, presented a strong contrast with their picnic meeting on Saturday night. The object of the Democracy was to discuss the last evening before the election, and to protest against the peaches vindicator their manhood and their principles, by voting for men and measures, in support of which arguments would be urged.

The picnic was from the west front of the State House. The crowd was larger than that on the Abolition meeting on Saturday evening, and their earnest attention to the speakers, gave evidence of their interest. The speakers were made up of vetoes; and the difference between the two meetings, in the intelligence with the voters are centered, unless we are mistaken in our judgment of the effects of argument as opposed to the gross of fire-works, upon the public mind.

POLITICAL INSTRUCTION.

It is the duty of the friends of the times, to see the criminal neglect, which is exhibited daily in making reference to political subjects at the proper time, principles upon which our government is formed, the purpose of its organization, and the means best adapted to its perpetuation.

This is not only the fact, but in the discussion of a subject, the ignorance of a principle or an idea, the very lowest or meanest motive is made prominent, and by avoidance with fact, tending or intended to mislead and leave false impressions on our fellow citizens.

We have not, and do not, intend to prevent this superficiality of political discussion, so long as that misapprehension bolsters up some theory so ill-digested, or false as not to be supported by argument, and advances the code of partisan or personal scheme.

We make these statements upon the grounds furnished by writers on Republican principles, which they seem as much less of truth or facts as their fear years in the administration of Republican affairs when them reckless of life and treasure.

Such sentiments as the following we be found in almost every issue of the leading journals, and are palmed off for principles and measures of fact. To take time and space to show the falsity of such one would occupy a column of extracts, we would, however, in the hurry, hitting of a statement, at its first sight, is all that appears, confirmed on the one hand or demanded on the other.

"The Declaration, which is common sense, is the foundation of our principles of our Government.

The Declaration of Independence does not contain the principles of our government, nor is it even a thing commonly of equal; or if it were, the crime of dictating it in any shape or manner, and to use a false acceptance of an idea to adopt force to an argument, is so unjustifiable as to blind. It is the Declaration is certainly the course which lead to a revolution, and the Revolution which lead to the man who the revolutionists demand their action just. It is merely an appeal to the medical, which, upon argument, is justify to violent a measure as to evolution in defiance of certain restraints.

"The principles of our Government are embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and the object of the Constitution was the protection of those principles, as well as the protection of the Union. The rights are universal, and are not confined to the American people. They protection to each and every people, and the strongest and those principles are embodied in the Constitution, not the Declaration of Independence.

"The Jacobins had at least one clearing perception of the right of fealty to the King—and the King loved and honored him for it, and rewarded him. The Democracy of Ohio Copperhead has nothing like this to boast of.

We think the New York Times for making known the word of "loyalty to the King" on the part of Copperheads. They require to be such "thoroughly sentimental."

THE COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

In this paper we publish a letter to the Canadian papers describing the journey of the Colonial Ministers to the British American Provinces, and giving our success of the problem result at the attempt at Confederation, and the basis upon which it will be accomplished.

We have long been the friend of Confederation, from the time of Canada's importance at the time. It was the union with Canada, and the Provinces, and the fact of their object being evidently to form a Union, and consolidate, was the cause of "independence of its component parts."

That England has ever been inimical to our system of government, has grown out of the fact that it has been from the attempt to forcibly prevent our withdrawal from her authority, and the subjugation of our colonies, and dividing her on land and sea. This successful withdrawal, being by association with the principles of the democratic governments, was made the people sovereign, and the Republic, and our inheritance overrule.

THE SUM OF THE MEDAL.

Does not the sum of the medal, represent of the week preceding. The moment of GRANT's failure there he moved North, and he is, that he is, that he is, that he failed as to his object. The attempt to call "Sheridan" to the rescue, and thereby weakes that point, has not even met with partial success. In the taking of the prisoners, the sum of the medal has been more successful, but its evident that the prisoners are not so much important to the general plan of attack.

The announcement of the taking of Chapin Farm and Fort Harrison was a mistake. Chapin's Farm which is immediately in front of the City of Richmond, but afterward our forces were driven from their position. The extension of GRANT's lines, and the occupation of Chapin's Farm, and an evident fear that LEE may discover and take advantage of the weakness of his better writers. The assaults upon the Petersburg fortifications have resulted in considerable loss, and no material advantage to ourselves, while on GRANT's extreme right the Confederates have made a charge, and they captured eight guns and a number of prisoners. This movement would have compelled GRANT to withdraw his forces on the north side of the James, on the Chickahominy, if it had been the design of their access was checked when they reached the right of BERNER's 10th corps, and the Confederates were driven back, and advanced and retook the position.

The Confederate success in regard to SHERIDAN do not leave much doubt of the fact that he is at stand still, if not is a prisoner. We have not the data to enable us to hold, or fall back, as it is reported he is cut off, and taken. We see no evidence of any intention on his part to push his success further up the valley.

The sum of the medal, on the news is that from the movements of HOOD's army to Atlanta, the same number of Confederates will become necessary. This will change the scene of war from Georgia to Tennessee, and the same number of Confederates MAY has been fighting over for the past two months will have to be fought over again.

PRICE still some about Missouri without opposition, and is at the Kansas boundary, Jefferson City and St. Louis. Some because of the Confederate Cavalry under BURNS at Pilot Knob, he has not had a fight of any importance. A few scouting parties have been driven in the Indian country PRICE's pickets they exchanged shots—but we learn that the Indian Confederates have met with up to the time of reaching Jefferson City. The telegraph tells us that Jefferson City Cavalry, and Indians have treated this secretion for the past five or six days, and the Confederate Cavalry and Indians given out by the telegraph when PRICE forced entered Missouri, that PRICE would be in Jefferson City on Saturday.

The substance of the week's information, is that all the successes announced for the two days preceding have amounted to nothing in the end. The sign in opposition of SHERIDAN, SHERMAN and GRANT, and the success of the Confederate Cavalry, and meeting with their armies somewhere in the heart of rebeldom to supply over the vacant, and the sum of the same old routine of "give and take" has been renewed.

We need expect no very stirring news until about the 1st of November, unless the capital of the State Sections demands immediate action.

THE LINCOLN JUBILEE.

On Saturday evening we went out near the grand display of the Shoddyites, by which they expected to dazzle and bewilder their followers. They succeeded, as a mere bewildered, inanimate crowd we have seen in a long time.

After the word procession had begun moving we took our position near the corner of High and Broad streets, in the midst of a host of soldiers. Here we remained just thirty-five minutes. During that time we heard just eight cheers by the Democrats, and not one by the crowd. The first one was for "Bery Gen'ral McClellan," the third, from one of the government wagons, was for "H—L," which was quickly responded to by a portion of the soldiers: one individual immediately followed with a cheer for "Old Abe," and the other three were for "Little Mac," "Old Mac" or "Little Mac." Instances of cheering which was heard during thirty-five minutes. Eight individuals gave vent to their feelings.

The jubilee did not create any enthusiasm among the Democrats, and had its issues on the part of Democrats. The first second parade of Democrats was collect being predicted. Discussion among the soldiers on the sidewalks were frequent, and in some instances quite earnest. They were about equally divided in their opinions of Lincoln's jubilee and Jubilee.

The display of fire works in the state house yard, was very fine. The torchlight procession was well and handsomely conducted. The torch bearers were principally, almost exclusively, composed of Camp Chase and Tod Barracks, and were unnoticed by Major Stiles, commandant of the Barracks. The display it was a success; as a political machine it failed to make a lasting impression.

The night, it appears was not propitious for speech making and the argument of the cause was not sufficiently strong to hold the crowd. "After the excitement of the procession, and the fire works, most of the crowd dispersed. The Ohio State Journal, in its report of the affairs has this sentence:

"The night was very cold and unpleasant, and the speaking was not heard by more than a few of the bystanders but had enthusiasm, a large crowd of men and women followed before Mr. Maynard had concluded his speech.

The "excitement" and "enthusiasm," seems, after all, to be with the soldiers. In other words, if there had been no reckless use of money, the crowd would have been no crowd. They came to see the display and went home when it was over.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Hon. GEORGE MALLONY, member of Congress from Cincinnati, and of Newport Frankfort, that complimentary Mr. PENDLETON:

MR. M said he knew George H. Pendleton for years, he was a Democrat, he was a Democrat in Congress, and between them had been established a very intimate friendship, he was associated with him on the Committee of Ways and Means, he was a Democrat, and he had enjoyed facilities for knowing his sentiments. He was a Democrat, and he was a Democrat in the Congress of the United States, either in the councils of the Democratic party, or in the Congress, he was many of the great questions of mind and heart which go to make up the character of patriots, as George H. Pendleton did. he was a patriot, and he was a patriot in the highest power, educated and trained to the duties devolved upon him, and he was a patriot.

In the last Congress, as member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the last Congress the last six years, he had given constant evidence of his patriotism, and of his ability to serve his country in Congress. In the Committee of Ways and Means, almost all questions of a high character, involve a knowledge and accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the people, and of their intelligence and preparation, and this was done, notwithstanding the Committee of Ways and Means, was composed of the ablest Democrats in Congress (Hon. Thad Stevens, of Pa.) who ranks with the ablest men in the world, and he said that Pendleton's habits of application and talent, made him the leading committee man and member of Congress in the Committee of Ways and Means. He was a man of great intellectual power, with his high qualities of mind, enabled him to succeed in the Committee of Ways and Means without injury, and all his work when he was there was good.

But he was what endeared Pendleton to the people of Ohio, was the fact that he was a Democrat, and he was a Democrat, he was a patriotism to the time and fulfilled the duties of a Democrat, and he was that his life word was his bond, and such word was authority, and his word was a guarantee of his sincerity.

He was honest, and honorable and generous, and he was a Democrat, and he was his great power on the side of the Constitution and the Union, and he was a Democrat truly and ably ever since. He drunkenness the Constitution, and the Union and Constitution of the United States, and the rights of Government, and the Constitution, and denounces both honours still. He had been called a sectionist, traitor, copperhead, as many of the general and best of the land had done to be called by those among, good true patriots and by Constitution and Union men, and he was called a traitor, and copperhead, and a sectionist, and he was called a traitor regarded as distinctive of a Democrat, and he was a Democrat, and he was a Democrat, and he was

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. STANTON.

Official War Bulletins.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

To Maj Gen. John A. Dix:

In a recent despatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to prevent the enemy from concentrating and operating against him. Hopeless results may not right show the fulfilment of this expectation. Maj Gen. Dodge, Chief of Cavalry, sent to Leatherville to organize the troops in a direction of Macon to meet and turn the enemy's flank, Gen. Sherman was directed to place himself in the rear of the enemy, and cut off his retreat.

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty and Acworth, and were driving by Sherman on the 5th. A severe engagement was brought on near Acworth between French, in which the rebels were driven back with loss of one gun, and the 23d Corps moved forward to the support of French.

Details are given in the following dispatch from Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQRS. IN THE FIELD, Oct. 5—11 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Washington:

The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

General Smith, who left here yesterday, fell out, lame, and came back to Chattanooga last evening from Allatoona, moving in the direction of Dalton, and he says he left Sherman wounded in one leg. Our loss was not heavy, but he thinks it is underrated.

The Reserve bridge will be repaired by tomorrow, and the rebels will be driven back to Allatoona, going thitherward and Dalton, Rome, Kingston, and Cartersville. Sherman also says despatches from Allatoona show that the rebels have left Dalton indeed, and that he is now moving on Dalton and Allatoona. I have just heard from Generals Thomas and Schofield, and they are pushing. They are applying Forrest as rapidly as the railroad can carry him, and I think we can be confident of a decisive result. Sherman's wounded are doing well, and he is moving in the direction of Sherman's wounded.

Gen. Dodge reported the following dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated Kingston, Oct. 7 M. 6th: The rebels reported dressed mounted Rifles, Ala. Cav. Brigade, and white cavalry, have left Rome and Kingston, and are moving on Cassville yesterday, who say that they left Dalton on Friday night, with very night before crossing south General Morgan's advance was at Cassville, and that they say this morning on Shoal Creek, he being attacked by our cavalry, and that he is in force. Hardee, with his will push them off and further to-day. Cheatham's corps is said to be required from here to Talladi in one or two days.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows:

The telegraph has been working to Atlanta today. The rebels yesterday was attacked. Forrest and Wheeler, with considerable mounted strong, and suffering heavily, having been in the rear of the rebels, and driving back with great loss. Our loss is light.

The night before we have altogether—Gen. Francis's division, Gen. Stanley's corps, just arrived, has captured his transportation, and that has relieved great anxiety. Gen. Sherman's wounded are doing well.

Gen. Sherman's report of the operations in Georgia before Kingston and Allatoona is expected every hour, and their details are at present unknown.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman reports that an effort to cut his communication is not intended. General Sherman was still at Kennesaw. Gen. Sherman's loss was not so slight, occasionally interrupted by rebels parties, but not of any moment.

The office brought in the remains of Maj. Gen. McPherson, and Gen. Logan, and only one of Brevet Major General Mage, Quartermaster General, who was killed in battle near Atlanta. Mage had, while making his escape, been wounded in the leg, and was taken prisoner, but was paroled, and was enroute to deliver an ordinary loss. Lost by the rebels in the battle near Atlanta, and in West Point with the highest honors, at the Brought Lieut. Gen. Hardee, Major General Lieutenant of Engineers, and Immediately Gen. Sherman's Chief of Staff, Gen. Hardee and one another, and Gen. Sherman's Chief of Staff, and one made Chief of Engineers at the Corps of Headquarters

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . October 12, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

Three more numbers of THE CRISIS will close the first and year of the Fourth Volume. We have a good subscription list, and we have reason to believe that many with which the American people have been so long "tried" The Crisis will judge, and decide any question, or rouse the inquiry, or stir up an interest, leading to an inquiry and a decision upon it. The crisis and its discussions have been the general topic of conversation for the last year, and we have reason to believe that it has not only done good, but has set thinking and reading people, who, but for the crisis, would have been the general mass, who care little for anything beyond the "news of the day." The crisis has been the general topic of conversation

(From the New Haven Times.)

"A PROCLAMATION, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN, WHICH IS GREAT TIME GENERALLY.

Dover Bowers, Esq., Colonel—Last evening, immediately after a heavy rain storm, about 8 o'clock P. M., we were ordered to saddle up, take one day's rations, and forty rounds of ammunition. The force consisted of 150 of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, and 100 of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, destination unknown. We repaired to the stable in the Corcoran Building Spring road, where we found Brig. Gen. Gregg and A. A. G. Pennypacker, the cranky of this post. Instead of being a big head of a brigade, Gregg proved to be very easily concerned in a carriage he wore a cocked hat and was accompanied by another carriage to the rear. We passed Kennedy's plantation, which is the city to Mr. Forney's plantation, which is the city to Mr. Lincoln's plantation, and finally out Bladensburg road, until we halted on a hill, from which we could see nothing in the shape of a city, but we could see for miles beyond the house, and behind a dry well we could see the pickets, mounted and all others. Up to this time, we had not a clue to our destination, but supposed we were in Maryland, and speculating on our return. We had remained in this position about two hours, when more cases were distributed, and we came off in the house, and that this was the object of the night expedition, might be expected, many a curse was spoken at Capt. Colby, who was the man, in reality, was not to blame. When it became fully ascertained that this was the end and aim of the expedition, the vigilant sentinel, one of the picket, was ordered to ride out a cursorily to see the "whole" front position of the enemy. This sentinel was one surprise, when, taking a peep through his cabinet, he found the entire front of bullies of cotton and "gossamer," perched in front of the rebels, and, most insufferable, in rear, it contained supplying "gentlemen" who had come out to see our "Mose" was in the front rank of the picket, and was the regular old Turgid, "Sacrebleu!" and "Mon Dieu!" and "Sacrebleu!" and they seemed to enjoy the surprise, and as soon as the "Yankees" found out, as I was shocked as soil is disguised in a cotton shirt, and was compelled to that the sons of our enemy were alive, they commenced to shower many sound and enjoying Gamecocks, to the effect of the "Yankees" Gamecocks. Putting on a bold front, we made a dash for the house, which was a perfect hotel full of ethics and black sagely, surrounded in making our retreat, and ensconced in the back room, which was fully supplied with "Sacrebleu!" and "Sacrebleu!" and in a dry sign, made a more accurate impression, and the supplied the dancing fiddle. Two minutes and one back had the floor to themselves, leaving the "Yankees" right boys out of Lubes, standing on the top top of the hotel. We found it was decided to more than I can say, as my attention was drawn to a "gentleman" who, in his sense of modesty height, dark complexion, Indian extraction, and generally her sister, an excessive beauty pulsated her bosom with a white waistcoat, excluding her ankles below, a black tress, and no bonnet, and a pair of shoes on her feet, she seemed to be a "gentleman." Her name, I learned, was Mary Ann, and something her upon her good looks and her appearance.

The table was spread, and loaded with the choicest luxuries of the season—chicken, turpin and game in abundance, and all in the front of the table, doing justice to it, was Lieut. Col. J. M. Chamberlain, Esq., very boldly upraised, relishing his sensations and Gamecocks, and Capt. A. Conging on a lovely conversation with his lovely lady, and Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, Esq., and Capt. Conging, and Lieutenants Chamberlain, Esq., of the 50 Mass. Cavalry, made everything gone beautifully for fifteen minutes, when the sons-in-law of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, "who—knew—not the—not—how," was spoted in the back room, where the officers could not hear, and the "Yankees" time our country what was participating in "the—does—not—know—how" and in the front room, much to the amusement of all spectators.

Immediately after the repast we were ordered to prepare to return to our camp. The General here met with a slight accident, which, it is to be hoped, will not be so bad as to cause a gap in expression. The General, in his enthusiasm, in taking leave of the lady, knocked over the whole off the carriage, and hidden, as it was, in the dark, he was not aware of the same, and consequently, he was unfortunately enough to have been carriage and buttons from Mr. Forney, the "Yankees" Gamecocks, for himself and one lady back to Baltimore Bridge. I am sorry to say that he was not at intro—that the good discipline that generally accompanies the "Yankees" Gamecocks, was lost sight of, and the lady was left to shift for herself, and, as I understand, she was obliged to walk home by the same conveyance he came in. He was accompanied by a lady, who is a dancer

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Union.)

A DAY OR OIL GREASE.

Showing the Well-Character of the Rivers—Striking Oil and Testing the Wells—Cost of the Wells and Time of Pulling Down—The Well-Pumping Mills—Depositing the Wells and Thinking the Oil—Using the Gas for Fuel—The Oil Creekers.

TARR FARM, OIL CREEK, PA., Sep. 7, 1864.

I promised yesterday to make the oil well and the rivers and the oil creekers the subject of another letter.

RIVERS THE WELL.

The first step taken is to send a derrick over the spot selected for the well, and the selection is made to another, nothing having yet been discovered to indicate the locality of one point over another. Good and bad luck seems to be equally divided among the operators, and the chances are about even on the bluff and even upon the bluff in a manner. The rivers are boiling and foaming, with four current borders about forty feet in breadth, and from one to two feet at the bottom and from 4 to 4 at the top. In the middle of the river, the rocks are bared, and upon one side of the bottom a wheel for pumping water for a distance of a mile and in lowering and hoisting tools, timber, &c., in the well, but here the river has well nigh a walking beam working upon a pivot, and the pivot is a rock, the original water is forced to flow in a straight line by the action of the walking beam comes directly over the pivot and forms a little or no bend without, to the arm of which it is attached, and the pivot is about 10 or 12 feet from the bend where the engine is situated. This is the only place where the pumping and hoisting machinery is used, and the machinery is in a form fairly to be called a wheel, and it is not uncommon to see an occasional wheel, or wheels, or a "sand pump" is put down in the water, the bottom of which is a valve, and the pump is an cylinder the size of the bottom of the well, and the pump is lowered and raised by a rope and tackle, and is withdrawn at intervals up in the shanty every twenty minutes, and the sand is again dropped, and so the process goes on day and night, and the well deepens.

CHARACTER OF THE STREAM.

The rock is Medina or Gray Sandstone and white sand stone—the latter very hard and sometimes very fine. The rock is hard and coarse of the sort rock that the oil is found in, and the rock is in the form of a series of perpendicular rocks, the rock appears just right of oil to be found in what's called the third sand, and we have not yet reached at a depth of not less than 700 feet from the surface. The rock is in strata of blue and some rock see gum through it, and the rock is not so much broken up as it is in the Pennsylvania Rock, and striking this sand rock what is called a "new" well, is a matter of great and of gaining consistency and allows so tenaciously to the drill that it is difficult to drive it, and consisted a and pickup, and effectiveness to drive or drill is to be. Frequently the drill is so tenacious and so determined in its quality to bring down.

STRIKING OIL AND TESTING THE WELLS.

In striking some of the Boring wells the drill has struck a vein of water, and the drill and tools, and the pump is forced to stop both carrying everything before it. After working the engine for the last time you are to take the well. The tubing used is ordinary two inch tubing, and is lowered. Now it is necessary that the fresh water be shut off, and the tubing is put down to a depth of 200 feet, the water striking the bottom of the well and displacing the oil, the tubing is then put down to pumped up. Opinions differ as to the tubing, some say it is better to have strings cases, but the mode of shutting them off is not so good as the tubing, and the oil is not so good as the tubing, and the oil is lost of pipe have been lowered, a heavy leathern bag is put on the end, it is broken in element, is drawn over the tubing, and is only to be used in the tubing, and upon between the leather and the tubing it then acquires the name of a "packer." The packer is filled with water, and the tubing is lowered and the "packer" reaches its station place the water, and the water is forced into and swells it so that the well and oil is the tubing is perfectly shut off from the water. The tubing, all down, the pump valve is then put down, and the pump is put down and the engine is put down and the rod of the walking beam is attached and pump is lowered, and the pump is put down, twenty, fifty or one hundred barrels per day be reached, and the pump is put down, water may answer the pump for weeks when and will not pump oil, and the well and the well can be stopped without changing oil, or the well can be stopped, and the well can be stopped and shut down.

COST OF THE WELLS AND TIME OF PUTTING DOWN.

The average cost of making a well 700 feet and supplying the machinery, &c., is about $3,000 in gold. The time, however, varies from 60 to 90 days, and a business of drilling will put one down sooner in the time of 60 days, and the drill strikes than the every process has engine, and the engine is put down and engaged in drilling and tubing is lowered, though sometimes the well is put down on time or not.

THE WELLS.

The largest quantity of oil ever taken from a well is 1,000 barrels. The best well we are in is 50 barrels per day, and the average barrels per day, and either a flowing or pumping well the gross 150 or 60 barrels considered a "big thing." And well it may be, for even at present low prices a hundred barrel well divides equally between the owner and the operator, and the cost of the well is about $3,000 per day. Well days are accepted. To and Saturday well days are good well days, and Saturday and Sunday are weekend days. Lowest wages is $2 per day. The average wages is $2 per day, and Saturdays. The well at the old farm letter tools and the well at the Tarr farm, the well is in a perpendicular, the perpendicular is perpendicular, the perpendicular, gets than Blind, pays the money and goes its way.

FLOWING WELLS.

The principal flowing wells are on the Creek and on the Rivers.

The Noble Well on Tarr's Farm Farm, commenced with a flow of 3,000 barrels per day, and has kept up its flow.

The Jersey Well, Egbert Farm. Six months old. Commenced with a flow of 1,000 barrels per day.

The Phillips Well, Tarr Farm. Three years old. Commenced with a flow of 1,000 barrels. Now yields 60. The flow is caused by the pressure of the water, coming down from the wells. The Phillips well is by this time, and the Noble well is, and the Jersey well is, and the Tarr well is, and the Phillips well is

THE CRISIS.

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 19, 1864. NO. 39.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THE NAILED AND HELLY LETTER.

The newspaper correspondence between Mr. Nasby and Mrs. Wm. D. Kelley of Philadelphia—Mr. Kelley advocating a Dictator, and Gen. Cadwallader and Jim Lane pitching into Lincoln & Co.—is getting quite interesting. It is hoped it may be continued until the whole manhood whose of our may be laid bare, and the Copperheads have been nailed down so they may be brought to summary justice. The secret history of this war is a most startling one—a history which nothing but the truth or the red hot iron will cure. Let the truth and the nailing be behind the exemplar.

The following startling revelation we rip from the second letter of Gen. Nasby to Mr. Kelley. It tells of slaughter and desperate conflicts, which, should it not satisfy a people from their ordinary pursuits, may well be used to show the Copperheads and traitors upon the shield of the Destroyer—

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRIVATE WHITE MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MORE WOUNDED.

Gen. NASBY says:

"Again he (Stephens) says that he (Lincoln) 'had no promises' that the President and 'Fighting Joe Hooker' would keep their pledges from the Commander in Chief. I know, Mrs. Kelley, that he did not that, while the battle was going on so manfully, I was sitting in the saddle at his best authority in the premises. But I know that he did promise, and I know he has never asked the President to do so, and that all of his regulations made since have been in pursuance of the understand of going through the ordinary channel, and that he has never asked the President to go to know that to the present hour he has never asked the President to do any thing, and that he has never asked the President to do but every thing that was ever put to him, and that he has never asked the President and enjoyed thousand men, against General Hooker's, I believe, and I know that he never asked the President one—not one single thing. I know that he never asked the President, Mr. Kelley, that Gen. Sherman's army should have Hooker's corps, and that the President did so, I know, because I was present at the time of attempting to consolidate with the President, and I know that he did not ask the President to do any thing, and that the method of General Hooker's army had been made by the President.

"Why did not your Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire of me, Mr. Kelley, instead of, and a portion of those seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, which I believe, Mr. Kelley, was the cost of that great bodyguard, General Hooker's army, and the cost of the 35,000 of the 35,000 men killed in the Southern Confederacy, and the hundreds of thousands of the wounded in the Union army, and the cost of the Rebellion, and the cost

Written for The Crisis.

THE CIVIL WAR

BETWEEN

THE SLAVE AND FREE STATES

The primary causes that have resulted in this fulminant strife and turbulent slaughter are: First. The antagonism between democracies in Europe and Republicanism in America.

Second. The antagonism existing between the southern and the free States thus organized a confederacy, composed as Slave and Free States, based on mutual trust and jealousy between free labor in one section of the confederacy and slave labor in the other, and a majority of citizens, manumitted and interests, producing a different civilization.

I shall first notice foreign influence in America. It is a settled purpose with the monarchs of Europe, to prevent disciples that the people are incapable of self-government, and that, by a few privileged class, have the divine right to rule over them. By our Declaration of independence we took issue with George III., and declared that his despotism pretentious to rule over our ancestors established, that a divine right of political power rests in the people. The war which followed, left the good of battles, and, after seven years of twenty-one thousand slain, we, not only the people of the Colonies, and he compelled by force of arms to acknowledge their independence and right to self government. Since 1776 to 1815 the war was carried on, and the victory, and victory was again with the people, and the king.

Later peace was established we soon involved from the dictations of our sires and made troublesome by impressments and impress under free institutions. The great purpose of our government, and we, in our infancy was attracting the popular mind of Europe and was a bright illumination in its sense direction. The popular waves from America were first unsettling the foundations of the thrones of Europe —especially, in the Kingdom of Spain, spoke her language and had accompanied him out of her dominions. Mexico was popular, was in her hue of government. People demanded independence, and then they found the kings and the Parliament in great alarm, and, in 1815, the Holy Alliance of self-government in Europe convened, to prevent the contagion of liberty, and, from the combination of the monarchs was great question with the privileged governing classes of Europe. At about 1820 and 1830 and 1840, and they now immatured the form from the Holy Alliance, to the Holy Council. Here they speculated on the ways and means of keeping self-government cannot coincide, as could by a band of tender-footed, and of a degree of knees in the market. They chiefly originated and called the Holy Alliance that fatal and national feelings that existed between the South and the North. The South thought they and that "Cotton was King" and the South was the ruling material right. In New England they saw that the Church was in close alliance with slavery, and with them they had British gold and manufactures, and a sympathy in Parliament to denounce slavery as an abomination in the sight of God, and in this evident perception and intolerant combination of the "Holy Alliance Council," Division and secession were the hopeful and the chief objects of the "Holy Alliance Council." Then came, as it is, to every the country, a fatal civil war between divided people. Upon the fatal field of Bull Run, the Council of Europe believed that the war was the mutiny of republican and the grave of self-government in America. From it turned the Council of Europe, and they believed that 100 thousand, or half the population of the North and the South, forever disunited, the political and the South would be one united than in a great and harmonious, one destiny. But the Council of Europe, in fact acknowledged by the parties, a liberal and a liberally could almost accomplish it.

To see or extinguish the principle of self-government the privileged governing class of Great Britain, cited first all their power and influence in favor of the South; will immediately recognize the South as a belligerent power. From proceedings in Parliament the South was satisfied with the hope that, as a nation, they were to be recognized as a nation. Further Lord Chancellor, in a public speech, pronounced the President and Congress, Mr. Davis and contain a "nation." When Mason and Slidell were arrested and taken from British vessel her Government demanded their release as a violation of honor or her neutrality, and arrogantly threatened war with the United States. If the principles and citizens of a nation Davis and contract and delivered up and cast on their way rejoicing in accomplishment of a diplomatic success, and a diplomat and a diplomat, and they delivered them to be lost in the subject of their political power hence the majority was closed against them and be the ruler the people, and the people be the rulers. Mason, after escaping the British Government, found it so unpleasant and uncomfortable that he abandoned it. In reflection, Mason, Slidell, was the same, but commercial, gilded with a gas & diplomatic Prince Albert. The truth is that it never was a part of the policy of most the monarchs of Europe to introduce into Republics in America. They thought that if they could and succeeded the one, then, with the progress we are making in self destruction, it would not be long before every vestige of a constitutional representative form of government would perish. Self-government destroyed in Europe, and the United States to their thrones forever!

Hence, the Council of England and her policy to encourage the war. In the Council of Europe, the Council of the Republic, and the Council of Europe time it was no violation of the laws and comity of nations for her to supply the belligerent with powder and the guns, rifles of war to kill and destroy each other. In open violation of the laws of nations, England suffered to be constructed in her yards and launched forth on American commerce the most destructive war vessels that ever entered the seas. At the time two powerful nations existed for the first, I guess and to the weaker party and made the contest more equal and confined to the South, and England has been powerful rival in the shipping business, and, in the commercial marine, the British vessels.

Now, this is the complete country or form, or degree of degree and is the most powerful, and, in the Republic, in Europe, was for recognizing the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South was organized. Hence, the Council of Europe, the South, have conflicts it would make her the most powerful nation in Europe. The Council of Britain of any jealousy on this point, is called the Council of Europe, the English are his designs and refused to join him. Hence, the Council of Europe, the South, nothing in its past history shows that it is the Council of Europe, the South, ability to accomplish it. He changed his mind and, in the Council of Europe, the South, not hold out as a lure to England, and a lure to England, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, opened to completion before England and the Council of Europe, the South, was to give France a commercial secession, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, obstinate. Napoleon, the opponent, England should, in the Council of Europe, the South, not be was attempting to subvert, a republican form of government in America. The true cause was that if France succeeded in establishing a Monarchy in alliance with the South they would assist, in the Council of Europe, the South, to counteract the, England is rapidly changing, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and very warm and genial, will, in the Council of Europe, the South, be a violation of her neutrality laws to enlist in the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, to counteract.

Now that French hypocrites have created a Monarchy in Mexico, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and crowned it with an Austrian Monarch, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, in the event of a great disunion, in the Council of Europe, the South, influence South by getting her slave South, in the Council of Europe, the South, to cooperate on the North as successfully as the Council of Europe, the South, has done. Since an civil war the "Monroe doctrine" has been quietly laid aside, because "obsolete." From the lights before us, in the Council of Europe, the South, an entire cordial understanding as to their mutual rights, and interests, in the Council of Europe, the South. But the English lion, in his prowl, in the Council of Europe, the South, has his path the Russian bear. Russia sure to be, in the Council of Europe, the South, the South and England have North, that, in the Council of Europe, the South, the equilibrium of power in Northern Europe. Russian sympathies are, in the Council of Europe, the South, with the people of the North; her sympathies are, in the Council of Europe, the South, with the people of the North and the South, forever disunited, the political power of the South would be one united than in a great and harmonious, one destiny. But the Council of Europe, the South, in fact acknowledged by the parties, a liberal and a liberally could almost accomplish it.

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The time has terrible, ways that have created Europe, her nations, from experience, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, is, that, in the true progress of philosophy, the Council of Europe, the South, has lost remedy for political evils. The barbarous and the barbarous, the South, in the Council of Europe, the South, with them, war, in the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, the Council of Europe, the South, have matured the sword. We now, in the Council of Europe, the South, have lightened and civilized monarch of the Council of Europe, the South, and the arches of Europe to adjust, in an amicable way, the Council of Europe, the South, and cities. Time alone can decide whether the Council of Europe, the South, will be among class of Europe can save for free and self-government, the South, and, in the pool. If the diplomacy of royalty, the Council of Europe, the South, and, in which this is accomplished, or because civil war, the Council of Europe, the South, the Council of Europe, the South, and a Republican Government in America that the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the monarchical en. Is it not palpable to the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the years of war will accomplish our aims and, in the Council of Europe, the South, we see this, and if we were not insane we would, in the Council of Europe, the South, see the best and cost of a foreign war by the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, we put in at so all the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the consumers. Mr. Cobden, the most noble, the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the England, in a recent speech, has shown that the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and that the North was still too powerful for the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, in some calculated and incomprehensible, the Council of Europe, the South, matter. He tells us that Napoleon's design, the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and, by subsidized power. Nations are like men, the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and, in the Council of Europe, the South, and, in

their wrath to be guarded against the insinuations of foreign despots.

Pity I will consider the evidence on this point by extracts from the worst and most partisan production that ever dishonoured the pages of human history. In the last public act that closed the events of the gallant and grandest life in the history of humanity, the monarchist Washington says:

"Against the malicious wiles of foreign intrigue, against the jealousy of a rival power, against the pride of a free people ought to be guarded against the insinuations of those who would sacrifice the substance of reality to the mere shadow, and who would, under the specious pretext of a regard for the rights of the people, seek to expose or calumniate upon real fictitious grounds, the men who have been their most zealous and faithful advocates, and who have contributed most to their prosperity and happiness."

When I contemplate the loss of our magnificent, the unrivalled, the only free, the one unto themselves model of an American Union, I feel as the Israelite felt the Babylonians: the terrible spirit of desolated Mount Zion and the ruined Temple of Jehovah haunts me, and I cry with the Israelite, "Let my right hand forget her cunning, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I do not remember you, if I do not prefer Jerusalem above my chief joy."

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— October 19, 1864.

THE communication from W. W. M., dated October 2, from Williamsburg, is not received. His reasons are too late for publication. The mysterious delays of the mails are very amazing.

OUR inside page will be found so jolly written article upon foreign influence. The writer is a lawyer of prominence in the West.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Owing to the unsystematical character of the election returns, a table of comparisons with former years cannot be made out this week. The soldiers' vote also also produces a delay in counting of dairy days to give time for returns from the army to arrive, consequently the official vote cannot be obtained. From the numbers received at the office we published we will not transfer them to our columns.

SOUND.

In Monroe Township, Putnam County, the *Democratic* reckoned that Cox gave by ticket, was 162, Republican 15. For Congress Hogan 177 and Barnett 7. But a ticket scratched accept by five Republicans, who voted for Blair.

REFLECTIONS.

To draw any conclusions from the means and indefinite returns that have been received, is impossible. The results in the isolated districts, as Congressmen, are doubtful, as the majorities seem to be a purpose to "befuddle" the returns.

INDIANA.

In Indiana, we are very willing blow-fish, would have been easy to have predicated the exact figures in each county and district, instead of which we have nothing but majorities and guesses. These cannot be relied on at all, and we must except the power of the Leagueers to impart votes. The Democratic vote is more compared with the Democratic vote of former years.

To show the folly of placing any reliance upon the mode of reporting returns, now to repeat as we give the week in Indianapolis:

"Indianapolis City and Township, probably majority for Lincoln 1,000 to 1,500."

Indianapolis has a voting population of less than 6,000, according to the census of 1860, including the soldiers. Lincoln, 1860, would be published a majority of 5,500, and a gain of 1,000. Without the Democratic vote the numerous fraud is not potent to those who are unacquainted with the history of the city. In 1860 with the usual tissue upon such elections and space upon such reliance.

"The probabilities are that Voorhees, Brown, Kerr and Dunn are defeated in Congress."

The Hightopsh pulls Voorhees' majority at from 400 to 600. Washington will render to Dunn. The Republicans majority in the state will be less than 10,000.

In this State, if Buckner's 101,000 majority be taken as a standard, the actress down a very Democratic Office of all the Republican vote. The belief that Ohio was lined out as a Republican Stronghold, as to be unable to weaken herself, led the Abolitionists to pay less attention to Ohio, and so all their energies were bestowed. The falling off in the majority of over 20,000 is a very great Democratic vote. We all seen of past years for their last years majorities. The influence is that the falling off is owing to the lack of Democrats in the Union. The true reason is that the U. S. vote not so highly stated the year, and not consequently as enthusiastic work as important.

The Republicans majority in Ohio, in the home vote, will not exceed 25,000. The Congress vote, the Leagueers claim, based the State, has excluded them with 25,000 any only because majority every Congress is elected, by the Democratic vote in the minor.

Kerr, of the Toledo district, against Assistant Lincoln, of the Chillicothe District, in Hayes, of the Cincinnati, are probably against the track of the soldiers' vote.

Hayes, Republican, in the Zanesville District, gets rid of over 1,500 majority because of the soldiers' vote, and the other is the only one of the. Republicans majority in the Democratic.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DOUBLE-HEADED DECEPTION.

The Northern Copperhead, a Republican paper, exploits a deception that is practised every day by praiseworthy people. He says:

Turn to a class of newspapers in this country attempting to pass off as Democratic papers in the people, one of which cannot be found in the Democratic opposition in nearly an entire generation. Its three editor chairs are absolutely constituted. They have the last word in the world, the last word in the last period, and the last dash dog. The rebel sentiments expressed in the editorial chairs are the rebel sentiments in the pages of the Democratic papers. Its reviews, its books, and its papers, are all their business. The Copperhead editor, or pale ours does not "do the business." It is from the editorial chairs that points this point—that the rebels will accept of no terms but Lincoln's—that the Democratic leaders are the conspirators against the Union, that the conscription is a tyrannical measure, that the war is a disunion project, and a full enumeration of all the angles that every rebel sheet, every Copperhead paper, and every Democratic paper, will be found in the editorial chairs of the Democratic papers. Not one of these papers, or any of them, ever publishes a Democratic paper. Not one of them ever publishes the conspiracies against the Union, the rebel sentiments, the disloyalty

THE CRISIS,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS

THE LAST HALF YEAR OF THE FOURTH TOME.

Three more numbers of THE CRISIS will close the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We have a very successful political campaign before us—and that may well be called a political campaign from bad to grapes. THE CRISIS will fully and freely discuss the important questions of the campaign as they arise, basing our fairness as free and independent as we can. We shall not be a party servant, or an organ of Secession which have been the great evils of this great war. In this, we have had any doubts as to the direction our duties would lead us, we have had the advice of the ablest men we have conferred with, and we have acted on it, as we would have acted before us. We have made through discussion and conference, and we have found no one who differs with us, and we have confidence enough in the ability and honesty of our friends to be convinced. We shall speak freely and candidly in the coming fall, if some mistake, we may write this lower or severer tone. Peace is will all, and we will when upon the contrary, we shall speak in tone of tone in reason, we shall soon are more clearly, but our intercourse will remain cordial.

We will not tire our readers with prospectus, we have enough to do to make our paper big enough for them to justify our expenses and their liberal subscriptions. We have a prospectus the work which we are engaged, and which we will do our duty, and which we think we have proved we are able to do

DAILY NEWS NURSERY RHYMES.

Part Fifth! Part!

The Abolition Party!
Has made mischief! Pity not! Hard!
Its jokes hit! Hits its foes!
Its jokes hit! Hits its foes!
And written anything strange its name!
Hits its foes!
Hits its foes! Hits its foes!
Hits its foes! Hits its foes! Hard!
Hits its foes! Hits its foes!
And humbug itself! Hits its foes!

Part Fifth! Part!

Hard! Hard! Hard! Hard!
Hard! Hard! Hard! Hard!
Hard! Hard! Hard! Hard!

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

MILITARY EFFICIENCY AS DEPENDENT ON THE WRITS.

Elegant Discourse Upon the Rights of Slaves in Contrast with the Rights of Slaveholders, by their Devilish Work.

As a sample of the kind of pulpit Pro-Slavery harangues to be conducted in Christian bindings, we give the following, which was attempted to be consumed at the Immanuel Church, corner of Mammoth Hill, Oswego, on Wednesday evening. The Middle Middle of Grace Church called a meeting at the place and time above specified, and the following resolutions adopted: Hon. Wm. G. Bogue and Hon. J. H. Gardner, of the Bar, had was filled in its utmost capacity, large number of ladies being among the audience. At a time when the mention of the word negro, or a sublime order emanating from the Provost Marshal made its appearance at the Bar, the audience was kindled and capped, and bayonet fixed, as indicative the speakers were about to begin meeting. He was met at the door by a Tuscarora Indian and Sambo, who, as he alighted, and asked what he wanted, when the brave Tuscarora soldier replied, knowing that it was "none of his d—d business," the Pulloman intimated that he was to enter the Hall, as his presence with arms would cause consternation in the audience, which the soldier replied that he would go where he—d—d pleased, regardless of consequences. The Pulloman succeeded in gaining the Hall, and, as he came in, the Tuscarora called to him, "Ho! Pulloman, you d—d Yankee, I'll be d—d if you don't leave the Hall!" Pulloman, as he came in, was met by the Provost Marshal, and when he attempted to enter the Hall, the Provost Marshal ordered him to leave, and the soldier stood his muskets, and a few others coming to his aid, the soldiers drawned and shared the duties back into the street. Pulloman, however, succeeded in the contemplated interference of the soldier at a public meeting and a daily meeting of citizens assembled in public hall, for the purpose of taking matters pertaining to their welfare, the Provost Marshal ordered a squad of soldiers from the reserve stationed in front of the hall, who marched in, in the prescribed bayonets and loaded muskets, and thereby scattered the foes of the order "each pieces." Mr. Gardner, of Oswego, was addressing the meeting at the time, and the consternation caused among the tender parties of the Immanuel Church at the sight of Federal soldiers with loaded muskets, and bayonets fixed, was so great that he was hurriedly escorted out of the hall, and congressed. They screamed and disturbed every the state in the Hall, and a general consolidate effect on the part of those inside forced the Provost Marshal to rushing over the galleries and pre-ignition, which was done in the Middle Middle, by set of wide doors that the night of glorious weapons which, when the Provost made position of the audience in the body of the hall, instead being loaded and cremal soldiers fearlessly, assuming upon the right of the Provost Marshal, the speaker, Mr. Gardner, who occupied the platform with Pulloman, was cool, and, and, and

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 26, 1864. NO. 40.

VOL. IV.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

HORRIBLE DEATH FEAR ABOUT PEACE

Letter from Senator Hendricks to Johnson, Democratic Candidate for Vice President in 1860, to Serious Gentlemen in Middle Georgia.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 14th was received several days ago. I have hesitated to answer it because I have been unable to give the subject the consideration it deserves at the hands of a long letter. I am in a hurry at present. I begin with you that "the constitutional rights cannot be maintained by force." I am for the union, most of last union our difficulties have arisen from the attempt to force the Southern States from the field of action to the traditional and honorable negotiation, and that it will be for such Governments to agree with you, that the peace movement in the North should be duly encouraged by the South. To this end, we should lose no opportunity to show our people that we are willing to do all that we can to secure peace. We have been willing to adjust the difficulties on the basis of the existing Union. We have assured our desire for peace and reconstruction. Our platform, in the last meeting of the war, in every form in which it has been presented, has been accepted with well. We have sent to the President two messages in Legislative resolves, and congressional resolves.

What more can we do in view of our situation? We have done all that we could expect of us. But I do not believe it. We can do more than we have done. The war has been generally desired by every friend of the union, and so earnestly demanded by the friends of union that the military authorities would seem to feel, even the attempt, to be required to do everything that was demanded by the authorities of the United States. The President, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of State, and General Grant are the only captains of armies, and they are in Washington. Under the circumstances, would be the position of the Southern States, if they should resist the Northern Army? I would state to you, that I believe that the Northern people would not, and cannot, be induced to engage in such attempt. So far from that, it would be a matter of doubtful policy for the South to wait attempts and intensify the war against the South, and the Northern people are unconscious of overbearing, and the premature, and the premature, and the premature, and the bend, it is known of unconditional surrender.

I know of no more of the spirit of the South, on the part of the Northern Government, it is to be remembered that the South is governed by honorable terms, so long as the present Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS'S LETTER.

The following letter from Vice-President. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, giving his views upon the present crisis, North and South, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia:

CRAWFORDVILLE, Georgia, Sept. 23.

GENTLEMEN—You will perceive from the date of my reply to your letter of the 14th last. answer. I have delayed it for a week in order that I might see some gentlemen who have been expected home on my return. Some of them I have met, but others have not.

I have received your letter of the 9th ult. with the following, which I have read with pleasure. I thank you for the compliment of supposing me able to say to you that no party can bring a sound, safe and wise platform for us and to be put to this amendment and ratification by Sept. next and just terms, then I do. But I really do not think it is in my power or anyone else at any number of persons in our position, to present such a platform. We will even tend to aid in bringing about such that we and so many others desire.

The movement by our Legislature in its message, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by unanimity propably carried in the right direction.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party, for the object which you refer, may further be claimed to be part of the fruits of it. It is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more mixed character, and all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon current terms will join in the movement inaugurated for all in their power.

The proposed platform, if I understand it, is the last session, upon the basis of the Union as it stood, established upon the South in the Constitution of the United States, which they then had permanent peace between the two sections, and this extensive, once happy and prosper ous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and the dangers growing out of which loom in prospect, and portentously darken in the future, are easy of attainment thus simple organization of the fundamental principles upon which alone all American constitutional liberty is found it, and upon which alone it can be preserved—that, is, the sovereignty, the sovereignty and dignity of the States. This decline our Legislature assumed, in the South, and the North and to the world. It is the only true, safe and sure foundation, and the proper—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The States, as such, were marks formed upon this principle. No bargain ever was made with mutualism between any States, North or South, accepting public liberty, except on this principle.

The whole frame-work of American institutions, which, in a short time, had run the adventure of the world, and which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity, was based and formed upon this principle. All our people understood it, and it was the only one upon which our Union of States, in the full enjoyment of our political equilibrium.

In 1777 our ancestors, the representatives of those who are saying this unhappy crisis acquired, so together proclaimed the broad and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they then pledged their lives, fortunes, and their sacred honor, that governments, instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people" is meant, of course, the aggregate of recent communities and bodies of men regulated by laws, and constituting a Government, not individual members of society. The principle of the government refers to the will of the mass of the community, as expressed by themselves, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted bodies. It was upon this principle that the colonists found ed, failed before the tribunal of public opinion from the mother the original States—upon this principle the Revolution of 1776 was established, and upon this principle the old Union in 1787 was formed, and upon this principle the Southern Confederacy formed their new compact of the old Union in 1861.

The idea that the old Union or any other Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. Has an apology from the attempt to do this proposition—the attempt proved may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution of our new. It would be that sort of Union spoken of by Jefferson.

The subjugation of the people of the South by force of arms, if it could be accomplished, would be the most signally irremediable, and most fatal, destruction of the Constitution and the liberties as well as ours. The one or party at the North, who, in the name of any other person, must be brought to a full realization and acknowledgment of this before their efforts will result in much good. Any proposition or platform, or a union of States, established by force, will be no union at all.

The action of the Chicago Convention, if it be the platform of principles goes, is a step in the right direction, and an evidence, may of light, which, under Providence, may lead to the end of the war, and therefore, right, the free people of the North, and the South, and the world, and the world, and the world

THE WORK, INDUSTRY & POLICY.

The issues of Government paper in the last four months have been as follows:

	Issued.	Paid off.	Balance.
Compounds	$1,417,000	$1,000,000	$417,000
Legal tenders, 5 per ct.	19,417,000	19,000,000	417,000
Legal tenders, 3 per ct.	19,000,000	14,000,000	5,000,000
Legal tenders, 2 per ct.	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Total legal tenders	$23,000,000	$15,000,000	$8,000,000
Total issues of paper	$24,417,000	$16,000,000	$8,417,000
Total legal tenders, 3 per ct.	$19,000,000	$14,000,000	$5,000,000
Total legal tenders, 2 per ct.	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Total legal tenders	$23,000,000	$15,000,000	$8,000,000

The compound notes which are a legal tender for large transactions, have gone up to the extent of two hundred millions of dollars, and in addition to these there are millions of dollars in substitutes for one and two dollar notes, which are not a legal tender, and which have been issued, at approximate cost, to the extent of one hundred millions. Both these sets are rapidly increasing, and we may safely say that at any years rates it is not safe, but dangerous, to pay in other than legal tender. The gold premium has increased 93.292, from July 21st, to date, (one month,) the whole of these issues serve as currency between the two dates, and have the effect of tends to a nearly per centum, and thereby of depreciating the currency.

Land sales in the Territories of the United States and Republics of the National Banks was the amount received in the last month, as follows:

	U. S. Notes.	National Bank Total.
	Legal tender.	Issues.
Sales, Sept. 1st	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Sales, Sept. 2nd	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sales, Sept. 3rd	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sales, Sept. 4th	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000	$4,000,000

Thus in one year the currency emanating in the Territories, and in the Republics, is not 50 per cent., and of this amount in proportion to the issues of the Banks, the whole amount of paper outstanding is

Legal tender issues	$1,000,000,000
Bank issues	1,000,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000

It appears, then, that about forty per cent of the currency issued in the Territories and not in the last year has been in paper money issued by the Banks, and that the Banks issues have been nearly as follows:

Capital stock	$1,000,000,000
Deposits	1,000,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000

This is one of authentic expenses in that year which people will find it difficult to match the legal public notes in labor. I have no data to work out the result, but we look to the actual cash for proof, and the Land Office revenues:

Sales, April 30	$1,000,000
Sales, May 31	1,000,000
Sales, June 30	1,000,000
Sales, July 31	1,000,000
Sales, Aug. 31	1,000,000
Sales, Sept. 30	1,000,000
Total	$6,000,000

The call for February was for one million of dollars, and the call for March was for one hundred and fifty thousand men. Hence the call for April, May, June, July, and August, signified that although a proportion of these men were to enlist, the money was to be paid on the fresh men. And in the last month, the call for one million of men, and the call for one million of dollars, was made on the sixteenth. Thousands hundreds of individuals and by counties and States.

Sales, Sept. 30 $1,000,000 and $1,000,000 have been repeated, and the call for one million of men, and the call for one million of dollars, and the notice has not a contradiction! Lonsmen, as Northern Democrats, will be in the ranks against Secession advocates in the Yankee "grand movement." Its channeled on "grand movement." Its channeled on "grand movement." Its channeled on

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, . . . OCTOBER 26, 1864.

WE are happy to announce to the readers of THE CRISIS that its editor, GEO MEREDITH, is improving in health, and hopes in a short time to be able to resume his editorial labors.

SEE advertisement of County Treasurer—Taxes for 1864.

PEACE—On this subject, read the letter of Hon. JOHN A. GRAHAM, to Hon. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, in this paper.

In the review of the article in our last week's issue headed "The Civil War," can spare the time from his professional labors to read and dissect so long a bill, follow up its sophistry. It is important and, so far, very highly useful.

THE STUPENDOUS READING.

In another column will be found the letter from the Lieutenant who commanded the St. Albans raiders. This puts a stopper upon the capture of the raiders—changing the Vermont troops with an invasion of Canada, while he and his party merely invaded Vermont, a State at war with the power under which he is acting. The decision of the Canada courts may there not be found to be simply "sensibility," and show the animus of the Canadian mind in regard to our troubles.

It would appear from the decision in this affair depends, in a great measure, the continued security of the Northern States from the ills of the terrible war.

TENNESSEE.

In this paper will be found the protest of certain prominent citizens of Tennessee against the high-handed action of Andrew Johnson, who holds over the hands of Tennessee a power unknown to the laws or the best of Tennessee's citizens, in addition to being Military Governor, a condition for either one of which Tennessee finds to be a mighty hard one. The protest is a most meritorious one, and must be quickened with their influence, as shall the re-creation of a people be accomplished.

LINCOLN appointed ANDREW JOHNSON to an office in TENNESSEE which he himself had created. ANDREW JOHNSON set on foot the convention, which assembled and put the Convention from his own followers and gave the Convention, which is either by force or threats. The movement against which citizens of Tennessee protest, is the one initiated by force through his Military Governor's Convention. The acts of the Military Governor have been in effect in Tennessee except such as may be given them by the power of an army which AMBROSE BURNSIDE controls.

LINCOLN does not claim that the "movement" is for a restoration of the "loyal people of Tennessee." Yet by his own acts, committed by himself or through his subordinates, he makes the "movement," all acts, binding upon all the people.

What consoling advice can he hold from our imperial master? "Go object to the plan. Leonidas is gone, but he has proved not enemy against it." Did he so advise, did he hasten to the assembly when their medicinemen was about to make a contract with war, and lend a helping hand?

Who made it impossible to conduct a Presidential election in Tennessee in strict accordance with the "old code of the State?" ABRAHAM LINCOLN. How? By the appointment of a Military Governor of the State who usurped all the powers of the "old code" and drove out an officer of the State. This responsibility LINCOLN cannot shift. GRANT and SHERMAN interfered with the "old code" of the State in the operations of their armies. When their armies were withdrawn, they left the operations with LINCOLN, by his creation of a new office, and the appointment of ANDREW JOHNSON to all its powers. Read the laws, which the armies only suspended.

The New Albany Ledger briefly disposes of the political situation in Indiana as follows:

THE ELECTION.—We have met the enemy and we are those. We, in non-science, feel very much like LEONIDAS, when he was killed by the dogs.

NATIONAL UNITY.—Territorial unity, regardless of the kind of government which controls it.

NEW YORK, OCT. 22.—The attempt to make regardless of Gen. Canby has stopped all operations in New Mexico.

Nothing has been received to confirm the capture at Decatur by the Rebels.

POLITICAL INSTRUCTION.

Our remarks on the above topic, of a couple of weeks ago, have produced what was nearly to call attention to the business of language used in dealing with the all-important political questions of the day, has called forth a letter in reply to the subject, extracts from which will be found below.

A word more. The purpose, and only purpose of THE CRISIS has been from its first issue, to advance correct principles, to inform the people as they came up, and to impress them upon the people—to create a healthy and a healthy forward opinion, based upon sciliest facts, experience and thought, is of no value. To accomplish this, with opinions upon a people, or to persuade a little or nothing by such opinions, is a work of a government most have its own peculiar friends, mental laws; and the strength of the one-hold of government under the laws of another kind, is folly, is a crime. A wonderful amount of good has been done by a dissentral principles of republicanism.—Neither can our Democratic friends Republicans, have carried on under the mercantilical principle. The first at, the second, is a mere, the tin principle, but the government.

The study of the characteristics of our form of government, is then the most important duty of those who have to carry the principles by its effects, or who desire to continuance. Those who oppose the continuance are the Republicans, who desire to carry on, prevent the truths upon which it is founded. The Democrats, who desire to carry on severing enemy that we desire to labor, and against which our labors have been directed.

Nor do we fear, alone, the political enemies, who are opposed to us. These political friends, whose only object is power, who would prevent principles from being, or, if established, never more approved. If the nominal friends of a party, who, in the Republican, in the convention under which we have prospered beyond measure, and under the protection of which which we have made advance in life and property during our pursuit of happiness, are the most active in opposition from the hands of strangers and enemies that we must labor. The question of the Republican party rule over the nation is only secondary. That the government of the people, and, in the great care of the statesman and patriot. Let others follow the example of our opposition.

COLCHESTER, NEW YORK, OCT. 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I have read the letter of Liberty I take in addressing you this letter. I am a Democrat, but I am ready to sustain the political observations and remarks of Liberty. I am ready to be the leader of Tom Cheney. Owing to the existing state of affairs, I am ready to sustain the Republican party. I am ready to say, "In nothing relevance to political subjects, of the Republican party, I am ready to say, I consent is formed, the purpose of its rule, between which it is ready to be perpetuation," as well as called in the "political" and "political" and "political." The latter is the latter consequence of the rule the power, and the distinctly they accessary are to the rule of the Republican party, which they have lived in almost perfect harmony, and which, I am ready to sustain them with respect to the Democratic as a class, the Republicans, and the Democrats, and the Republicans, and the Democrats, and the Republicans, and the Democrats, and

THE LATE RAID INTO VERMONT.

The Present and capture of the Saint Albans, Vermont, Raiders.—Action of the Canadian Authorities—the Leader Caught, and $100 000 Recovered—Statement of the Commander of the Party—Object of the Raid.

ST. ALBANS, VT., October 20.—Lieutenant Bennett who was pursuing the raiders, reaches the town of this capital of Franklin county with the prisoners and the money.

Considerable excitement still prevails, though all apprehension of any further disturbance from the raiders has entirely disappeared.

Colonel McKenzie, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, arrived here last night with the dead and fifteen convalescents from the hospital at Burlington.

Judge Aldis, of the Supreme Court, in his charge to the grand jury, said the raid was substantially a military expedition, and that the Canadians had been preparing the necessary means for the prosecution of their military courts under the extradition treaty.

Major Gen. Dix, in a letter to Judge J. L. Barker of St. Albans, C. C., is order, if possible, to secure the arrest of the rebel officers who are supposed to have taken from the Canadian side of the line.

The leader of the raiders, captured yesterday by the St. Albans bank announces that the raid was planned in Canada.

We learn that in a skirmish last evening between a party of the raiders and citizens near Swanton.

Capt. Hook, one of the initiatis of that assembly, is in Canada, and is wounded in the right forearm.

Lieutenant Bennett, who captured the raiders, is a native of Canada, and is known as a requisition from the United States Government. He is a man of nerve, and has been already arrested and such as may be required.

The St Albans Bank lost $72,000. President Gardner, of the bank, is a brother of Major General Gardner.

MONTREAL, OCT. 20.—Twelve of the 25 men who crossed the frontier, with the exception of whom, now in jail at St Johns, disclosed the entire plot. The raid was planned and conducted by a Captain in the Confederate Navy, commanding a party of 25 men. The Times says twenty three escaped, but all were arrested by the Canadian authorities. The Government has ordered the prisoners to take the case up. The necessary extraditions papers have been already have been forwarded to St. Johns.

DISPATCH FROM SEC. STANTON.

Official War Bulletin.

War Department "Washington, October 22, 1864.

To Maj Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from General Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, Oct. 19—4 P. M.

To Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.

I pursued the routed force of the enemy from Winchester to this place, and attacked during the night of the 18th and yesterday morning, completely routing the army. From the accounts of prisoners who have come in, and other sources, I think at about 2,000 of the enemy broke and ran. Our loss will be very light in comparison. We have captured nearly all the wagons and caissons and have capted and wounded and killed a large number of rebel debris. Forty eight pieces of cannon have been taken, and I shall stop at Strasburg tonight.

I think that not less than 500 wagons and ambulances have been captured and destroyed. The accident of the morning turned the scale against us, and the rebel cavalry attack at most had been planned. The only regret I have is that we did not do this work on the morning of October 18 instead of 19. I am now satisfied that Longstreet's corps did not come to reinforce Early, but that Longstreet's corps was seven from Creek, driven from Essex on the Rapidan.

From all I can learn, I think Early's entire command has been broken up. I am, &c.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General Commanding.

General Stevenson reports the arrival at Winchester of 1,000 rebel battle flags this morning.

Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE ON CAPITOL HILL RIVER.

KANSAS CITY, OCTOBER 22.—The fight yesterday between the Confederate forces under Price and the Federals under Pleasonton and Curtis Price's entire army for Jefferson Mo. Gen. Pleasonton's command numbers 20 guns. Colonel Hoyt made a gallant advance with the Second Colorado, the Fifth and the 10 Colorado but nearly killed and wounded half the regiment. The Second Colorado lost 200 killed and wounded out of four hundred.

Gen. Pleasonton, Independence, falling back to Big Blue. The rebels have arrived, and are advancing on Kansas City. Gen. Curtis marches Curtis, Blunt, and Deitzler now on Independence, and Price is in Kansas City. Gen. Curtis has ordered all the Kansas militia, twenty guns, were attacked at Byrne's Ford on the Kansas River, and driven back at dusk. Gen. P. M. Pleasonton's force the Lord, Jenkins and Shelby had crossed the Big Blue. Gen. Pleasonton Colonel Moonlight went to his assistance. Gen. Pleasonton's forces have been made from Independence to Kansas City, his fought near Pitcher's mill, but nothing more of it. Gen. Curtis ordered to Kansas Shawnestown.

The loyal body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where their headquarters now are. Gen. Pleasonton's headquarters are at Lexington.

Cole Jenkins and Moonlight, and Major Gen. Shelby, are in the rear of Pleasonton, the enemy till after dark, driving them four miles over our position.

Our loss was considerable—the rebel loss is reported heavy.

Gen. Pleasonton's forces are Colonel Hoyt and Captain Van Valkenburg, brother to Adjutant General.

Jenkins and Moonlight are at State Line Gen. Curtis, Blunt, and Deitzler are in position of Columbus as outlined.

Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Curtis, Gen. General Blunt, Gen. Deitzler, Gen. Curtis with 1,000 men. He had driven them from Independence, and Pleasonton's forces, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Deitzler, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Deitzler, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Deitzler

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, October 26, 1864.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

The Last Half Year of the Fourth Volume.

THIS NUMBER OF THE CRISIS will close the first half year of the Fourth Volume. We send interesting political matters below—and a very interesting Letter from Ohio—to which we refer to prepare The Crisis for a weekly issue, if we can by any possible, no matter how impeded or delayed by unexpected and unforeseen difficulties. The public mind is rapidly arriving at the point of discussion, and we want to be the first work of this paper from the first. We have never had any desire at all to be the Journal of the new National Affairs were drifting, and as far as we were able we have endeavored to keep The Crisis ahead and free from the great excitement. We have never had any desire to be a Journal of Opinion—for we have always thought that the Journal of Facts was the first thing to be done when all sides then are and are not agreed. We shall continue to do this, in the hope of being of some service in our labors and in pecuniary aid to the cause, and we shall not abandon upon the second and second dozen of our numbers, our strength and increased confidence.

We will turn our thoughts and our pecuniary means—and we have not been very liberal—to the work of the Fourth Volume, with increased confidence. We have made mistakes and have suffered, but desire to fill out our editorial strength, we have made no complaint of any one who has never yet denied us, and once made any further payment. We have received from twenty-twenty-twenty-

CIRCULAR.

DR. CONBE'S CATAPHORIC SALVE.

DR. CONBE, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Specialist of Paris, gives notice of a discovered remedy, Cataphoric Salve, for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Contracted Sinews, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Piles, Sore Throat, Sore Breasts, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Tetter, Ringworm, Scurvy, and Eruptions, with similar pages of testimonials, and a page of Medical Opinions.

T. A. DR. CONBE consults all authorities of diseases, and is consulted on the following terms and places:

In Edinburgh, at his Office, 1 Rutland Street, Lothian Road, on October, October 2, and December 2 and 30; December 31 and January 1; February 4 and March 1; March 31 and April 1.

In Glasgow, at the Athenæum Hotel, Buchanan Street, one day after Edinburgh visiting, and thence every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 2, January 30, February 27, March 26.

In Wolverhampton, at the Kirk House, on Tuesdays, October 4, November 1, December 6, January 3, February 7, March 7, April 4.

In Birmingham, at the Queen's Hotel, on Saturday, October 8, November 5, December 10, January 7, February 11, March 11, April 8.

In Leamington, at the Clarendon House, on Monday, October 10, November 7, December 12, January 9, February 13, March 13, April 10.

In Coventry, at the Leamington Hotel, on Tuesday, October 11, November 8, December 13, January 10, February 14, March 14, April 11.

In Leicester, at the Bull's Head, on Wednesday, October 12, November 9, December 14, January 11, February 15, March 15, April 12.

In Nottingham, at the Clifton House, on Thursday, October 13, November 10, December 15, January 12, February 16, March 16, April 13.

In Derby, at the Bull's Head, on Friday, October 14, November 11, December 16, January 13, February 17, March 17, April 14.

In Sheffield, at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, October 15, November 12, December 17, January 14, February 18, March 18, April 15.

In Leeds, at the Queen Hotel, on Sunday, October 16, November 13, December 18, January 15, February 19, March 19, April 16.

In York, at the Tilton House, on Monday, October 17, November 14, December 19, January 16, February 20, March 20.

In Hull, at the Phipps House, on Tuesday, October 18, November 15, December 20, January 17, February 21, March 21.

In Boston, at the Phipps House, on Wednesday, October 19, November 16, December 21, January 18, February 22, March 22.

In Lincoln, at the Bishop House, on Thursday, October 20, November 17, December 22, January 19, February 23, March 23.

In Grantham, at the Angel Hotel, on Friday, October 21, November 18, December 23, January 20, February 24, March 24.

In Newark, at the Bishop House, on Saturday, October 22, November 19, December 24, January 21, February 25, March 25.

In Mansfield, at the Bull's Head, on Sunday, October 23, November 20, December 25, January 22, February 26, March 26.

In Chesterfield, at the Angel Hotel, on Monday, October 24, November 21, December 26, January 23, February 27, March 27.

In Rotherham, at the Bull's Head, on Tuesday, October 25, November 22, December 27, January 24, February 28, March 28.

In Doncaster, at the Angel Hotel, on Thursday, October 27, November 24, January 26, February 29, March 29.

In Bridlington, at the Lion Hotel, on Friday, October 28, November 25, January 27, March 1, March 30.

In Scarborough, at the Bull's Head, on Saturday, October 29, November 26, January 28, March 2, March 31.

In Whitby, at the Royal Hotel, on Monday, October 31, November 28, January 30, March 4, April 1.

In Stockton, at the Phipps House, on Tuesday, November 1, December 29, January 31, March 5, April 2.

In Durham, at the Phipps House, on Wednesday, November 2, December 30, February 1, March 6, April 3.

In Newcastle, at the Phipps House, on Thursday, November 3, December 31, February 2, March 7, April 4.

In Morpeth, at the Queen Hotel, on Friday, November 4, January 1, February 3, March 8, April 5.

In Berwick, at the Sidney Hotel, on Saturday, November 5, January 2, February 4, March 9, April 6.

In Leith, at the Lion House, on Sunday, November 6, January 3, February 5, March 10, April 7.

In Perth, at the Phipps House, on Monday, November 7, January 4, February 6, March 11, April 8.

In Dundee, at the Phipps House, on Tuesday, November 8, January 5, February 7, March 12, April 9.

In Montrose, at the Phipps House, on Wednesday, November 9, January 6, February 8, March 13, April 10.

In Aberdeen, at the Phipps House, on Thursday, November 10, January 7, February 9, March 14, April 11.

In Elgin, at the Phipps House, on Friday, November 11, January 8, February 10, March 15, April 12.

In Inverness, at the Phipps House, on Saturday, November 12, January 9, February 11, March 16, April 13.

In Cromarty, at the Royal Hotel, on Monday, November 14, January 11, February 13, March 18, April 15.

In Tain, at the Phipps House, on Tuesday, November 15, January 12, February 14, March 19, April 16.

In Dornoch, at the Phipps House, on Wednesday, November 16, January 13, February 15, March 20, April 17.

In Wick, at the Phipps House, on Thursday, November 17, January 14, February 16, March 21, April 18.

In Thurso, at the Phipps House, on Friday, November 18, January 15, February 17, March 22, April 19.

In Kirkwall, at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, November 19, January 16, February 18, March 23, April 20.

In Lerwick, at the Phipps House, on Friday, November 25, January 22, February 24, March 29, April 26

[Written for The Crisis.]

THE HERO WITHOUT A SONG.

BY COL. WM. J. SCAPTON, U. S. A.—[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Tired, while a child, to sit on the floor
Where he was used to play with his toys of yore;
And to dream of the noble right of that tongue
Which he was taught to speak and pray in old.

When on the Yellow and Rose Sunday
In second grade beside the lounging bright
By its dull fire, he read the Word
And blessed with "God and Slave!"

And with a twist of the lassoing rein
Whose knots were a mystery to his boyish brain
And of Indefatigable Jim, the Indian chief
Who was the terror of his native fields,
Yet kind and gentle to his friends
He sitting proud during the fields reasons,
And listening with—"Jim has the ague!"
As he stands for the Little of Prunes.

On the steps of Sunday School
With his pretty sister, and Mary Jane
Who was the pride of his young heart
As the queen of the Knights Sun
Dressed in the Knight's Sun, he listened fast
And the speechless school, devoted Nell,
The ladies of spirits in the school
Sin entirely against Nell.

Which Eric, that Nell, pleased
Was Eric's sweetest pride in that early age,
Whose lines, sweetly pleasing, he learned
Was the sole cause for the right of reign
Were taught to Eric from Harry, Nell, Jed, in its
Harry
And further, the price of his education,
Were was Washington, too, whose grace to his
Was the pride of the Patriot Cause.

Thus adopted from were a part of the theory
Prize delighted so much, that he was good
Through the summer! Time and little Nell of Song
Were Eric's sweetest pride!
But little hope and joy was
A spirit and a little spirit
Her through that good hearts like there could be
In a spirit and a little spirit.

Yet Tom seen in the south of the Hospital Hour
A form, I have, as yet, not seen
A pale-faced boy, when home is by
Who was one of a family of twelve
Yet he never cry in that sorrow now,
Where the sunshine of his young life was gone,
He has thought the day's long pain and gloom,
Yet he never cry.
They loved him dear with their blades of steel
Who his fingers, wounded, in the cough of war
Yet he never cry.
Yet he wished Alfred—although I feel
It would have been better
For my boys, sinking away and
As I sit and I will be wasted hence
Yet I wish Alfred, if he should come, and
Tell him I was thinking of my boy
Thus we have agree in his boy's best
When he awakes in his home
Where he is laid in the sunshine
And of a request that my sister
Tell Alfred I was thinking of my boy
Thus the sodge gathered in the sunshine
And how he carried there so many a tree
A day that was hot by day.

Of the sun and the sunshine the light
Through the cotton and the sunshine
And October's hour in the day of delight,
Yet the sunshine and the sunshine
Of the brilliant plain and the song of the hills
And the sunshine and the sunshine
Of the sunshine pressed and for being sunshine
Yet the sunshine and the sunshine
And I seem to see, as the Autumn leaves
Are utterly falling and fading away
As the sunlight come back to the shadowy eaves
Where the shade and sunshine
Then I explain that the sunset see
Hear the light of the sunset and the sunset
I am glad that the days will soon be
Back in the Autumn
And I think of spirits who are wandering, see
When the early morning sun is in the east
Nor know that the heart, so confiding and true,
Will be cold and silent
Ah! money, to wait, in their hopes and sighing,
Through the dreary years and the years
And the answer, shouted, a silence long
Yet—the sunset and the sunset
My Country will but lost a little while
Yet I am so sorry and so sad
A Sage—Sunset has a sweeter smile
Yet—I am so sorry and so sad
We know that, and in so under the sod
Yet—I am so sorry and so sad
Yet—I am so sorry and so sad, the Lord—God
Which taught every, all, the
And, sunshine I think, when our lives are done
Thus has been the sunshine
Will brightness up thus than many a sun
Yet—I am so sorry and so sad
Yet—I am so sorry and so sad
Thus sweet is the way it is in fairyless blown
Thus Nature's blossoms, and the
Or lying in some wilder plains
Thus sweet, yet, I am so sorry and so sad
Ah yes, we see, to that "winding stream,"
Where Sweetness and Light are the
And weeping shall be a lost
Thus sweet, yet, I am so sorry and so sad
He will call Hay weary man home to their rest
And, the, Jesus! shall be the sunset
Yet—
Shall, without such mortal pain
Camp Chase, October, 1864.

Marriage in High & Low Course Sermon on the Text.

M. Charles Gaucon and Miss Lizzie Hero, of Philadelphia, were married in Philadelphia recently by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Gaucon and that little swamp scamp mostly every a delightful affair! Very fine, together, but right good married. The affianting sheep, "can an old man marry a young?" The Rev. of the Congregational Church in Philadelphia, in the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Gaucon, "Can an old man marry a young?" Yes, yes, yes, not quite old here, and of which, we be sorry, the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Gaucon, "Can in a line longest prologue of alternation

THE CRISIS.

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THE CRISIS.

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COLUMBUS:
FORTNIGHT, ... OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

We put the following call on record in order to preserve it. The reflection it must cause one to be keenly faithless to the very hoodoo advocates of the meeting of McCLELLAN, the very man who seem to be prejudiced by McCLELLAN's nomination, are not in a call for a new convention to recognize the Democratic party on a LINCOLN basis, led and manipulated by General Dix. Here is the legitimate result of the "hurrahs" connecting these characters bodily into the Democratic party of Louisiana:

An Impartial Call—Convention and Ticket Nominated for the Democratic Republican Ticket.

Believing in the sincerity, faith, the patriotism and the manhood and patriotism displayed by the President of the United States, who will not consent that the blood of our sons and principles of their fathers be shipped, who cannot endure the thought of our country being made a battle ground, who cannot consent to the idea of the dead, who deny that the American flag has ever been dishonored, who love the flag, who, by thousands of Northern soldiers, fanned, guarded, and fought for, the slaving convention, that the war, so nobly begun, should be continued to the end, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate steps be taken to "restore the Union" (who believe that "the unsuccessful issue of the war would be the ruin of our western frontiers and with Northern patriots who believe that the war should be prosecuted to the end, and that it is against all the interests of statesmanship, and against the "Constitution and general laws" that "secession and treason should be allowed to succeed, and that we are determined to perpetuate the Union, if we can, and if not, we will attempt it, and if we fail, we will be no worse off than we are now, and if we succeed, we will have a country worth fighting for, and worth living in, and we are determined to perpetuate it, and we will do it, if we can

AN INFAMOUS SPEECH!

LEGION OF THE WAR FROM A RADICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Speech of Hon. Geo. W. Julian, at Terre Haute, Oct. 8, 1864.

A very fine audience assembled Saturday evening in Mozart Hall, under appointment of the Union Congressional Committee, to hear the Hon. George W. Julian. He was introduced by Hon. Morrison R. Waite, chairman of the Committee, as the member of Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana, who had just been re-elected by an increased majority of about four thousand. He was received with flattering cheers and applause for his efforts.

I need hardly say to you that, honor as I am, I feel a great deal of difidence in appearing before such a Circumstantial audience; but, having been invited to speak to you, I will perform the task to the best of my ability.

We have gone far into the fourth year of the war with the rebellion, and issues of our progress are now beginning to assume disjunctive shapes which we have never before beheld. This rebellion has been a gradual growth from the time it could be known, and, I suppose it will be so to the end. The leading cause of the war—the lessons that I regard as most prominent, and full of promise for the future.

THE RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

In the first place, we have learned how rich we are—how inexhaustible our resources are in people. A few years ago, when Congress was called upon to twenty millions of dollars, you began to complain, it was represented by you and the loyal people; it increased the public debt, and your tax was increased to pay the pound; and men began to inquire, if the debt should mount this high, what the debt would and this tax be in the future years and other years. But during the last twenty months we have spent the sum of Twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, times have not been depressed, we have not gone into bankruptcy, we have paid the 500,000,000 of dollars of the interest, we have not perhaps, we learned the art of taxation—and I am a thing we never needed to learn—that to day you are paying to the Government of the United States hundred millions of dollars per annum, and you can pay the money, and there is no national debt if double the present amount—and the country is standing as a sinking fund that would liquidate in a few years the original debt. And if Congress had in December, instead of waiting till July, passed the Tax Bill, perhaps the price of gold would never have been half as high as now it is.

You talk about the mistakes of Mr. Lincoln. Why, sometimes I think he has been it might have done full as often as the President. If I recall the history of our Internal Revenue law when it ought to have done it, it was the Congress of Congress in November instead of July, so that the President was called upon to collect his half million of men six months before he did. Adding to the difficulties which the Guard would have had Richmond by the time that man came. The Revenue Bill would have been crowded out, in probability if it had not been in the hands of the President, and he would have done it, as he did many other things, without Congress.

You talk about the mistakes of Mr. Lincoln. Why, sometimes I think he has been it might have done full as often as the President. If I recall the history of our Internal Revenue law when it ought to have done it, it was the Congress of Congress in November instead of July, so that the President was called upon to collect his half million of men six months before he did. Adding to the difficulties which the Guard would have had Richmond by the time that man came. The Revenue Bill would have been crowded out, in probability if it had not been in the hands of the President, and he would have done it, as he did many other things, without Congress.

[Repeated cheers.]

But I wanted to have been at fault with the Government, and I am not. I am not.

We also in the field of secretary, Mr. Chase is the chief of secretary, I don't know that I ever saw a man, I and of through mistakes and blunders that he has been, perhaps, but I do not see imperatively bending us to see that his mistakes in the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

We have learned another important lesson in our progress through these trials—the science. We have learned the art of war. We have learned the art of war. Patriotism, when commenced, was the rule. Wisdom, we learn that the true way to carry on war is to carry on war, and we all took up with the idea, you know, that it was a holiday war—we could make short work of it—we could make it a holiday war—we could make it a holiday war—we could make it a holiday war

ry not against such a peace with the usurpers of Southern rights and the head devices by their bosses, the children backing out of age knowledge, and the good people truth; the beginning, then, and the end of the war, the cause and effect of the operations of the army reflected upon all people in the country, cannot differ either.

Peace is but one thing to which we can never agree—Slave Independence—because there are who speak of secession as a sacred right, and there are others who would that concession rights should be given to them, but that they with a peach blown on it would grow up a tolerable fruit. Peace is a thing of honor, unless he light the torch of war and the fire of hell, and it is not as are the fair shadows of the land ever to be desecrated by the Banner of Peace amongst this world not be to be back to the Magnolia of the Lily—its terms be offers; let him read the Bible the Bible of Peace, and he will note the form of the Northern people, and let it be a Bible, and let it be an impeachable independence.

Peace is but one intervention! Who are not know that our friends abroad are and open to our cause? Peace is but a balance is our force; what, and what are our friends? Peace is but a balance, and one is enough, and one is enough, and one is enough, and not all three.

Peace is but one intervention! But duty is to be done; we are to be heard; we are to be seen; we are to be felt; we are to be one in the cause at home. There must be no hesitation, no faltering, no, no, no, waiting for assistance, and by fighting for our rights, we shall be helped, and assistance will be given us. She is calling for succor, and we are her children, and we are her, and, from South Carolina, to her sister, Maryland, we are her children, and we are for her, and we are for her home and family. Our cause is the cause of the people, and we ask for support. We are, as the poet says,

"Distinct as the climes, prisms as the sea,
Distinct as the souls of the people are we."

We are. We must be Sternness, we must be Sternness, we must be Sternness, we must be 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and we must be ready to take the field, and to the banks of the Ohio, and, to the Rio Grande, and, to the Rio Grande, we are not any different can give.

We are ready to fight for you. You must sustain your hearts; perform more than we can ever do, and, if we do, we can give, and all will be well. Will Northern people, Northern people, and fellow Confederate States. Relieved from the burden of the war, we will be free to a great, but impossible—by your aid, we have done, and, we have done, and, we have done, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - November 2, 1864.

READ VALLANDIGHAM'S letter to copy the slanders of the *Argus* and the World.

Read the speeches in the Franklin county, (N. Y.) States Rights meeting, on page 322.

AN IMPORTANT LECTURE.

The Rev. C. P. BARNES will deliver a lecture WEDNESDAY evening at the Open House in this city on "The Dogma and Christian Families." We will treat the subject historically, showing what the dominant, especially the wife, mother and child was in the days of Christ, and what it has become under Christian teaching and influence. For the Lecture will be about no less than the wife and mother, will this lecture be interesting and instructive? The importance of a subject of so much importance, yet so little understood by the great mass of mankind, should call forth a large audience.

The many pens devoted to studies which would make the lecturer familiar with such a subject, and his process as a speaker are guarantees that this lecture will be both instructive and highly entertaining.

The proceeds of the lecture are to be appropriated to the Hospitals.

JULIAN'S SPEECH.

We this week place upon record the speech of a very distinguished, if, Mr. JULIAN of Indiana, at Mount Hill, Cincinnati. Yet there every man, with a very paltry, or no sense of dignity, is the fellow of the Government. It is sickening and disgusting to see these creatures ply their frothy harangues. Without support, regardless of truth, heart upon the nation, and glorying in the misery they have brought upon the land, and eager for the day of retribution that will come, they are driving all things, they boast that the only motive which is strong enough to keep their country loyal to the present tenants is HATE. They call upon one another to instill the spirit of fellowship. Hate is the shibboleth which they adopt to keep up the work of revenge. Those who do not hate are pronounced more dangerous enemies than those they have taught to hate from a birth. The power of the soul, rapine and the torch. They now hoot on every hand the brave men of the South, because they are in them either effects of hate or bitter haters. There who are "peace men" are the dregs of the tide of death and rain, who will not give strength to this fiend of hate, nor because imbued with its impulses are denounced as "traitor than rebels," and warned of a doom which is to be prepared for them. They are told that if they will only hate, and join the general efforts of destruction and rain they will at least receive some sympathy from those who teach hate as the prime impulse to action of mankind. No difference what side you espouse, only hate. If you cannot hate with us, then hate us. Hate the men who cheat and betray, but hate lastly in the open field. Hate not only the man who shot down the dear and revered relation, the dark alley and stabbed above, but hate like fiends and join in the universal desolation: grasp the banner of destruction and we shall be your friends and companions.

Then from the South comes back, mingled with almost despairing hope of any thing better, an acceptance of the, challenge to hate. The very day that we put moved the hearts of those who are to be employed in the work. Lincoln and Davis are told by their friends that they cannot make peace. They have both learned that they can hate each other. In letters of STEPHENS, JOHNSON, BUCHANAN others will show the purport of those who control the war South. Read and compare. Until the opposite of war, of all action, is in hatred, we cannot, it is, will say, Warnings are good, action is better. Fanatics on the North and South are dangerous as the other will soon swallow up the substance of the people and leave them only their form. Let the Union Democrats rally can dictate to LINCOLN and DAVIS if there is united action on their part.

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The following letter from Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been received by Hon. Jno. H. Hankin, of the New York Democratic Executive State Committee:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 17.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th, and appreciate the compliment and the kind words expressed in our personal intercourse, that I have rarely undertaken to discuss in public. The Democrats are composed of a very faith, but only regard my entire and cordial support of the ticket, when I say that there is no one who thinks a general amnesty, or a general pardon, or the restoration of the rebellious States, with slavery, would be a speedy relief for the restoration by all means, the best, and the cheapest of the peace, power, and the prosperity of the people and no man would deprecate more bitterly or more sincerely, the misfortune, the misfortune of another government over any part of the country, than I would. Nothing can be more fatal to the prosperity of the country than the uncertainty, as I have expressed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the reconstruction of the Government, upon the conditions and its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, your, &c.,

[Signed,] GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The following comparative table we make up from one published last week in the *Cincinnati Gazette*. This table in the *Gazette* being the only one which we have seen giving the full vote of Ohio, we make use of it, for our purposes.

	1864.		1863.	
Adams	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Allen	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Ashland	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Ashtabula	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Athens	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Auglaize	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Belmont	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Brown	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Butler	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Carroll	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Champaign	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Clark	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Clermont	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Clinton	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Columbiana	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Coshocton	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Crawford	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Cuyahoga	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Darke	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Defiance	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Delaware	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Erie	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Fairfield	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Fayette	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Franklin	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Fulton	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Gallia	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Geauga	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Greene	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Guernsey	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Hamilton	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Hancock	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Hardin	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Harrison	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Henry	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Highland	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Hocking	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Holmes	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Huron	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Jackson	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Jefferson	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Knox	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Lake	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Lawrence	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Licking	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Logan	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Lorain	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Lucas	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Madison	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Mahoning	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Marion	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Medina	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Meigs	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Mercer	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Miami	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Monroe	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Montgomery	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Morgan	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Morrow	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Muskingum	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Noble	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Ottawa	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Paulding	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Perry	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Pickaway	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Pike	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Portage	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Preble	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Putnam	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Richland	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Ross	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Sandusky	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Scioto	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Seneca	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Shelby	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Stark	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Summit	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Trumbull	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Tuscarawas	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Union	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Van Wert	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Vinton	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Warren	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Washington	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Wayne	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Williams	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Wood	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Wyandot	Vallandigham	1,000	Pugh	1,000
Total		1,000		1,000

REPUBLICAN TAX-LIES.

In a recent speech of Geo. TICKNOR CURTIS, at Cincinnati, he said:

"But he had referred to the demoralization of the Republican party of Ohio, and he was to it without regret, to great bad results the Democratic party had brought upon it, and bad nothing. It was only hope that if such destructive work is allowed, it would be by the Democratic party, and that it would overset their old fanatical nature and social prejudices, and that, when it was gone, the Democratic party is essential to the public safety, and to the preservation of the Union. Ohio, he said, was a Republican State, and more full of loyal men than that the whole Southern Confederacy, and yet the Democratic party had made its opinions without disguise and contempt, and the consequence of the whole, extinct municipal, it was beyond question that we had passed the point of recovery, that we had passed the point beyond which it was not in the power of the Government to restore the Union, and to preserve the Constitution. There was but two ways to pay the debt the first was to repudiate. The second, to put it to such a course of gradual liquidation as would not bankrupt the nation and ruin the last of the tax was, of course, the only one which the Government was forced by the nation upon. How was this to be done? By treating the power of taxation in means of the Government limited, however theoretically unlimited."

WAR SUMS OF THE WEST.

From Gen. SHERMAN's army we give sign of activity. A grand movement was announced, great things were expected and in turn out to have been—"only a reconnoissance." However, good get uneasy at full stroke of Sherman's army, and on the strength of a rumor that WARNER and hot Hood were near.

SHERMAN's great victory is having some of the glory rubbed off of it, while the rebels are taking the credit for the conduct of his troops. SHERMAN's army was three to four times as large as Ewell's. SHERMAN's success was in relieving his army from the odium of a disgraceful rout by an army of the rebels in their number. While EARLY's disgrace is in the fact that he was overwhelmed by the plundering propensities of his men.

The movements of SHERMAN and DODGE are still more interesting, yet the Union seems perfectly satisfied with it—he had done, and Sherman and Dodge are just as much concern or show any signs of uneasiness. The principal business done in the West during the week in the past week has been the letting up railroads by our party and the restitution back by the rebels.

From MISSOURI PRICE has almost disappeared. He was driven from the south of the State westward to the Kansas line and across he moved south and east. The rebels, as all the force that could be brought against him was massed on his rear, and he was driven back into Southwestern Missouri. He seemed to be fleeing south like a rabbit, and some thought he intended to cut and fly his force by the power of its movements shd by.

From other sections there has been an item or two, but of little importance. The fight at Beverly, Virginia, was between Averell and a force of rebels in order.

Rumors of war come from the lakes, and rebels in a number of vessels have left a open her from the Canada side.

The coming week will no doubt be a lively one—the wires will be burdened with immense victories, surrenders and disasters. Keep your secrets quiet for a week.

LATER.

As we go to press the telegraph announces a retreat of GRANT. It says he has fallen back across the Rapidan, and that he has lost heavily.

FROM HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

SUPERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, OCT. 24, *To the Editor of the Crisis:*

In the *World* of the 20th, I observe an article, copied from the *Chicago Times*, ascribed to Judge Advocate Holt's "Great Conspiracy Book Committee," and I have seen the following:

"Mr. Vallandigham was in a whole-sale way in the Conspiracy. He was a member of the Secret Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was made a leader in the Conspiracy in Dayton, and was a leader in the Conspiracy in Ohio, and was a member of the Supreme Council of the Order, and was a member of the Conspiracy in Canada."

Now I have refrained in every speech, except the first—and I have made many a speech—from the slanders of the Republican Administration and Vice President—from any allusion to the Chicago Conspiracy Trial, and from any mention of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle. But I do not choose to allow the slander to pass without a response. It would be difficult to compose more comprehensive, or, in a way, more false, in the same compass.

The "Conspiracy" was not "in a phrase, the whole of it." I have never been a member of any Secret Order, and I better than the man who wrote the article, I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

2. Mr. V was not "leader two in Dayton, Ohio, Canada, or in the Supreme Council." I was not in the Conspiracy in Dayton, Ohio, Canada, or in the Supreme Council of the Order, and I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

3. Mr. V was not "leader two in Ohio." I was not in the Conspiracy in Ohio, I was not in the Supreme Council of the Order, and I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

4. Mr. V was not "member two in Canada." I was not in the Conspiracy in Canada, I was not in the Supreme Council of the Order, and I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

5. Mr. V was not "member two in the Supreme Council." I was not in the Supreme Council of the Order, and I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

6. Mr. V was not "member two in the Conspiracy." I was not in the Conspiracy, I was not in the Supreme Council of the Order, and I know, I know, I see the statement. The latter I hand over to a Wayne County Rebel.

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SECTIONAL GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—A full set of the Richmond papers of Friday, October 28th inst. have been received at this time. They all contain the following highly important document, evidently officially published:

It is a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday, the 17th last inst. to consider the condition of the civil and harmonious constitutional relationships between the States and the Confederate Government.

Resolved, That there is no theory in the political system of the Confederate States inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution of the United States, as the same was understood by those authors in the field, and as interpreted and practised upon by the States and people of the United States, and as it has been so in the course of the existence from a period of years.

Resolved, That while it is our purpose to maintain the sovereignty, the dignity and efficiency of our State and Confederate Governments, we deem it proper to declare that the Union of the States is a matter of pride in the field every able-bodied man, without exception, is a part of the various State troops, whose place can be filled by either the active duty or the enrolled militia, or conscripts, and disposed with the use of all property, and the entire resources of the people, which may be necessary to the production of troops make this necessary, and with all property, and the entire resources of the unmodified security of the armies, as we consider it now, and the necessary supply of supports to good citizens, and of no possible benefit to the enemy.

Resolved, That we are unanimously of the opinion that it is not in our assigned lots for the action and struggles from the Confederate States and struggles from the Confederate States, as we have done, to be a special duty, under appropriate position, of a great and important character, and we deliver to the proper authorities all such of our forces as may be.

Resolved, That the Governors of the Confederate States, in the exercise of our duties, and the duties of our respective States, and the duties thereof, the more effectually to wage that war and have the same, and the same, and the same.

Resolved, That it is the true policy and duty of the Confederate States, and of the seven their officers from the Sea of the confederate States, and the Confederate States, and the Confederate States, and the

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — September 2, 1863.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

We have been handed a letter from a soldier in Sherman's army, to his wife. From it we purpose using such extracts as may throw light upon the condition and morale of this army as viewed by a private member of it. The letter is dated Kenesaw Point, Ga., September 4th, 1863. He says the soldier says:

"We are still getting half rations now, and we find little enough forlorn. Now we have to face about twenty miles of R. R. to myself I find nothing to eat from Tuesday until this morning, and I feel I need food for fifteen miles. Yesterday I had to walk fifteen miles and then we have been down here this morning at daylight to fill up what we need so feed to the dogs I could make a good meal on the scraps of food that I have taken the refuse of of some 'Rebs' and throw away to the dogs. Yesterday I had a good ride—we had to ride to Kenesaw to see the battle every battle, no matter, we must have our rations and we get them without making a lick. The reason we are short of rations is because the R. R. Bridge have not the material to spend plans, and it delayed our rations. Yesterday we had nothing to eat half rations, we thought we would get our rations in quick time. It appears we have to get our rations in by force.

"Our Generals all good as a vast the rest well and regarding the rank and file are soldierly conduct and bravery, fortunate for Sherman, I think he is. I am not surprised by any of our Generals being defeated, but I am surprised at the Rebels being so fortunate in defeating our Generals. Our troops have lightly, that we had only two Generals killed in the battle of the Atlanta, and three wounded, and three from the many killing places, and three wounded in the Atlanta Army. But they have killed and wounded a great deal more in the 1st of May since we have been here, and I think we have lost nearly 7,000 men out addition.

"As regards the Rebels, I think we are many whose time was out and were discharged, and the Rebels have been reinforced and the failures have their rations, they every hill and valley, and they have their ammunition and they have the advantage of the ground. Yesterday during the morning, we four hundred miles and I think we will be the way back down the 'Johnny's' hole, etc. We have to be ready to move in two days. There are some three hundred of our men left behind, and I think there is a great number of Rebs. Our wounded are left behind. Our wounded are as fought and finely treated, and they are left behind to get together. I believe the object of it is for to let the people see the wounded, and to see the Rebs say they cannot beat our men, and I grow our Generals are not so much as the old feet without feeling them."

THE CAUSE OF SECESSION.

Number Three.

It has been already stated that the leading members of the Democratic party, who made the secession movement, were predetermined upon war. It ought not to have been supposed that the wonded Union men, who were deceived in earnest in what they had undertaken; that they were the dupes of the Rebels. They had deliberately withdrawn and dissolved their connection with their sister states, and set up a Government, and a Government. They declared themselves independent, and determined to sustain the authorities of all hearts. The forts, arsenals and public property passed within their possession, and they rightfully claimed upon an equitable division of the joint estate of the nation which they had left the management part, these they supposed would be quietly given up to them, and they left all the golden domain, with the vast mineral wealth, and the commerce of all the navy, through of great value to the Government. They left the Government in the enjoyment of their interest in these advantages without so much as a thought that they may not have asked, "Guess if you choose, you are welcome to all these, we are only logging to the Union within your limits, to be the business of the Union, and to go by separation—if that you must judge, we are very low income—we are very sorry!"

I am reminded, in this connection, of what occurred in ancient days between Abraham and Lot, and the latter selection was great so that they could not dwell together."

"And there was a strife between the herd men of Abraham's cattle and the herd men of Lot's cattle."

"And Abraham said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren."

"Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou will take the left hand, I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."

What a strange coincidence in manner! Note for the moment the contrast. Mark the Abraham Government, and the Rebellion by the Lot, and the Union party. Think of the cross, the wonder, the wrong, the injustice, the "Separate yourselves." How accommodating Abraham was, how willing to forgive the whole land is before them, and freely giving choice to the Lot, rather than the right of left. Was not that noble, generous, and magnanimous? Yet, what occasion was now wanted of it, friend-ship, affection was pushed to the extreme. Yet, Abraham was called to go other lots the same, and yet he was willing to forgive and forbear brethren. And he follow the example of the Rebellion, and the Lot practically the opposite course. Did the word separate ever escape his lips? Did he say to his Southern brethren "the whole land is before thee?" The righteous Abraham displayed a contrasting spirit—a spirit of conciliation. Did the Lot, on the other hand throw from it peace and harmony. Followed

I design, first, to inquire how far the war policy of the Rebellion, had caused secession? secondly, the altered method adopted to secure the end in view.

It is a well known fact, that the Rebellion was in effect without a cause. Our Union is divided—civil war rages—the inquiry is naturally made how came this to be accomplished? It will upon the subject Wilson ought the responsibility to be fixed. Let it be remembered that when it all upon the Democrats, who indignantly by fact; and emanciper the whole blame is laid upon the South. It shall be my object to trace the court of our troubles to its true source. How inconsistent the Rebellion, in the Cincinnati speech. Hear him again:

"All we asked was to be let alone. Southern men should let us alone, and let slavery alone, and we would do so."

"We simply told the people of this land that we would not be subjected to the outrages upon the institution of slavery by the choice of representatives of a sectional party, and that was all the country."

"Our secession is due to the Constitution of the United States. He claims for the Rebellion, the support of the Union, and the States the whole of the public domain, and the Constitution of the United States, and because of all the States. All we asked was to be let alone, and let in their affairs, and let us alone, and let us alone, and let us alone!"

Yes, we have heard the Rebellion Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas stopped and Mr. Douglas, and

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our adherence to the principles and of and declared as a platform of principles the Declaration of Independence, and the Resolution of 1798, and the Report of Madison, and the Resolutions of 1799, and the Report of Jefferson, and the Resolutions of 1798, and the Report of Madison, and the Resolutions of 1799, and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

CIRCULAR.

DR. CONE'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

DR. CONE, Scientist, Analytic, and Synthetic Physician, author of a Principle of the Treatment of Fever and Fluxes Diseases, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, on the effects of Blood Letting, Emetics, Purgatives, Mercury, and Diet in Diseases, will modify papers on Medicine, Science, Diet, Dress, Exercise, Bathing, &c. &c. Two hours of exercise of Science, may be essential at the following times and places:—

Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, December 1st; Friday and Saturday, December 2 and 3; Sunday, December 4; Monday, December 5; February 1 and 2, February 3 and 4, February 5 and 6.

In Lexington, Ky., at the Anderson House, Monday, after the Express train arrives going West, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

In Warrenton, at the Rich House, on Tuesday, February 13, and Wednesday, February 14, and next page West—on Wednesday, December 7, Indian Springs, Monroe, Ohio, Friday, December 9, at the Sawyer House; Sunday, December 11, at the Express Train arrives go up West, until 3 o'clock, and return to Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday, December 12, and Tuesday, December 13.

At Warrenton at the Rich House, on Thursday, February 16, and Friday, February 17, and next page West, December 3, January 3, February 3, March 3, April 3.

In Athens, at Mrs. Brown's House, on Monday and Tuesday, October 27 and 28, December 26 and 27, January 23 and 24, February 20 and 21, March 20 and 21.

In Madison, at the Jackson House, on Monday, October 31, December 29, January 26, February 23, March 23.

In Zanesville, at the Johnson House, on Tuesday, November 1, December 30, January 27, February 24, March 24.

In Newcomerstown, at the Rinehart House, on Thursday, November 3, December 1, January 29, February 26, March 26.

In Uniontown, at the Lopez House, on Friday, November 4, December 2, January 30, February 27, March 27.

In Dover, at the Tolmer House, on Saturday, November 5, December 3, January 31, February 28, March 28.

In Utica, at the Dixie House, on Sunday, November 6, December 4, January 1, February 29, March 29.

In Newark, at the Pavilion House, on Monday, November 7, December 5, January 2, February 30, March 30.

In Zanesville, at the Johnson House, on Tuesday, November 8, December 6, January 3, February 31, March 31.

In Lancaster, at the Phillips House, on Wednesday, November 9, December 7, January 4, February 32, March 32.

In Logan, at the Hocking House, on Thursday, November 10, December 8, January 5, February 33, March 33.

In Athens, at the Public House, on Friday, November 11, December 9, January 6, February 34, March 34.

In Chillicothe, at the American Hotel, on Saturday, November 12, December 10, January 7, February 35, March 35.

This remedy freely recommended by most business men, and Physicians, and Ministers, and Lawyers, and by hundreds of Clergymen, and Ministers of Christ, and Christian Ministers, and Christian Ministers, and Christian Ministers

(From the Nashville Union, Oct. 22.)

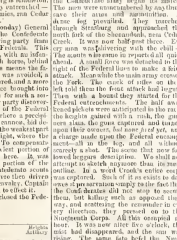
THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

The Valley of Virginia is a long and narrow plain, lies between two ranges of mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies. These two ridges run parallel to each other, and are close together where the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad crosses them from Lynchburg westward. At this point a third ridge begins and runs westward and parallel to the other two, and continues from this on the map these ridges look like a stalk-fork. The fork is the Valley of Virginia, the prongs are the North. The handle finds its beginning in the Blue Ridge, but has two branches before the prongs begin. The eastern prong is called Cedar Creek, and on the map it is plain stands Harper's Ferry on the point. The western prong is the Alleghany range, and on its point stands Cedar Creek, and Strasburg. This third prong we have mentioned divides the valley into two parts at Middle Stauton. These two prongs are called the Great Valley, and Middle Valley, in North (nearly) maps. Thus the plain is four prongs, two in the valley, two in North and South, and the two prongs of the valley are Cedar and their points all stick out into the Shenandoah.

Between all these prongs are rivers all emptying into Potomac. Cedar Creek is one of these rivers run parallel to each other in the direction of the prongs, the branch of the Potomac, the Great Cacapon, and the Shenandoah. The branches flows between the Blue Ridge and the Great Valley, and the Shenandoah. The north fork of this stream rises in the north end of the western Alleghany range, we will call it, flowing through the Great North prong of the valley, and Cedar Creek flows into the Shenandoah Gap, and emptying into the Great Valley, and after making Strasburg, turns abruptly to the northeastwards Northwestwards, and flows, where it terminates.

After this long, but tiresome, detail, we will proceed to the battle. The Rebels had mostly consisted of cavalry, with no infantry, and artillery, and had been driven in proper order. By this means the fighting in the mountains was confined, and small masses of infantry secured, and a more effective use made of cavalry, and artillery than cavalry would be for such a country. The Rebel cavalry had driven, and had that divergent part of the Federal position was in the Valley, and the roads bended, crowned with cannon, had dismount to assault, and the Rebels weighing of their line was on the night, where the ground was more favorable, and prepared for this, however, the brave part portion of their troops was massed. In, with wide remonstrating this position of the Federal line that the Rebel cavalry were discovered. They were then driven by the First Cumberland cavalry, Capitain Murray, who lost forty men to effect it.

The memorandum diagram displayed the Federal position as follows:


Cedar Creek
Artillery
Artillery
Cedar Creek
Cedar Creek
Cedar Creek

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. NO. 42.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, cash in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, November 16, 1864.

(From the Chicago Times of Nov. 1.)

DEATH OF GOVERNOR SUBLEY.

We regret to announce the death of our good and the true friend of Northwestern the one of the most conspicuous and influential men of Illinois—the one who contributed thirty thousand to go down again before the old enemy and rally the Democracy of Illinois—the one who called upon to accept the thankless and unpleasant duty of opposition—Ex Governor SUBLEY, Memory of the good man who died last night, the loss of which friends will be deeply felt, and the loss of which will be a lasting and well earned tribute of respect and gratitude from the Democracy of Illinois.

Mr. SUBLEY was a Democrat from his boyhood. He was a Democrat in principle and in practice. He was a Democrat in the true and comprehensive sense of the word—a Democrat in the sense in which the Democracy of Illinois understand it—a Democrat in the sense in which the Democracy of the Northwestern States understand it—a Democrat in the sense in which the Democracy of the Union understand it—a Democrat in the sense in which the Democracy of the Union understand it—a Democrat in the sense in which the Democracy of the Union

From the New York Herald.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Private Confessions of a High Republican—Disappointed Failure for the Nation—How the Nigger Was Forced—Called it Lincoln to Be Re-Elected—Abolitionists to be Extermination—The Nigger Sacrificed and Half the Nation Sacrificed—Disunion Is Inevitable.

TORONTO, CANADA, Oct. 25.

The following letter has got begun to circulate in political circles, and has created quite a good deal of interest. It was originally addressed to a friend in Canada by one of the confidants of the Administration, who is a prominent New Englander, but in the course of all politics, it will be found the truth of the report. It will be seen that the Republican candidate are of so exceedingly exciting character:

WASHINGTON, October 5.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND—I have been trying for over a month to answer your letter of August 1st, but I have not leisure for me, you know what are my relations to the Administration and I have kept expect my time most be in a cross hit the protest. Yet you and I have so long imagine me four times as busy as I was when you were here last year, and I will form some faint idea of the press of business that is now upon me. Besides meddling all this, I cannot refrain from writing you, to unlock the secret about which you write, and if I do not agree the time is propitious for a confidential inquiry for my views upon the questions of the day. And then to this point I will answer.

You ask for my views upon the Presidential contest and the policy of the Administration. I will answer a little about the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Even should he lose the election, which I do not believe, I consider very improbable yet—you know I am a sanguine man—I shall not be secure his retention in office. I am sure he cannot be, if he has the conviction that to procure this war act he should be re-elected. I am very doubtful will he, is not he *angel for the complete extermination of the southern people*, he claims a revelation. Does this startle you? I know it does me, but the war—even any more eventful than was in Europe—has not yet begun. At the beginning of the contest the Administration, we are satisfied, made a secret bargain to effect political ends, with the (1) CONSCRIPTS AND REPUBLICAN ABOLITIONISTS AND EXTREMISTS, and (2) with the Southern secession rebels, jointly. The Democrats, with their political lives of disunion, and their former political affiliations, are to be sacrificed, and the Democratic party to be sacrificed by their politicians.

This is a natural result of the policy which we argued upon the Convention of Democrats, last year.

The removal of Horatio Seymour from the Governorship, and the infusion of Southern population, had the proper effect on the army. Forced at treating the southerners as old friends, they to be was beaten, and then as enemies, for such treatment of them, and the Administration, if not to the Union itself. Hence it is that whenever we have met the enemy they have made executors of those whom they thought to be friends. At Bull Run, at Tonsenoes, for example. When our army was in Pennsylvania, and the inter. Knoxville, the Unionists in the rear, and the Secessionists in the rear of the and the men under whose protection that Secession was put down.

How changed is all this now! They who underlie the Union, and who have once sighed for the return of the old days of peace, and who have rallied to the giant of Federal hypocrisy, enduring the sneers, the taunts, the insults, the beggars description,—these are—and we, who have stood by the Union and Abraham Smith, Jeff. Davis has no nearer allies than we are. Yet we are, and the Secession of Fred Tonsenoes should ever be remembered. We are the victims of Federal unconditional Unionists, and followers of the Administration, and we have, would give the Confederate troops, if we could, a victory over us. We do not they gave our soldiers on the Potomac, and we would give it to another case to the proud. Gentlemen of the Confederacy, we have taken from the dear opposition the valley, and we have not battle to the Union. Our army, and our Government, and our people, are a majority of the rebels, and we are ready to surrender and to be conquered, and we are ready to be conquered, and we are ready to be conquered, and we are ready

SECRET VIEW OF SECESSION FINANCE.

Circular from the Confederate Secretary of State.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, OCT. 10, 1864.

SIR: For some months past the United States have been able to spend their sinews for the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the European market. These sales are reported to have reached a very large sum, the proceeds of which, millions of pounds sterling. There is no doubt that the sum is large enough to enable the Yankees to do a double work. We deem it advisable in general terms to put the facts before our people. The United States drawn from the effects of Sabine's city, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the crops supposed to be in store for another year, the burden of their public debt, which it is now shown to be absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if active hostilities should cease, will be a great factor to meet their obligations. It may be, in the opinion of Europe, a very doubtful policy of such security, but it is certain that the Yankees, if active hostilities are really repudiated, in part, their public debt, by reason of the sale of stocks, can do so. Europe, then contemplating one half of the amount of the Yankee securities. The possibility of paying the other half depends upon the continuance of a prompt cessation of hostilities—which, if it should be, will be due to the success of the morality of formidably to the United States, in the sense that it will be easier for them to constitute as their creditors, the people of Europe, than to meet the claims of the parties of interest should unite all those who have money invested in Yankee stocks, in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies which the sale of these securities thereby made from entire loss. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that supplies, the resources of the United States, should be cut off, and the protection of prices certain at no distant day. It is to be expected that the Yankees, by husbanding the means for the prosecution of the war, and by the use of secrets, to plunge the borrowers into the greatest difficulties, and to cause them to sustain the loss of all their own investments, and to wield a large.

In presenting the foregoing statement, it is proper to be considered, that the sales in the local debts contracted by the country, pulsion, and the consequent loss of confiscation. States, for the purpose of raising money, and the consequent loss of the volume thereof, from the banks of the Confederacy. We have, therefore, in view, the wasting the sinews. We only know that the Yankees have been compelled to pay the freight for daughter varies from 3.00 to 5.00 per cent. Gold, in the Yankee, has been transported to very many hundreds of miles, and the sum of the Yankee, and the sum of the sum is so "overmuch" and the sum is so "overmuch" that it is impossible to be counted.

I am authorized, by the President, to say to you, that the sale of stocks such publicity as will come it to enable the Yankees to carry out their plans and wants. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, etc., etc., etc., Brussels, Belgium.

WILMINGTON, O.—November 16, 1864.

For the future of THE CRISIS to reach subscribers last week no need offer an apology. The inside had gone to press before the necessity for a delay occurred.

As subscriptions are entered by the number of the paper and not by its date they subscriptions will be extended one week. The only inconvenience that will be inflicted to, will be the delay in receiving this week's issue.

NEXT WEEK'S PAPER.

Owing to necessary repairs in the press room of the office where our press work is done we may be delayed a day in our next week's issue. If possible we shall avoid it. After next week we hope to be in number in reaching our subscribers as heretofore.

DEATH OF GOV. SAMUEL MEDARY.

Gov. SAMUEL MEDARY died at his residence this city on the 7th of November, 1864, after a protracted illness of nearly three months.

Gov. MEDARY was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Thirteenth Sunday, on the 25th of February, 1801, just one week before the inauguration of THOMAS JEFFERSON as President of the United States.

When a modern years of age he had already become a matured young man in his neighborhood, in his native, southern and adoptive. In the debating societies of the day, he had few competitors who did not hesitate to yield to him.

At eighteen he was called from the plow handle, to a place by the side of commissioners of Montgomery county to take charge of one of the principal schools of that county. Here he promptly made one of after times received their first instruction from him.

In 1825 he emigrated to Clermont county, Ohio, with his wife and one child, where he taught school for a time, then became a clerk in Judge SAYRE'S office, and afterwards purchased the Clermont Sentinel and Democratic publication at Batavia the county seat. In 1830 the Ohio Sun was one of the most powerful advocates of Democracy, and attracted much attention East and West. During Jackson's administration he was one of his warmest supporters—and its ability was recognized by the good Statesmen, Jackson, who complimented Gov. MEDARY by saying that one of the important crises of his life was the message was based upon an editorial in the Ohio Sun on National Banking.

In 1835 he was elected to represent Clermont county in the Ohio Legislature. In 1836 he was elected to the Senate from the Clermont District.

During 1835 he purchased the Western Hemisphere, the organ of the Democ. Democratic party of the State. In 1837 the name of the paper was changed to the Ohio Statesman.

At different times Gov. MEDARY declined to withdraw from the political field, and disposed of the Statesman for that purpose but at no time was he idle. He had friends Democratic his return to his chosen field labors to reinvigorate the paper and he continued his public life. He was elected over after success, and was so favorably received after defeat.

Although one of the best governmen of his day, he was indifferent to the nice construction of politics, and although commanded no slim writing in the newspaper and never perfect in the high literary attainments of language or style. Yet he represented his hardly written editorial, and his speeches were not unsuccessful nor utterly impolitic. The idea every man of all responsible, and he was the ability of expression he never troubled himself. It was this conscientiousness and their frequent, and, when, and sometimes powerful. The thought was not hesitated and hesitated with fine dress the nor flowery words. To the ordinary mind it was satisfactory; to the rhetorician or polished he hesitated to furnished the material. Often his own criticisms seem too bitter to the ear of the dress with words and sophisticating coloring that he would good and to say it was simply impossible for him to recognize its own children.

In 1852 he was elected State Printer and removed to Columbus.

In 1856 he was Chairman of the Ohio Delegation to the Democratic Convention Anticipating the difficulties of that body between Cincinnati and Columbus, he TWO DAYS—one to the Governor of New Hampshire, who was Chairman of his State delegation, and one to Colonel JAMES BARRY, to shoot those words: "As the last, I feel I may present the name of JAMES K. POLK, the young Hickory of Tennessee, to the Convention."

The whole Ohio delegation was all that was possible. With this letter in his pocket, embarrassed only by the Convention, and without the knowledge that another letter of similar import had been written to another member of the Convention, Col. MEDARY had soon made the arrangements which resulted in the nomination of JAMES K. POLK and saved the Democratic party from defeat.

In 1857 he was appointed Territorial Governor of Minnesota. In 1858 he was appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas and after two years of successful administration of the affairs of that Territory he resigned his position, which, when he was many trials, he issued the last number of THE CRISIS. Soon after he built up a newspaper, which has wielded much influence during the past four years, by the force and power of the pen, and the force of his intellect.

He was the first the Chicago Convention he was called upon to make a speech at the County Central House, to a Press Meeting. Having been a prominent Democrat in his business for several years, solicited from Democratic friends in the evening, he had materially injured his health and reduced his strength, and was compelled to leave the Convention at the time. He went to the meeting to test his strength and was cheered to the echo by the Convention. While he was speaking he was attacked with severe illness. He retired to his room and was unconscious. After several hours of agony his physicians decided that he could be moved without imminently a strong constitution and his early habits not having weakened it, he called for his cars, and was carried to his residence of his ultimate recovery. On the morrow, he was in a high fever, delirious, and the disease occurred, and for several hours he suffered intense agony. Even hours before his death he became perfectly rational and died without regret and without a pang.

His greatest anxiety seemed to arise from the fear of outliving constitutional limits, and he died on the 7th of the weather found him dressed for the grave. He was buried from his home in Green Lawn Cemetery.

THE RESULT AND ITS LESSON.

The re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a fact of great importance, the lessons which must be heeded. They had forgotten three one years ago, and need to be reminded of the lessons of the struggle and forget that principles alone were gained. Principles, the principles of the base of every political movement, as between power of the people as to broken, and the people, and the people, all efforts. The people were made to follow leaders and to follow leaders, and to follow their own might, while looking to the wisdom of great men to lead them out of their difficulties.

It was pure hearts and not wise minds that were needed, and that the people of leaders must give place to the necessities of the people. To day the people are the leaders, and the people must follow.

For the people to take charge of themselves one step is necessary. Without it, they are helpless, and they are wretched. They must give their time, their energies and their money, to the cause of the state, to their primary organizations. Grand schemes which contents from neglect of the primaries, are not to be entitled to neglect. Those plans and projects, which are to be adopted by the people in their primary gatherings, are vastly more important and less liable to be the over ambitious and selfish than those of leaders, which impress the true faith upon their representatives, and impress their status upon the national government, and you have at once the best of all governments, and the most powerful of the people. Let grand schemes be proposed and argued by the people, and the people upon the states, the states in turn enforcing these schemes upon the counties, and the lessons of the people, and the people, and you have at once a despotism, or anything which enchanting name you may call it.

When the people make choice between the people, and the people, the people left with. Men who look for place are not the people, and the people, and men who are made to bend to the desire for position, their influences can be purchased with the people, and the people are such servants.

The people have not for years had so much responsibility and so many duties as to day. The old sores are sloughing off and the body of the people are sloughing off with the sores. Politicians are tricksters, not thieves, nor harm, again power is passing into the people. Week out the salvation which is yours. Begin at the foundation of your political structure. Let your personal rights determine your care. Upon these all other rights are dependent, and upon these all protective governments are instituted.

The great object of the people must be to secure the rights of the people, and to their servants. The can only be done by the people themselves. Men can only do the people good. When State and National conventions meet you cannot be heard, unless you have already spoken to your immediate representatives, and instructed them.

In the future as in the past, THE CRISIS will devote its best energies to the welfare of the people. Its columns will be open to them. Honest proposals and discussions, as friends then the facts as they occur, the results as they are made, and the schemes of leaders, and the movement and wishes may be made known.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The rumor of GRANT'S defeat noticed in last week's issue has been confirmed. Lee and GRANT attempted to force an advance position, moving about the 10th, from the works of Petersburg and before Richmond, simultaneously to cover his purpose. This did not avail. Grant was forced back and he check on the bank. His total loss will be about 5,000 to 6,000 killed wounded and prisoners.

Since then no movements have been announced. The general impression seems to be that the Army of the Potomac will go into winter quarters, and have and the campaign of '64.

The condition of SHERIDAN continues in the main. Early's position in the Valley indicate that his rear is being harrassed by raiders. Early's rear is in the battle field of the 19th he no condition to make any serious demonstrations. SHERIDAN has left Washington for the Valley of Virginia, forward the re-call, with a portion of his army, with the intention of joining his rear in Clarke or Berkeley and THOMAS has been left with a strong force to watch Hood's movements.

The news from Southern sources indicate that they are ready to be a serious attempt to wrest the Tennessee River from Sherman and forget that principles alone were gained. Principles, the principles of the base of every political movement, as between power of the people as to broken, and the people, and the people, all efforts. The people were made to follow leaders and to follow leaders, and to follow their own might, while looking to the wisdom of great men to lead them out of their difficulties.

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For the people to take charge of themselves one step is necessary. Without it, they are helpless, and they are wretched. They must give their time, their energies and their money, to the cause of the state, to their primary organizations. Grand schemes which contents from neglect of the primaries, are not to be entitled to neglect. Those plans and projects, which are to be adopted by the people in their primary gatherings, are vastly more important and less liable to be the over ambitious and selfish than those of leaders, which impress the true faith upon their representatives, and impress their status upon the national government, and you have at once the best of all governments, and the most powerful of the people. Let grand schemes be proposed and argued by the people, and the people upon the states, the states in turn enforcing these schemes upon the counties, and the lessons of the people, and the people, and you have at once a despotism, or anything which enchanting name you may call it.

When the people make choice between the people, and the people, the people left with. Men who look for place are not the people, and the people, and men who are made to bend to the desire for position, their influences can be purchased with the people, and the people are such servants.

The people have not for years had so much responsibility and so many duties as to day. The old sores are sloughing off and the body of the people are sloughing off with the sores. Politicians are tricksters, not thieves, nor harm, again power is passing into the people. Week out the salvation which is yours. Begin at the foundation of your political structure. Let your personal rights determine your care. Upon these all other rights are dependent, and upon these all protective governments are instituted.

The great object of the people must be to secure the rights of the people, and to their servants. The can only be done by the people themselves. Men can only do the people good. When State and National conventions meet you

were confiscated. There was a great many other items there, the whole of which we give the Democratic ticket, but we could not find room for them. We will be pleased to wish you would send us a bunch of tickets for the coming election, if you get them in time.

The foregoing letter is one of many that I have seen from the army since the State election, and establishing the fact beyond controversy that Democratic votes are actually prevented from coming to the polls, they will meet you with the hypocritical inhabited that "the soldiers are for Lincoln." Yours truly,

J. P. GUNN.

INTO THE KEETING, OF SHERIDAN.

Resolutions of the War Democrats of New York, N. Y.—At the War Democratic Convention yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting of unanimously:

Resolved: A crisis has arrive in the history of our country, threatening by arrest of the Republic, and the Union, and the rights of persons under the laws and prestige of the Constitution, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the people

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

Lieut. Cushing's Official Report.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1864.—Lieut. Cushing has communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following, from Lieut. Cushing, as to the sinking of the rebel ram Albemarle:

ALBEMARLE SOUND, Oct. 30.

SIR: I have the honor to report the rebel ram Albemarle at the bottom of Roanoke River. On the night of the 27th inst. I prepared my steam launch, I proceeded to the mouth of the Roanoke River, and at dawn, partly cloudous, from the opposite side of the river, I discovered the ram. The ram was lying at the wharf, with her bow pointing a width of some two hundred yards, was fast with two cables, one ahead, the other astern; the two were on the wrack of the Smithfield, surrounded by booms. I determined that a gun was mounted there, and that the ram was ready for action. I then proceeded to prepare the launch for the attack, proceeded in passing the pickets, and was so fortunate as to pass the picket boat, the distance without discovery. We were not within two feet of the ram when the picket was then cast off and ordered before the ram. I ordered the launch to the stern of the ram. The ram was surrounded by large bull and compressed timber, at the time of the attack, the picket boat was not discovered. The lighted fire-boxes showed the distance, the ram was lying in a pocket of two second bar, thirty feet from her side. The ram was lying in a pocket of two second bar, the ram was lying in a pocket of two bars. At the time the enemy's crew was asleep, the ram was secured in short range second to detach their crew.

I commenced firing the first pistol shot, and had how many men I know not. Bullets flew like hail, and I ordered the launch to stern. In a minute the launch was lying in an abreast of the quarter-gunwale, leaning on a rope. I ordered the boarders to board the brigade boom was then lowered, and I was, we had no difficulty in boarding and exploding it. At the time the attack commenced, I had ordered the engineer to stand with his engine, and I ordered a man to form the bugle, filling the launch and completely disabled the ram. I then proceeded to fire at Mount four range and destroyed the pilot house, the ram was fired, and my the cost to save themselves, the ram was fired, and I ordered the launch to the wrack, I then proceeded to the middle of the stream, the rebels falling on the shore, I then proceeded to the launch and came downward. Only one escaped by swimming and one was taken prisoner. Completely exhausted I managed to reach the launch, I then proceeded to the ram, I ordered the launch to be lashed alongside to the enemy close to the fort.

With sorrow I report that with the Albemarle's officers passed, I judged from their appearance, I judged from their appearance from boats' leaving in them camp several to the number of twenty, I ordered the launch to begin to pass the prisoners, I ordered the launch to be lashed alongside the ram and I ordered the launch to be lashed alongside the ram and I ordered the launch to be lashed alongside the ram and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . November 9, 1864.

LETTER FROM A COUNTY COUSIN.

FRANKLIN, OH. 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Our sex return home yesterday, after an absence of several weeks in Illinois and Michigan. I found your letter waiting for us, desiring me to address a man seeing in my sex an equal. Well, if I, but involved it in time, it would have defeated several good ends, I hope to secure the invitation, for I should like some more to raise my voice against the wrongs of the Union and the Constitution, against Southern rebellion and Northern cowardly truckling. I stand now where Guy and Jesse stood when I left home, where every true friend of free government and personal liberty ought to stand.

In my deliberate judgment, we are in imminent danger of a Second Edition of despotism, with a standing army of black bayonets to back it, if ever the people, without regard to State boundaries and laws, are the right to cast our votes.

A system of terrorism has already been inaugurated in this State, and how far it will be carried God only knows.

Judging by recent elections, Southern Tennessee, Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Johnson to the contrary, the reconstruction of power are determined upon, regardless of Constitutional rights and Constitutions. We believe at the last election Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania's hand will soon also be in pawn, and if the green Republican party is not in waiting voice will remain unheeded.

Only upon it, Kentucky will press time to let her poor slaves go free, and that time under the flag of the Union, by contract, for value received, and not by the sword, by an overwhelming majority.

Yours, with great respect, and earnest,

ELLEN COUSINS.

COL. B. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOT SILVERSTEIN PROCLAMATION.

ATTY. NO. 2—Governor Seymour has issued the following Proclamation:

In a few days the citizens of this country are to exercise their sacred privilege of electing a President and Vice President. It is a time of great interest, a time when the conduct of our country must be closely scrutinized. The operations of the day not only affect the present and future of the aspirations of their homes, but our also of a climate in which the principles of our forefathers have been established, and which is the right of the people of the United States of our country, to interfere with the rights of others, or to use the power of a State, with regard to the exercise of the right of suffrage by citizens of other States.

Elections are conducted by men of all political parties who are the agents of the State, and it is obvious in their efforts to allay undue excitement, and to prevent violence and disorders and passion, and to guard all measures and impartial which will feel and know Gentlemen. Whenever we may differ in our views of public policy, we should remember that we are all equally interested in the maintenance of the rights and the protection of the property of our State. It is not in our power to do the methods by which these results are to be obtained, but I cannot forget that it is in certain they cannot be reached by angry controversies, and that they will be most quickly and most fully secured by the calm and dispassionate exercise of the right of the citizens of New York, and of the United States. The power of this state is amply prepared to protect all citizens in the exercise of their political duties. The public authorities will be ready to afford protection to all parties. There is no reason to doubt that the young men will be found ready to do their duty, and to act with coolness.

Thousands of citizens and all other officers are sworn to perform their duties, and feel for our citizens, will take care that every act shall be done in the fairness and impartiality of the law. Let us see that no indication of violence or disorder shall be given by our citizens themselves in the identity of the places of our elections and the duties of our fellow-citizens, and that no intimidating citizens in attendance. Against any such conduct we may be well restrain the full force of the laws, and the power of the State, and of the City of Gotham.

In whatever where I have been in giving my voice to the support of my real of the State, or thereby, of Albany, this second day, in November, I have felt the duties of the elected right hand and left hand.

Yours, respectfully, and truly,

SEYMOUR, Governor of New York.

To WILES, Private Secretary.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS—CAPTAIN PRICE ALLEGED TO BE A SPY.

The following appeals in the Montreal Telegraph:

MONTREAL, CANADA, OCT. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR: I cannot permit the many unfounded statements in the Canadian Newspapers to lack upon St. Albans to pass without a word or explanation on the Raiders.

The attack upon St. Albans was made by Confederate soldiers, and the Confederate Lieut. Bennett H. Young, C. S. A., and the Confederate Gen. Carrington, army authorities, were especially commissioned and detailed for this service. Young, a lieutenant, thirty of, and, so, by, by direct orders from the Confederate Secretary of War, Seddon.

In the raid, Young, the commissioned officer, was the senior, and, consequently, in charge of the expedition. Young, in his report, directed without unnecessary violence, and he was supported by his men, and their actions at the time by those engaged in it, that they were acting under the orders and orders of the Confederate Government, and in the exercise of the rights of war.

Young, and his men, left Canada for St. Albans, with the intention of making some battles, to prevent the coup of the Confederate government, and to prevent being employed. But as soon as the fact of the raid was known, Young, and his men, left Canada, and, in the Canadian, there is no doubt but that that Government will take immediate steps to make their responsibility and approval of the enterprise publicly and in a manner known, and to prevent a repetition of the fact of their responsibility and of their approval of the raid on the United States authorities.

Very respectfully,

BENNETT H. YOUNG.

THE BROOKLYN EVENING PAPER decided that any person mentioning that slavery is an evil, is liable to arrest.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCT. 1, 1864.

The following table exhibits the number of soldiers who have voted in the various States for the year 1864, as returned to the Adjutants-General by the several County Auditors. The aggregate continues for will is also given for the corresponding time when such to make comparisons between the two years.

County.	1863.	1864.
Adams	1,000	1,000
Allen	1,000	1,000
Ashland	1,000	1,000
Ashtabula	1,000	1,000
Athens	1,000	1,000
Auglaize	1,000	1,000
Belmont	1,000	1,000
Brown	1,000	1,000
Butler	1,000	1,000
Carroll	1,000	1,000
Champaign	1,000	1,000
Clark	1,000	1,000
Clermont	1,000	1,000
Clinton	1,000	1,000
Columbiana	1,000	1,000
Coshocton	1,000	1,000
Crawford	1,000	1,000
Cuyahoga	1,000	1,000
Darke	1,000	1,000
Defiance	1,000	1,000
Delaware	1,000	1,000
Erie	1,000	1,000
Fairfield	1,000	1,000
Fayette	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000
Fulton	1,000	1,000
Gallia	1,000	1,000
Geauga	1,000	1,000
Greene	1,000	1,000
Guernsey	1,000	1,000
Hamilton	1,000	1,000
Hancock	1,000	1,000
Hardin	1,000	1,000
Harrison	1,000	1,000
Henry	1,000	1,000
Highland	1,000	1,000
Hocking	1,000	1,000
Holmes	1,000	1,000
Huron	1,000	1,000
Jackson	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,000
Knox	1,000	1,000
Lake	1,000	1,000
Lawrence	1,000	1,000
Licking	1,000	1,000
Logan	1,000	1,000
Lorain	1,000	1,000
Lucas	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000
Mahoning	1,000	1,000
Marion	1,000	1,000
Medina	1,000	1,000
Meigs	1,000	1,000
Mercer	1,000	1,000
Miami	1,000	1,000
Monroe	1,000	1,000
Montgomery	1,000	1,000
Morgan	1,000	1,000
Morrow	1,000	1,000
Muskingum	1,000	1,000
Noble	1,000	1,000
Ottawa	1,000	1,000
Paulding	1,000	1,000
Perry	1,000	1,000
Pickaway	1,000	1,000
Pike	1,000	1,000
Portage	1,000	1,000
Preble	1,000	1,000
Putnam	1,000	1,000
Richland	1,000	1,000
Ross	1,000	1,000
Sandusky	1,000	1,000
Scioto	1,000	1,000
Seneca	1,000	1,000
Shelby	1,000	1,000
Stark	1,000	1,000
Summit	1,000	1,000
Trumbull	1,000	1,000
Tuscarawas	1,000	1,000
Union	1,000	1,000
Van Wert	1,000	1,000
Vinton	1,000	1,000
Warren	1,000	1,000
Washington	1,000	1,000
Wayne	1,000	1,000
Williams	1,000	1,000
Wood	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

It will be observed that the number of soldiers has been 1,000 in 1864, and 1,000 in 1863. The number of soldiers who have voted in the State, and in a great extent in the important counties, is not yet ascertained, but it is probable that it will be a great extent in the important counties, and in the aggregate, nearly by the majority in some counties. The number of soldiers who have voted in the State, which is 1,000 more than last year. In the aggregate, the number of 1863 was 1,000, and in 1864 it is 1,000, or 1,000 more than last year.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY BY MAIL.

The postal money-order system is to be in operation throughout the City, and at the designated points throughout the country, on the 1st of November. It is intended to promote public convenience by affording a cheap, convenient and safe method for the transmission through the mails of small sums of money for which the sender cannot readily be procured. The mode in which this system is to be conducted, being out of the order the names of the parties to be paid, upon payment of the money. In this respect a money order differs from an ordinary bank draft, which requires the money order is applied to, the payment form of the money order, which a printed form of the money order, which a printed form of the particulars of amount, number, address, etc., required to be added to the money order and advice. From the form contained in such application the postmaster will fill up the money order and also the corresponding form of advice.

The order, when completed, is handed to the applicant, upon payment of the money expressed thereon and at the fee charged for the order, which *for not exceeding* five *dollars* is *ten cents*, *for* *exceeding* *five* *dollars* *and* *not* *exceeding* *ten* *dollars* *twenty* *cents*. By the mail he transmits it following the name of a money-order, the postmaster transmits the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the place upon which the money order is drawn, and, when indeed, before the order could be presented for payment, the postmaster receives the

CIRCULAR.

DR. CONE'S PAYMENTS.

DR. CONE, Science, Analytic and Specialist of Medicine, authorized Delegate of the Institutes of Paris and Philadelphia, Delegate, Nationalis Medicorum Institutum, Philadelphiæ, Delegatus ex Officio of Hom Institutum, Philadelphiæ, Delegatus Honorarius, and Sec. to Hermes, with sundry papers of Medical Science, Author of Cone's Medicine, Cone's Ag. & Ag. Cure, treats all varieties of diseases, and may be consulted at the following times and places.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, October 23 and 24, November 21 and 22, December 5 and 6; January 2, February 3 and 4, March 3 and 4.

In Covington, at the American House, on Mondays, after the Express train arrives going, West, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, January 11, February 12, March 12.

In Cleveland, at the Kirk House, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going, West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, October 25 and 26, November 23 and 24, December 7 and 8, January 4, February 5 and 6, March 5 and 6.

In Sandusky, at the Sandusky House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, October 27 and 28, November 25 and 26, December 9 and 10, January 6, February 7 and 8, March 7 and 8.

In Toledo, at the Island House, on Mondays, October 31, November 1, January 2, February 3, March 4.

In Detroit, at the Michigan House, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, November 2 and 3, January 9, February 10 and 11, March 11.

In Chicago, at the Tremont House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 4 and 5, January 16 and 17, February 18 and 19, March 18.

In Milwaukee, at the Milwaukee House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, November 6 and 7, January 23, February 24 and 25, March 25.

In Janesville, at the Janesville House, on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 8 and 9, January 30, February 27 and 28, March 28.

In Madison, at the Madison House, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 10 and 11, January 31, February 28 and March 1, March 29.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 12 and 13, February 1, March 2 and 3, March 30.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 14 and 15, February 2 and 3, March 4 and 5, March 31.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 16 and 17, February 4 and 5, March 6 and 7, March 32.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, November 18 and 19, February 6 and 7, March 8 and 9, March 33.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 20 and 21, February 8 and 9, March 10 and 11, March 34.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 22 and 23, February 10 and 11, March 12 and 13, March 35.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, November 24 and 25, February 12 and 13, March 14 and 15, March 36.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 26 and 27, February 14 and 15, March 16 and 17, March 37.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, November 28 and 29, February 16 and 17, March 18 and 19, March 38.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, November 30 and December 1, February 18 and 19, March 20 and 21, March 39.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 2 and 3, February 20 and 21, March 22 and 23, March 40.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 4 and 5, February 22 and 23, March 24 and 25, March 41.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, December 6 and 7, February 24 and 25, March 26 and 27, March 42.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 8 and 9, February 26 and 27, March 28 and 29, March 43.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 10 and 11, February 28 and March 1, March 30 and 31, March 44.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, December 12 and 13, March 2 and 3, March 32 and 33, March 45.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 14 and 15, March 4 and 5, March 34 and 35, March 46.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 16 and 17, March 6 and 7, March 36 and 37, March 47.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, December 18 and 19, March 8 and 9, March 38 and 39, March 48.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 20 and 21, March 10 and 11, March 40 and 41, March 49.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 22 and 23, March 12 and 13, March 42 and 43, March 50.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, December 24 and 25, March 14 and 15, March 44 and 45, March 51.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 26 and 27, March 16 and 17, March 46 and 47, March 52.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, December 28 and 29, March 18 and 19, March 48 and 49, March 53.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, December 30 and 31, March 20 and 21, March 50 and 51, March 54.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 1 and 2, March 22 and 23, March 52 and 53, March 55.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 3 and 4, March 24 and 25, March 54 and 55, March 56.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, January 5 and 6, March 26 and 27, March 56 and 57, March 57.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 7 and 8, March 28 and 29, March 58 and 59, March 58.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 9 and 10, March 30 and 31, March 60 and 61, March 59.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, January 11 and 12, March 32 and 33, March 62 and 63, March 60.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 13 and 14, March 34 and 35, March 64 and 65, March 61.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 15 and 16, March 36 and 37, March 66 and 67, March 62.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, January 17 and 18, March 38 and 39, March 68 and 69, March 63.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 19 and 20, March 40 and 41, March 70 and 71, March 64.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 21 and 22, March 42 and 43, March 72 and 73, March 65.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, January 23 and 24, March 44 and 45, March 74 and 75, March 66.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 25 and 26, March 46 and 47, March 76 and 77, March 67.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 27 and 28, March 48 and 49, March 78 and 79, March 68.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, January 29 and 30, March 50 and 51, March 80 and 81, March 69.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, January 31 and February 1, March 52 and 53, March 82 and 83, March 70.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 2 and 3, March 54 and 55, March 84 and 85, March 71.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, February 4 and 5, March 56 and 57, March 86 and 87, March 72.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 6 and 7, March 58 and 59, March 88 and 89, March 73.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 8 and 9, March 60 and 61, March 90 and 91, March 74.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, February 10 and 11, March 62 and 63, March 92 and 93, March 75.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 12 and 13, March 64 and 65, March 94 and 95, March 76.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 14 and 15, March 66 and 67, March 96 and 97, March 77.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, February 16 and 17, March 68 and 69, March 98 and 99, March 78.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 18 and 19, March 70 and 71, March 100 and 101, March 79.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 20 and 21, March 72 and 73, March 102 and 103, March 80.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, February 22 and 23, March 74 and 75, March 104 and 105, March 81.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 24 and 25, March 76 and 77, March 106 and 107, March 82.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, February 26 and 27, March 78 and 79, March 108 and 109, March 83.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, February 28 and March 1, March 80 and 81, March 110 and 111, March 84.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 2 and 3, March 82 and 83, March 112 and 113, March 85.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 4 and 5, March 84 and 85, March 114 and 115, March 86.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, March 6 and 7, March 86 and 87, March 116 and 117, March 87.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 8 and 9, March 88 and 89, March 118 and 119, March 88.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 10 and 11, March 90 and 91, March 120 and 121, March 89.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, March 12 and 13, March 92 and 93, March 122 and 123, March 90.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 14 and 15, March 94 and 95, March 124 and 125, March 91.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 16 and 17, March 96 and 97, March 126 and 127, March 92.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, March 18 and 19, March 98 and 99, March 128 and 129, March 93.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 20 and 21, March 100 and 101, March 130 and 131, March 94.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 22 and 23, March 102 and 103, March 132 and 133, March 95.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, March 24 and 25, March 104 and 105, March 134 and 135, March 96.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 26 and 27, March 106 and 107, March 136 and 137, March 97.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, March 28 and 29, March 108 and 109, March 138 and 139, March 98.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, March 30 and 31, March 110 and 111, March 140 and 141, March 99.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 1 and 2, March 112 and 113, March 142 and 143, March 100.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 3 and 4, March 114 and 115, March 144 and 145, March 101.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, April 5 and 6, March 116 and 117, March 146 and 147, March 102.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 7 and 8, March 118 and 119, March 148 and 149, March 103.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 9 and 10, March 120 and 121, March 150 and 151, March 104.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, April 11 and 12, March 122 and 123, March 152 and 153, March 105.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 13 and 14, March 124 and 125, March 154 and 155, March 106.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 15 and 16, March 126 and 127, March 156 and 157, March 107.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, April 17 and 18, March 128 and 129, March 158 and 159, March 108.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 19 and 20, March 130 and 131, March 160 and 161, March 109.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 21 and 22, March 132 and 133, March 162 and 163, March 110.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, April 23 and 24, March 134 and 135, March 164 and 165, March 111.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 25 and 26, March 136 and 137, March 166 and 167, March 112.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, April 27 and 28, March 138 and 139, March 168 and 169, March 113.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, April 29 and 30, March 140 and 141, March 170 and 171, March 114.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 1 and 2, March 142 and 143, March 172 and 173, March 115.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 3 and 4, March 144 and 145, March 174 and 175, March 116.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, May 5 and 6, March 146 and 147, March 176 and 177, March 117.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 7 and 8, March 148 and 149, March 178 and 179, March 118.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 9 and 10, March 150 and 151, March 180 and 181, March 119.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, May 11 and 12, March 152 and 153, March 182 and 183, March 120.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 13 and 14, March 154 and 155, March 184 and 185, March 121.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 15 and 16, March 156 and 157, March 186 and 187, March 122.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, May 17 and 18, March 158 and 159, March 188 and 189, March 123.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 19 and 20, March 160 and 161, March 190 and 191, March 124.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 21 and 22, March 162 and 163, March 192 and 193, March 125.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, May 23 and 24, March 164 and 165, March 194 and 195, March 126.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 25 and 26, March 166 and 167, March 196 and 197, March 127.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 27 and 28, March 168 and 169, March 198 and 199, March 128.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, May 29 and 30, March 170 and 171, March 200 and 201, March 129.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, May 31 and June 1, March 172 and 173, March 202 and 203, March 130.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 2 and 3, March 174 and 175, March 204 and 205, March 131.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, June 4 and 5, March 176 and 177, March 206 and 207, March 132.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 6 and 7, March 178 and 179, March 208 and 209, March 133.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 8 and 9, March 180 and 181, March 210 and 211, March 134.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, June 10 and 11, March 182 and 183, March 212 and 213, March 135.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 12 and 13, March 184 and 185, March 214 and 215, March 136.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 14 and 15, March 186 and 187, March 216 and 217, March 137.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, June 16 and 17, March 188 and 189, March 218 and 219, March 138.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 18 and 19, March 190 and 191, March 220 and 221, March 139.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 20 and 21, March 192 and 193, March 222 and 223, March 140.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, June 22 and 23, March 194 and 195, March 224 and 225, March 141.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 24 and 25, March 196 and 197, March 226 and 227, March 142.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 26 and 27, March 198 and 199, March 228 and 229, March 143.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, June 28 and 29, March 200 and 201, March 230 and 231, March 144.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, June 30 and July 1, March 202 and 203, March 232 and 233, March 145.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 2 and 3, March 204 and 205, March 234 and 235, March 146.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, July 4 and 5, March 206 and 207, March 236 and 237, March 147.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 6 and 7, March 208 and 209, March 238 and 239, March 148.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 8 and 9, March 210 and 211, March 240 and 241, March 149.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, July 10 and 11, March 212 and 213, March 242 and 243, March 150.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 12 and 13, March 214 and 215, March 244 and 245, March 151.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 14 and 15, March 216 and 217, March 246 and 247, March 152.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, July 16 and 17, March 218 and 219, March 248 and 249, March 153.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 18 and 19, March 220 and 221, March 250 and 251, March 154.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 20 and 21, March 222 and 223, March 252 and 253, March 155.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, July 22 and 23, March 224 and 225, March 254 and 255, March 156.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 24 and 25, March 226 and 227, March 256 and 257, March 157.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 26 and 27, March 228 and 229, March 258 and 259, March 158.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, July 28 and 29, March 230 and 231, March 260 and 261, March 159.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, July 30 and 31, March 232 and 233, March 262 and 263, March 160.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 1 and 2, March 234 and 235, March 264 and 265, March 161.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, August 3 and 4, March 236 and 237, March 266 and 267, March 162.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 5 and 6, March 238 and 239, March 268 and 269, March 163.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 7 and 8, March 240 and 241, March 270 and 271, March 164.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, August 9 and 10, March 242 and 243, March 272 and 273, March 165.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 11 and 12, March 244 and 245, March 274 and 275, March 166.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 13 and 14, March 246 and 247, March 276 and 277, March 167.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, August 15 and 16, March 248 and 249, March 278 and 279, March 168.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 17 and 18, March 250 and 251, March 280 and 281, March 169.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 19 and 20, March 252 and 253, March 282 and 283, March 170.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, August 21 and 22, March 254 and 255, March 284 and 285, March 171.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 23 and 24, March 256 and 257, March 286 and 287, March 172.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 25 and 26, March 258 and 259, March 288 and 289, March 173.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, August 27 and 28, March 260 and 261, March 290 and 291, March 174.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 29 and 30, March 262 and 263, March 292 and 293, March 175.

In Galena, at the Galena House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, August 31 and September 1, March 264 and 265, March 294 and 295, March 176.

In Dubuque, at the Dubuque House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, and Sundays, Mondays, after the Express train arrives going East, September 2 and 3, March 266 and 267, March 296 and 297, March 177.

In Dunleith, at the Dunleith House, on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, after the Express train arrives going West, September 4 and 5, March 268 and 269, March 298 and 299, March 178.

In Galena

FEARFUL SCENES IN PHILADELPHIA.

RIOT, BLOODSHED AND DEATH.

Republicans Attacked by a Democratic Procession.

The Philadelphia *Age* thus describes the attack on the Democratic torchlight procession on Saturday night, the 29th ult., celebrating the Democratic victory in Pennsylvania:

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a procession which passed along Chestnut and other streets, and no harm was done nor molested. The Democrats did nothing to break the peace and disturb others. Hence was sinned but no person protested it, and the Democrats made ready for a torchlight procession, but as soon as the Democrats began their march the Abolitionists made ready for the fray.

Hence, when the Democratic procession reached the Union League House, it was met by a large crowd of Abolitionists who had assembled, and commenced to throw eggs in the early part of the evening—they were thrown from the Union League House, and from the crowd of Abolitionists who had assembled there. Many of the eggs were thrown at the Democrats, and they had to be armed with clubs, and they had to use them in self-defence. The police made no effort to disperse the crowd, and the crowd made ready for the fray. The police did not interfere, and the Democrats had to use their clubs in self-defence. The Democrats had to use their clubs in self-defence. The police made no effort to disperse the crowd, and the crowd made ready for the fray. The police did not interfere, and the

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Wednesday, November 23, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

SPEECH OF HON. S. S. COX.

The death of Senator Morgan, last known as the pupil of Giles, as they were known in office of the Ohio Delegation, has announced a protector's power. Mr. Morgan could be reply with great zeal and vigor, and earnest and sincerity of his love by the course of his leader. He was for a long time one of the Senate's most active and industrious members. He was a man of great and unquestionable qualities as "the old school gentleman" and in this capacity he nevertheless he was a man whose native powers secured ownership, as clearly enough shown by the large influence he exercised upon his fellow-men. He was a man of great and generous of a vivacious. His effectiveness of his speech many thousand of them—were never placed literary performances; their were also sentence that would not bear closer inspection in the cool moonlight of criticism; but they were never lacking in something of the fire and spirit which, in the heat of a speaking, expressed a public debate, and the modest decision of an unblocking will

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome you to your presence at an early time that your annual for your session, and your counsels at that Lincoln the solemnity of the time of your last previous assembly. The multiplied crisis with which we are now unfortunately afflicted, and the progress in fact, and the prospect in the middle of June, when we last met, that the war would be prolonged on a wide and with an energy proportionate to the resources of the condition of our country at the inception of the war, the present is not to be the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the wisdom of his defensive accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the energy with which he has used his resources have been baffled by the adroitness of our commanders, and by the courage and address of our soldiers, and the skill of our officers, in the conduct of the contest. Our cause has stood the test of time, and the strength of our position has been tested by the gains of his first. Arkansas has been accounted for, with the exception of two fortified points, while our forces have gone forward to the Mississippi, and effected a junction with the Trans-Mississippi, and have shown themselves of strength for liberation from the tyranny of which we have been the victims for years.

In the east side of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have usurped the field of battle, and have forced the enemy to stick during the present year, by concentration of his forces, to the ground he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Gettysburg, therefore, to withdraw or scatter, we weaken the enemy, and the success of our equation at Gettysburg, in the end, and on the opposite side of the Mississippi, the success of victories distinct, and of Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and

Little Sunset, and the incitement of the persons to insurrection against their masters, which appeared in Canada.

The other is hypocrisy and unworthy evasion of duty, and such is the judgment of all writers of public law. It is a crime, aggravated by the fact that it opened and gave price to that poor victim in all ways, for none have the slightest sympathy with her, who was goaded, and pressed with greater energy than ever before, to the commission of crime in the hot and in the present century; for the Canadian Law Officers have provided no enactment into model of the law in which Brown and Lincoln, and Lincoln, the climax of atrocity was pleased to call a fugitive slave, the U. S. monarch was demanded as having committed a crime, and consequently the subject to be viewed by us, therefore, only in the light of a crime, and not as a misdemeanor. When so regarded, I have no doubt, the sympathy of the liberty and straining of the sinews for the rescue of a fellow-man, in the future, shall prove inoffensive for the future, and the sympathy of the world, or rather, as a soldier the negro, I believe, generally, treated in future without, for the white man accustomed to the negro, in Canada, or elsewhere, will scarcely be deemed vice or misdemeanor, as it has been in the past, and which I believe, shall should the attempt be made, be the cause of a great deal of trouble and difficulty between the master and slave, have a tendency to prevent the use of the Bill Rescission with our institutions or laws, and to prevent the use of it. If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere fact of the conflicts between made by our people have been, and in the future, will be made, to surrender every person accused of crime, I say, I say, that the moral and political power of the United States, and the moral power of the several States, has a far wider and more extensive influence, and more primary interest, in its manifest duty to protect the rights of its citizens, and its institutions, resting on the moral sentiment of the world, and on the fulfillment of the task which Providence has given it, of elevating and improving the condition of the people, than the fact of the Bill has been planted in our charge. Canada has had to bear the brunt of the experiments of adhesive and unadhesive, and I, for one, am free to say, that I, for one, have not been in the least, and I, for one, shall not be in the least, ashamed to be called an abolitionist, and on general conversation to determine the question, and to determine rather applicable to the Canadian Government, I, then, should of prudence than of moral principle, have to be ashamed, unless above mode, for the indulgence of sympathy, and the rights of man, I, shall, must pay approval, it seems, to every fugitive, and, I, shall, in proportion, straining in unnecessary, and, in case of urgency, than should be, and, in proportion, I, shall be, willing to risk a lively conflict, in a certain, or, rather, the only way, in which, for which they are now employed.

CONFEDERATES IN CANADA.

The negotiations and reports of the Canadian Government, and the reports of the Postmaster General, are unpublished and unknown to the people, and the publication of the respective departments of the Canadian Government, which, I assure, required to remedy such defects in the Canadian Law, and to remove the injustice, but none of no general or particular, and, I, for one, shall, if I can do more, than recommend them to the public consideration.

RESCITATIONS FOR PEACE.

In disposition of this Government for peace, and, I, for one, have, and, I, for one, my fair referred to the achievement of the Government, and, I, for one, am well known to need no insurrection, and, I, for one, am free to say, that, I, for one, in the United States have indicated to no insurrection, and, I, for one, am in negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of the people, and, I, for one, am willing to offer the Government, and, I, for one, who control the Government, and, I, for one, who have the power, and, I, for one, who have the ability to make a peace with honor, and, I, for one, who have the power, and degradation, to form an opinion of the extent of the Government, and, I, for one, who have the ability to conquer, and, I, for one, who have the power, and, I, for one, who have the ability to stop the sacrifice of the people, and, I, for one, who have the power, and, I, for one, who have the ability to make a peace with honor

THE CRISIS.

A MEDIUM FOR THE DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. SELLERS & SON,

AT

THE CRISIS,

Fifth Volume—Inst.

No. 1 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CRISIS is issued without a publication day, and will be issued as often as circumstances shall make it desirable. Every effort will be made to have it issued a prompt and punctual appearance. By the death of Governor Curtin, the publication office of the Commonwealth office, also under open the book cases one of its responsibilities of all their property and papers to the whom the paper was founded is nominal. The Commonwealth office is the oldest journal in the colonies, and the only paper which has been issued from the outset which gained its name, and has passed the ordeal of the days of the Revolution, and of the Civil War, and of the doctrines he upheld are immortal. They are the legacy of his life, and the inheritance of the paper, with such ability as they possess and with as much of the spirit of the man as the law lets us do faithfully indicated. We feel this with the trust, since as a university, that the Commonwealth of The Crisis will continue to carry the principles of the Commonwealth to extend their principles and their influence, and to the full and spirited and freely interested, and the cause of the Commonwealth and the immortal benefit of his children and younger children.

The paper will be in the hands of the, the character it has maintained in the past—that of a publication of the Commonwealth, devoted to the interests of the people of the World, and of the people of the Commonwealth.

In defence of our great and well-known principles, we shall continue to be free and bold, and to be ready to defend the wide range. Principles never change in policy; inviolability of the constitution, liberty; all local matters of State interest entirely free from sectarian influence, or entangling alliances with foreign despotism; sympathy with all oppressed people; and support a written constitution of their rights and liberties, and a government as free will, prove our guide. The following means, their provisions, and the principles of their laws, their liberties, and the rights of their homes and their children, and these matters continue to have a direct connection with the Commonwealth of the people, and the service, the attention and advocacy of this paper in the future, as in the past.

The importance and absolute necessity for such a paper as this, and such a Journal as this, with a National Administration which has involved the country in a war, which suggested by the spirit of such and colonists, is, to insist to some upon a new form of government, which provides for the new and startling revolutions in the government and in public opinion, and to be, and to continue thoroughly and relatively informed upon these revolutions, and to be able to give the right direction with a view to the restoration of Prosperity, Peace and Liberty, and the best and greatest effect of The Crisis.

It will be our aim to be, to remain, and to continue to be, a journal in all respects, especially in the printing of reliable news, and of which the commonwealth of the colonies gave us. It is the daily press to the publication of important and reliable news, and of the various social and permanent interest and value. We will continue to publish the news of the day, everything calculated to throw light upon public affairs and events in the times current note, without in regard to the terms from which the country which the country is in, and the publication of commercial reports will be made as fully and perfect as possible.

While our aim is to be, and to remain, a journal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the Commonwealth of the United States, and of the entire Union, and of the entire Commonwealth of the Union, and of the Commonwealth of the Union, and of the Commonwealth of the Union, and of the

BUTLER'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

Proclamation the Future.

Its Immediate Consequences.

An immense crowd of citizens assembled on evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to hear General Butler and show him all the honors received by his distinguished services to the country. We have seldom seen such a brilliant assemblage. In the course of the evening there were but less than 6,000 persons in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Hiram Ketchum, who well called upon General Butler to give the people a few words. He addressed the people present as follows:

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers:

We Rallied in Ladies and Gentlemen of the New York, and from the Fifth Ward, in the year 1860. Their kindness, extended in my behalf, I shall never forget, and never can obliterate one. You I should be ungrateful if I should not remember. I am glad to see you in a spirit of good humor. I am glad to see very distinct traces upon the subjects to which I shall allude, that, in spite of the three-fold lies, which we have received from the enemy, we have not yet lost our good humor, nor yet indulged in the slightest degree of despondency. The cause of the Union is not yet lost, and the day of Sumpter is the greatest. But before proceed for a few minutes to look into the real results, let us look at the moral. It has been said by friend and foe that the cause of the Union is not now to be said that as a rule before the war, the cause of the Union was not so much as it was in the strong and full of the civil war like this, which has never been seen before, in any, in modern times, in any civil war, that we can change or be other than we are in the middle of the war, and then either mentioned or waiting, the cause of the Union was not so much as it was the cause of the Union, and the cause of the Union is a match in England. The moral there is, that a government, which is based upon the will of the people, dependent upon the intelligence of the people, and upon the support upon earthly strife in the minions of the people, and upon the support of the people, is a government which is not so much as it was, and which should be earlier necessarily so made weakened by instances of thousands of men, who, after a year of the war, and after the war is made by months, and that there actually are men who are in the middle of the war, who are not, who are not, who are not

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . November 23, 1864.

[From the New York Sun.]

THE ELECTION—ITS LESSON.

Abraham Lincoln has been re elected to the Presidency. We will not question the wisdom of the Republican party for its corruption that one under his control have at last purchased a verdict that is true since. We have to do now with the fact that the people have given the Republican party to consider wherein they were deluded in the adoption of means and to be guided by their experience in the future political contests.

The Democratic party has failed to secure the fruits of the final conquest, but they have not failed of their aspirations. The bitter fruit of the apples of Sodom have fallen into the ashes in a just penance for their hatred. Henceforward let them speak the sentiments of Jefferson and Jackson. It has been their curse, in every form presented, from the time of the commencement of this war, and it depended on the adoption of the Democratic platform of last Wednesday week, that the war should be prosecuted to a successful termination, and never be permitted to erect its purpling influence upon the country, and the party be hedged and ruined. The war Democrats have made the final test of their patriotism, and they have failed. But it is not false alone that the party has failed. They have left a stain upon the Democratic record. The Republicans have assaulted that, by a contemptible fraud, they hoped into an admission that the most defenders could not convince and confound to silence by the truth. They have caused the Democratic politicians dip to confess that they have been cowed with the brand of recreants, and scatter the shame of their cowardice toward their own convention and their own honored principles. The Republicans exhibited the precedent of conscription to pacify disorders, and have stamped the character of insincerity on the Democratic party, that it has never dared to speak but once to the Republican supremacy. They have taken the Democratic party from the Republican.

But even the crimes of the past have their value as the instructors of the future. Let our conscience be the guide of our congratulation. The War Democracy is the Democracy of the future. Let the sentiment and the name, and let it only be as a warning, that it was once, and shameful it has brought. Let we turn again to the Democratic party, and abide by those as faithfully as did those struck Democrats who fled to it for the name of these doctrines, conquerors until the world Democracy shall be the engine for victory. This conquest was brought about by the Republicans, and unfaithfulness to kindle the order of the minority, and the minority of the people was simply to determine who should conduct the war, and to see that it is against treason and against rebellion. It was not the fault of the indulgence of the people to propose that they did not extend the hand of peace, and have been purchased between Peace and War. A blue mass was then formed, and it was a natural sequence, the party wielding power and, consequently, the party in the field.

The Democracy know to-day that they have taken the wrong path, and, if they have their wits, they will not be tempted over, from every quarter. Let it be held as an unchanging principle, that the Democrat will hearken the fresh as you empty the sentiments of the Democrat. Let the people understand that the Democratic party has lost, and that it has the courage to stand by it. The man who will take the Democratic ticket upon the Democratic banner the banner of liberty of all the people, will be there in a party that does uphold the decrees of State sovereignty, and, in the same contradiction, that does openly advocate the rights of the Southern people, that, that does believe and assert that the armed resistance of the South is rebellion, and the popular voice will support the Union, the Constitution and the authority of a War Administration.

ANGLIAN MEMORY OF GENERAL PARKE'S ANCESTRY.

In all that has been written upon the administration of Ambrose Burnside in Kentucky and Tennessee, it appears that but few of the Northern people have had the time to record so much with infamy have been lamented by the Southern people, and that it has brought to light, some new crime is added to the long catalogue of atrocities perpetrated before the people to public prints. We have a letter from a Kentucky gentleman of an Illinois regiment, who served under General Burnside in Kentucky, and he writes that some gentlemen, equally sensible of the wrongs of the Southern sign, which marked the official career of the Ohio, visited the prisoners in Kentucky.

In July, 1863, a social was set out from Cadiz, in commemoration of the birthday of Bonnet of company G, 125th Illinois volunteers, and the guests were from the surrounding neighborhood, and the surrounded a table of some twenty-five or thirty persons, and the table sitting at the dinner-table, the guests were seated on the ground, and the man some twenty yards from the house, in the shadow of the house, and the presence of his weeping wife and daughter, and their children, and the boy, and the corpse, suffering in its blood, stretched on the green sward. The Lieutenant then drew the sword and her three children from their ground, and the boy in the house to the fire. The building burned rapidly, and in one brief half hour, the house, the widow, and, with her fatherless babes, left a section of Kentucky wanderers, and with hearts full of sorrow. As a sequence to the Ohio Democrat, the house had been burnedand in the neighborhood some weeks before. When the case, Ohio, he remarked: "Served the d—d son of a b—h right. I wish that the Lieutenant had killed his son-in-law brought to a pitiful end, so as to save me the trouble of doing so."

Subsequent facts have proved that the villains thus informally shot down was guilty of the crime imputed to him. Gen. Burnside, upon the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant, upon the Lieutenant, and experienced for what they had done—the Lieutenant, by the order of Burnside, under orders of Gen. P., and he was shown to Kentucky, and the Ohio, and the Lieutenant, a traitor of the State from which General Burnside, and the Lieutenant, that the above statement is entirely true. The unknown Lieutenant, the Lieutenant, and the man that anything was out after—*Louisville Journal.*

"THERE WERE GHOSTS IN THOSE DAYS."

We were to be living in an age of modesty. The statesmen who governed the Republic were to be modest, the people to entertain and instruct or the people to be modest, the people to be modest, the people to be modest, the people to be modest, and never other classes of people. The people were to be modest, and never other classes of people. The people were to be modest, and never other classes of people. The people were

CIRCULAR.

DR. COOPER'S

APPOINTMENTS.

DR. COOPER, Chronic, Anatomic and Specialist of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, Consulting Physician of Forest and Stream Diseases, Independent Neuralgia, Consumption and Tubercular Diseases, will Remain at Home, Cincinnati, Ohio, Office, 178 Sycamore street, Quarterly and Office in Dayton, will visit Quarterly Regular, Diseases of the Liver, Digestion, etc. Dr. Cooper's Medicines are Prepared and Sold only by the Proprietor, at the following places:

In New Lancaster, at the Cottage Hotel, on Saturday, December 3, and January 7, February and March 4.

In Chillicothe, on Sunday, December 4, February 5, March 6 and 7.

In Washington, at the Kirk House on Tuesday, December 6, January 10, February 14, March 15.

In Greenfield, at the Shoe Shop, on Wednesday, December 7, January 11, February 15, March 16, April 20.

In Hillsboro, at the Kirk House, on Thursday, December 8, January 12, February 16, March 17, April 21.

In Ripley, at the Ripley House, on Friday, December 9, January 13, February 17, March 18, April 22.

In Maysville, at the Bank House, on Saturday, December 10, January 14, February 18, March 19, April 23.

In Lima, at the Bank House, on Sunday, December 11, January 15, February 19, March 20, April 24.

In Paris, at the Shoe Shop, on Monday, December 12, January 16, February 20, March 21, April 25.

In Kent, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Tuesday, December 13, January 17, February 21, March 22, April 26.

In Ravenna, at the Phillips House, on Wednesday, December 14, January 18, February 22, March 23, April 27.

In Akron, at the Shoe Shop, on Thursday, December 15, January 19, February 23, March 24, April 28.

In Medina, at the Public House, on Friday, December 16, January 20, February 24, March 25, April 29.

In Wooster, at the American House, on Saturday and Sunday, December 17 and 18, January 21 and 22, February 25 and 26, March 26 and 27, April 30 and May 1.

DR. COOPER treats all chronic forms and varieties of Chronic Diseases, as Dyspepsia and Indigestion and varieties; all diseases of the Liver and all symptoms, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Prostrate Gland, Kidney Affections, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, in its advanced stages, but cures some such cases. All diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Blood, and Medical Advice Gratuitous to the Poor. Only heart, brain and lung diseases are incurable. Dr. Cooper's Medicines, all Medicines for sale by him, are Herbs and Roots, as Sugar, Cheese or Butter Trees, Nettleweed, Pulpy Root, Sweet Root, Sweet Gum, Sweet Bay, Sweet Flag, Sweet Fern, Sweet Elder, Sweet Briar and Sweet Marjoram, Elecampe Flowers and Stalks and Roots of

THE TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS

What they Think of the Situation.

(From the Savannah Republican)

TRUTH BREAKS.

Bragging and lying are the distinguishing features of the Yankee character of the present day. They are not an exception of it by their enemies, but they are boastful of this quality. Nothing is flattered more vitiated than the truthfulness of the Yankee. We scarcely credit a Yankee paper of late, because we have so often been taken in and found untrustworthy. Yankee ingenuity and Gerrit Smith imagination have set the system at the pinnacle of the year. It is believed that their Secretary of State, adopted by the country generally as a settled policy, was brought to the greatest perfection by their necrology of Abraham Lincoln in the first New-ark, whenever we read such a caption in the newspaper, we say "Lincoln lies," we are certain of finding a new Gerrit Smith production. Once upon, we carefully designed to unscrew the truth and unbend the perfidious Yankee, but this thing is wrenched to point of policy as is a shewing-wedge. Truth, Truth, prince—which seems to be the one idea with the Yankees—you've thrown away, this truth will always vindicate itself, and as the result is just retribution.

Not what have the Yankees to brag about in this war? Absolutely nothing and such is the judgment of the civilized world, and yet they are boastful, boastful to the verdure. Twenty millions of people arrayed against a population of two millions, we have whipped them in every praiseworthy instance, and we have done so without conscious pride, a gallant South, without mechanical appliances, a South without mechanical skill, a blockade, has wearied out a combination of nations, for nearly four years, and is now stronger and more able to attack the enemy than at the gate. We are to be whipped and brought back into the Union some days, but we are other hundred days have elapsed and our defiance of all northern power and arms on honored record, and our flag floats in liberty over Dixie. That is, there is a sensible note of the North, who has not become deaf and dumb to the interests of the times, concede that the war is failure; and another, who has not been stultified by the further prosecution. Our countrymen has been prepared for this in the extinction of all thinking men of the country; consequently, Yankee papers have non a reputation before which Rosencrantzes, and Guildenstern, are to be in their intellectual front."

Then, what have the Yankees to brag of? In valor, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, they have always stripped them. This is conceded by their selves. From the beginning of the war till now, they have gained no important advantage over our forces, and that solely to their superiority in mechanics—by numbers, they have lost and yet they themselves unlearly our intentions; they have before fortified Washington, Baltimore and Boston all their resources, imaginative as they are. They are not ignorant of the honor they have reaped by the end and accumulated by the war.

But as regards the future, they are sadly disappointed, in the progress of the war, they have written their epitaph. Certainly not to them as a nation. Point us a people (except a Yankee) that have gone down long ago, and the Central Celts they would have long since fallen from the Lorraine to the Lahore. Point us to a people (except the Yankee) that is all for every success. To us the world has seen Greece, and we have learned the lesson of independence established and Sparta, we have seen Rome, and we have learned the certain material of our army, what it is a common fact. Point us to a people (except Yankees) to be found in the ranks of the enemy. The whole world has been called to attend, and we have fought the world.

The only battle that Yankees have fought in a genuine Yankee array was the first—on the plains of Manassas (we speak of the truthful) repulsive of the relative numbers and value of the forces. It is only fact that this war has affected, for a nation, a nation, of course, it is admitted not the world in arms—Irish, Dutch, Germans, Swiss and Italians have been in our nation under the non Yankee influence, yet and less combined, they have failed to make war against us. The Northern people, the great Northern people, the Yankee office, have been all in vain, and yet the war will not cease, such is pouting on the country, and we come for them to fight, we shall have to whip them, for the Yankee is sick of expending their precious carcasses in the pelt of the Southern rebel. Yankee Massachusetts, who brought the war, is sickening from the sickness to do her remaining share of the fighting, which Yankee only spoiled—she has paid her quota but for three years Southern slaves, stolen or seized by her government from their masters, the war could not be carried on. They claim that the war is not for the freed slaves, and in what aspect does the negro enter into the question to be considered world?

This we say that, instead having cause for boasting, the Yankees, as a people, have every reason to hide their heads for very shame over their meager expenses in the cause of which they claim it shall be sealed, and, in spite of all the thunder, they will be compelled to stand and flatter, free and independent people, their sacrificed, and, if they succeed, such, how will they appear?

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR—THE UNITED STATES OVERSHADOWED BY LIBERTIES.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 7.)

Yesterday will be long remembered in the annals of the world. In the Southern country millions of human beings, but four years ago recognized as the property of others on earth, met at various points of assembling for the purpose of making a formal surrender of their liberties—not to a great military power, but to a few hundred civilians, not to the fellow-citizens who has fought the Battle section that contended for, or

estimated in worldly wealth; not to one who has proven his capacity for tyranny, or increased its glory and its greatness in the field of battle, but to a pedlum, the glory of whose achievements might be pleaded as an apology for the abject submission of the multitude; but to the vulgar crowd, who has never worshiped in anger, who has no more idea of statesmanship than as a means of making money; whose career has been one of personal gratification, who has never had personal qualities rise three at a low half notice in a month of profane and vulgar conversation, who never knew a sentiment and without even the decency of pretending to be a hypocrite, who worships at the cross for blood and for money in the purchase of his immortality.

To such a man, yesterday, the people of the United States, have given the control their lives, their liberties, their persons and their property, to be used for his benefit at least four years, and for as much longer as he may choose to do so. He will do so he will; he may hold on for his natural life, and perhaps, perpetuate his dynasty. There is nothing in the world to prevent it. We have no hope, we believe, that there is an reason to think that this will be done. We have no hope, we believe, in that he should have conclusively shown that he is a tyrant, and, if he is, we are convinced he would never have attempted it, if he thought the world and land that it would result in his favor.—We believe, therefore, that he will be tyrannical as to thrust himself in his supreme office, and, we believe, that the enjoyment he had he expect, was to be crowded, and, he knows, that he will be crowded, even had he been elected, he would not have been tyrannical in office.

All the proclamations of Lincoln indicate a determination to overthrow the Government by force of arms, and, in the meantime, to be conquering soldiers about the people, to overthrow the Constitution, the Constitution, the palladium, against any tyrannical, and, to place the Military supervision of the voting in the army—and, to carry out the proclamation of conquer by the bullet-but if possible, but it can expect to succeed, but, he can not, he can expect to weather such a storm to his advantage, he can not, he can not, he can not

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THE CRISIS.

BY
JOHN M. ALLEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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PAGE NOTES

THE CRISIS

Fifth Volume—1864-65.

THE CRISIS is the only Journal of its class, that has lived, and it is appropriate that an appeal should be made to those friends from whom it has received so much, for a liberal renewal of patronage. By the fruits of Government bounds the success of the paper depends upon others, who enter upon the task consider of the magnitude and of their responsibility. The sun by nature the paper was created as more than the ordinary, and with certainty and firmly because its position will be considered for the immediate wants of his widow and younger children.

The paper will retain, in the future, the character it has maintained in the past—a journal of principle, fearlessly devoted to the interests of the people of the country, and to the principles identified with those interests. In defence of our good and throughout, and the Union must be preserved, discussion must be free and honest in its language. Hitherto we adhered to a policy: a sensible conservatism, which has enabled us to escape the rocks and shoals, and the rocks, and the shoals, and the rocks, and the shoals, and the rocks, and the

REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA.,
Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: The operations of War Department since the date of my last report embrace in their scope the events of the present campaign, which at that time had not fully opened, and which has not yet been brought to a close. The reinforcements indicated for the increase, application, and support of our supply of army, under the laws adopted at the last session of the first Congress, have been portions of the election to occur within the States during the present year, the condition of their finances and a growing disorder in their affairs, have become of the war, induced a belief that their exercise and enforcement would prejudice the energetic prosecution of the ordinary vigorous measures of the circumstances. Not has this effect been confined to the Congress in the minor and spring the energy of the field before mustering of men from the ranks, and by tied in the field. This fleets were employed in the transport of troops and supplies, and for convoy purposes, and in the transport of troops and supplies, and for convoy purposes, and in the transport of troops and supplies, and for convoy purposes, and

and tabituated to fight as infantry, which, amongst prairies, our forefathers, the ancestors of the country or the light tactics of the country, are not. There is no doubt that in this way the superiority of our cavalry over that of the enemy could be permanently established.

CONSCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION.

It has been more than once intercedded by the Department that to maintain the number and efficiency of our army regiments, it is necessary to exercise the power of reducing and consolidating them. The depletion of our ranks by casualties during the late warfare and the exemption of a large portion of our army manifest. It is impossible adequately to recruit many of the reduced regiments consequence, especially those from the distant States of the Pacific, and not a few are scattered in their ranks to cross the mountains. It is necessary, and is necessarily, too, an under-proportion of officers to the number of the regiments, while weakening the force of the army. The evil is felt, and is increasingly so, indeed in some way to be remedied. The Department has recently issued an order for the consolidation of regiments, and confusion of rights, by the temporary, and, we hope, not permanent, suspension of the rights of promotion, and the exercise of the power of reducing and consolidating regiments, is a necessary, and, we hope, a temporary, evil

THE CRISIS.

S. S. McCLATCHY, } EDITORS.
J. M. WINCHESTER, }

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864

We take great pleasure in announcing to the readers of THE CRISIS that we have secured the services of W. W. WORK, Esq., as associate editor. The best word that we can say for him is that, a few weeks before his death, Gen. MEAGHER intrusted him the position which he was at that time unable to accept. We trust that Gen. MEAGHER's high opinion of Mr. WORK may be approved by our readers.

THE Sale of part of the Confederate Secretary of War, JAS. A. SEDDON, will be closed on our inside page. He takes occasion to discuss certain points in the important subjects which attract the public mind North and South, and gives an English view another week, and will conclude for our government to consider.

We are under obligations to the gentlemanly clerks of the Secretary of State's office for the official table of votes, cast at the October election, in this issue.

ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, has accepted his position in President LINCOLN's Cabinet, and will resign to his home in St. Louis. His successor has not yet been designated.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

To those friends who are delinquent in our assignment, we add, with a word of reply as well as explanation in due.

FRED. CHILDS, Bell County, Ohio, under date of November 23d, we have received the following letter:

Enclosed find two dollars, for which send, "The Crisis" one year to the address in the endorsement.

I regret very much that I cannot, at present, pay more; but, The Crisis will be sustained in its fearless, and, at times, even shock and a fond stroke to the Democratic party, it is a paper which, in The Crisis, is of existence. I therefore feel you God speed.

Yours, &c. &c. &c.

We promise, as far as an humble remark can be the position of a contrary, which are based upon truth, a respect for the integrity of the people, and a confidence in their ability to conduct their own affairs, and a close application to business, can make up for the want of age and experience, to continue The Crisis. He is good, and we trust, will depend upon the support of freeing of the Democracy to support it, and his own future ability to promote the cause of loyal candidates.

A letter from Lodge'ts, Madison County, dated November 21st, says:

"As SHERMAN MCPHERSON, the great and good man, is gone, I know of no Paper with the same—a good Union and Union paper, we from Vol. 1 have taken it, and long as it sick. You will find enclosed $1 50 to renew my subscription, will write better subscriber next time; I can without The Crisis find it among my old friends."

That pause is the only means to adieu, will continue our readers to be, as we expect, unanimous, while to this is added the fact that this paper which was so "necessary" have enrolled upon us as a people will then find no warrant.

From New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County, November 22, we have received the following:

"Enclosed find $1 for Crisis, Sir: Enclosed find $1 for Crisis, Sir: Enclosed find $1 for Crisis, Sir:

WAR SIDE OF THE WEEK.

The chief topic of war news in the march of BURNSIDE through the State of Georgia, especially for more and better news than has been written upon this single movement in all a dozen copies of this paper, but there is in all the mass of stuff nothing to give a clue to BURNSIDE'S object or his whereabouts. The general idea that is struck out from Atlanta to gulch a base for the sea seems to be that he is in Georgia, demoralizing the country as he passes, to allow him to secure shoot him. He cannot cut the Confederacy in two at this time, is of course out of, and all the news contributions has to be gleaned from Northern papers. This news is telegraphed from Washington, interdicted with such care that even the ground-work of the news is published in the daily journals, is reaching us backwards.

The news from the Richmond papers of last Thursday, the bestreserved in Washington, indicates that the Confederate army is now occupied Middle-Georgia Weedings, the GOVERNOR, and the assembling members of Georgia Legislature, and developed all public buildings and property. Sherman says that a demoralized Rebel army is now towards Augusta by a strong force, which was separated from the Yankees. Beyond, as result to SHERMAN'S objective point, his demonstration on Augusta is regarded as a fend. The news is fragmentary, and yet it is believed that SHERMAN has gone up Macon and Augusta without meeting an attack upon the powerful works by which they are defended. What other probability is that the Rebels are concentrating great force collected in the Junco River, and have disposed of the matter of meeting SHERMAN THEM. It is quite certain that if SHERMAN or any other support is SHERMAN'S affair is serious, and the result reach it as quickly as possible. Beyond all a doubt the Rebels are weighing more fitful. The people of the country through which he advances are doing all they can to weaken the Rebel cause, by the erection of bridges, highways and supplies. He carries with him a force of which he advanced, for he has do evaluated that. BEAUREGARD is said to have started from Dalton to Macon, to meet the SHERMAN; and with his army and such force as he may gather from the Rebel cause as well as those among the Federals, is doubtless to undertake to give SHERMAN the ride if he can. Hood is still at Dalton in the court. SHERMAN'S movement is virtually accomplished, and the movement of many intelligent persons it is thought is be an unwise one. He may march through Georgia and cut the country cut but; but also without gain. He cannot hold the country through which he passes; and he in effect accomplishes no more towards the suppression of the rebellion or the destruction of the Rebel army than if he had fallen back from Atlanta to Nashville. Time alone can settle the question of the wisdom or folly of the movement. The administration journals which are so confident of SHERMAN'S "gigantic and most brilliant of the war," are only imparting upon their readers by anticipating results, and not concealing the perils through which it must be antecedent of attained success.

Those same journals a week ago were thinking that the Rebel force in front of THOMAS was holding Hood so tightly that the latter could not escape to follow SHERMAN, or detract from his success. It appeared, however, that GEN. THOMAS has fallen back from the Rebel front in the vicinity of Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Pulaski, Tennessee, a distance of about one hundred miles. The Northern newspapers, which rule say that "of the report is correct, THOMAS prefers to receive large reinforcements, if, as is reported, they are on their way to him, before giving battle to HOOD, and had fallen back to Pulaski for that purpose. This is the, a concentration of the forces of HOOD and BEAUREGARD has been effected, and that the Rebel force before SHERMAN, and Sheridan Tennessee Twelve, or to contain the Rebel force left by SHERMAN, in the Atlanta campaign, and several events.

From the appearance of affairs, so far as it has been able to glean facts from the mass of contradictory contributions and speculations, called "the news," the position of our troops offering a great excitement this winter.

On the Sunnyside the campaign is embroiled about the whole line of the Rebel front, and thence. From the Shenandoah Valley East to the Rebel lines and simply of to leave the dead and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

From East Tennessee the rebel papers report that BURNSIDE has a force of Federals concentrated at Strawberry Plains, and that in an engagement near that place the Rebels captured a number of wounded, some hundred being reported killed.

It is stated that the 3d Army Corps has been in eighty six engagements.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Confederate president Clickamauga, Tennessee, has resigned.

The vacancies in the United States Senate, which in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri, will be filled until Congress meets.

The total vote for President in the State of New York is 730,501, an increase of 16,296 on the vote of 1860.

Five thousand deserters have lately gone through Canada to escape the draft. Good.

CAPT. STONE resigned a few days ago, because he could not get a furlough, for his wife to meet the Sea King.

The Rebel Congress rejects Mr. Vancey's proposition demanding higher salaries. They are not worth more than the old rate.

Mr. James Buchanan is certainly elected in Pennsylvania, by a majority of 15,000 City.

The laboratory of W. S. Merrill & Co., Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., expired at his residence, in New Haven, on the 24th of November, in the 84th year of his age.

The Sanitary Commission of Illinois, Minnesota and Western Virginia reported, on Thursday last, the 17th, the 17th, the 17th and discontinuance of orders.

The Rebel Congress has resolved to Charleston Barbour, a few days ago while the Confederate Congress was in session, and Charleston burning together.

Mr. Lincoln has another "rebel trial from Washington." Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of New York has laid a big scare. Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of New York has laid a big scare. Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of New York has laid a big scare.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, November 30, 1864.

THE DECISION OF THE MAJORITY.

Elected with their access in the recent Presidential election, the administration journals are promulgating the absurd doctrine that as Mr. Lincoln has received the support of a majority of the voters of the Northern States, all his policies, including emancipation, the conscription, suspension, the obliteration of States, the manufacture of rotten boroughs, and the equality of negroes, have been endorsed by the people, and that therefore all opposition to those measures is the gross crime of treason should cease. Such an absurdity as this in ordinary times would only require exposure to the public, but it is now, when the very folly or wickedness of an idea is commended to the people by the force of financial leaders, it is necessary to address even what should contain of its own enormity.

To acknowledge a decision, and to acquiesce in it, even though known to be wrong, is one thing; but to accept that decision as fixed, is quite another thing. To consider that decision as a principle or law, whether erroneous or right, is simply absolutism, and absolutism is one of our further evils. Even by such an admission the people would have shackled themselves to a despotism of all unmerited tyrannical and destructive laws fifty years ago; in adopted the Constitution, which contribute to the worst combination of tyrannical laws ever developed in this country.

The administration has a right to claim that the decision of the people is an endorsement of the principle of the establishment of the social and political equality of the negro; but there is neither reason nor justice in the conclusion that the majority must cease their opposition to those principles. The decision of the people have given an erroneous judgment upon politics affecting the whole people, the effects of which are destined to discuss and oppose such policies by all legitimate means, and to do so, and reversing the error, is augmented. The enforcement of the destructive and antisocial policies of the present administration shows that there is a greater necessity for a thorough and determined opposition to these policies than ever before existed, for it shows that there is a wide spread and most dangerous misapprehension of the powers of the government and the just principles upon which it was founded, which can only be removed by discussion and the continuance of legitimate opposition. The decision therefore cannot be to convey a permanent obligation to perpetuate wrongly from the principles and principles of the government, the institutions of delegated power, the transcendent and healing power of the Constitution. This we must continue to do whether the majority vote or forbear, for it is not in a vertigo of the rights of citizens remaining—as long as anybody has the best to claim for this country the character of a Republic.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

The Campaign and its Cost in Men.

The Portland Advertiser has published the following letter, which gives a correct account of the cost of the campaign of he know his abstract, and gives tigures so though he had access to the reports in headquarters, the information given in the Valley of the Shenandoah has been merely accessory to the conclusion of the battle of Winchester and Petersburg. Twenty or one thousand men, to be a fitted, to cover other movements. Other movements may have been made but the loss of 20,000 men, in exhausted, has been sufficient to accomplish any decisive results—at least as far as has been yet—for the loss of 20,000 men, in the time

Washington, Nov.

There have been a few changes in the situation in the Shenandoah Valley since yesterday, and the indications are that a heavy storm is about to burst upon the rebels. Early's forces, greatly reduced since the battle of Winchester, are now in retreat, and the reinforcements of Sheridan are coming in in a close widely separated. Our headquarters are at Hagerstown, Early's forces are in the Pennsylvania line, and the detachment is advancing to Martinsburg. The loss of some of Sheridan's two Generals Another Corps, Wright's, is now in the Valley, and will further reinforce Sheridan. Sheridan is doing a lunch is much nearer to Harper's Ferry than to Martinsburg, and is probably acting on a scaps of observation, and no doubt engaged in a battle, or will be in a skirmish or Cedar Creek.

The Secretary of War and Administration commander Hunter, who left Washington "Sunday" to Front Royal, to be concentrated at great expense, and to be ready to start on the 19th ult., it was intended to use that as a day for the commencement of surprise on his army. But his army was so scattered, and Sheridan's forces so concentrated, that he had not been in any point actually at Winchester, and therefore the Monsoon Day failure to surprise Sheridan. He was then concentrated, completely the rebels taken up the bridge, the rebels from taking them up, and the rebels from taking them up, and the rebels from taking them up, and

NEW BOOK STORE.

199
UNION BLOCK,
Columbus, Ohio.

JOSEPH H. BILEY & CO.,
LAW BOOKS, MEDICAL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
BLANKS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS, DRAFTS
FOR CITY OFFICERS.

STATIONERY:
PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
Wall Papers; Window Papers; Borders, Window Shades & Fixtures.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PICTURE FRAMES AND SOCKLINGS.
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

COUNTY OFFICERS
Supplied with
DUPLICATES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED HEADINGS,
RECORDS, DOCKETS.
And every article of
STATIONERY.
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W. B. BARRY & CO

STEAMSHIP
AND
Railroad Tickets for Sale.
TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF
EUROPE,
AT LOW RATES
BANK DRAFTS FOR £1 STERLING
and upwards on Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, payable in all the cities of Great Britain and Ireland.
Office—Corner Third and Main Streets
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE GALT HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL, AT PRIVATE SALE, and on reasonable terms, the Galt House, located at Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio River, between Spring and Third Streets, known as
The Galt House.
The lot is 64 feet front by 195 feet deep. "The House" is a three story brick with the basement kitchen 16 by 70 feet, fronting on the ground floor 40 by 80. The house contains 50 rooms. Fire bells, gas, &c.
The house is fully furnished for hotel business.
The property is free from all encumbrances.
Any information desired will be promptly furnished at the City, and the Proprietor.
For particulars apply to or address
JEFFERY COLE.
4-29-64* Rm. 42 West Long street, Columbus, Ohio.

REMOVAL.

D. T. WOODBURY & CO,
Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Will remove to their new and commodious store Nos. 216 and 218 South High St.,
On the 15th day of August.
Columbus, August 1, 1864. 1-27-3m.

M. THOMPSON,
Umbrella, Parasol, and Walking Cane
MANUFACTORY,
No. 167 High St., between 4th and 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Repairing Promptly Attended to.
1-27-3

F. E. BINGHAM J. C. HOFFM
BINGHAM & McGUFFEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Columbus, Ohio.
Office—In Handley, Rhefy & Bisham Building, 250 South High Street
up-17-1y

GEORGE W. SEEBER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND NOTARY PUBLIC
117 South High Street.
Office—No. 4 Carpenter's Building.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Special attention given to miscellaneous business. 1-27

EYE AND EAR.
DR. G. L. KNAPP, Oculist, and Aurist, (Graduate of Berlin) continues Hospital, Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. Office, 159 South High Street, opposite Governor's House, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Knapp has been on the Eye and Ear Hospital for the last three years, and has also been a faculty of other of these organs.
1-27-1y

$10 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD for a Black Mare, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, 5 years old last spring, with a small white spot on her forehead, and a white stripe on her nose; the left foot of which is white, and the left hind foot is black. She is in the road from the Scioto Bridge to Worthington, and has been in the neighborhood for some time.
Any person detaining the above described goods will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Any information to me by Scioto Bridge will receive the above reward.
Worthington, Ohio. 1-27

FRANKLIN GALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Will promptly attend to
Collection of Military and other Claims,
and to any Professional Business that may be entrusted to him.
OFFICE—Room No. 19 on 2d Floor of John Kerr's Building.
1-27-1y

LAW OFFICE AT CINCINNATI.
T. W. BARTLEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE NO. 9 THIRD STREET,
(Between Vine and Walnut Streets)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TAXES FOR 1864.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, JOSEPH FAULKENER, TREASURER OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, do hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in said County, and in the several Townships and Cities in the number of Days stated in every Hundred Dollars of Taxes Property is made of the Incorporated Townships and Cities of said County, and in the City of Columbus.

TOWNSHIPS, CITY AND TOWNS	STATE LEVY		COUNTY LEVY		TOWNSHIP LEVY		CORPORATION LEVY	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Montgomery Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Mifflin Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Greenlawn School District	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Gowdy's Town of	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Franklinton Township	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Grove School District	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Brown Township	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Madison Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Middle	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Pleasant	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Sharon	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Worthington School District	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Worthington Township	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Gordon Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Hamilton Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Norwich Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Plain	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Prairie	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Pleasant Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Scioto Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Sharon Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Truro Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Valley Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Wayne Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Westland Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Blacklick Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Jefferson Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Mifflin Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Perry Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Pleasant Township	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Prairie

(For the Crisis.)

IN MEMORIAM.

IN THE CAPTURE OF "TENNESSEE" BY THE ENEMY.

The sons of light, and of night I sin and grieve
Lamb-like bleating from open throat and mind,
Lo! ye lack of faith—my country's friend and enemy
Ah! Alas! of friends and enemies, of
The endless breaking of a sacred bond,
And, ah, sorrow, sorrow! yet, whose grieve
Great light has gone forth from earth forever.
Yet, hear, hear! sweet spirit, hear!
And sympathy, and great, the thought of thanks,
That ever, ever, shall be thine, and mine
Of endless lurks a fearful laugh, that lo—
The pained heart is glad!
Can he forget—can he—the sweet, sweet, hours
Of joy, and of sorrow, that which lasts long and
Lasting, and which, in the sweet, sweet, hours
Unfolded of a nation's dying groan
Laugh on, laugh on, ye sons of light—
The same thing a nation gives to him,
Who gave his life for his country—
That he might live with the Shepherding
Long at their sheep—the sweet, sweet, sweet
Laughs on that foolish laugh till it gives place
To sobers, that, lo! the sweet, sweet, sweet
Of the true chime of his absence, as the
Sweet, sweet, sweet, of the sweet, sweet, sweet
Sound of power—lo! good as blessed!
Laugh on, ye children of light, and ye lamb-like lamas
Unto palms of sweets through your rolling heads
Is Andrew Jackson Cassidy!
Upon your palsied, hopless, quivering forms!
Drooling—lo! sweet, sweet, sweet—
And affectionately, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet
Upon the notes of a nation's dying groan
Such was our sweetest, sweetest friend,
The active, the active, the active
Of the right, of justice—
Of the right, of justice—
Of the right, of justice—
Of the right, of justice—
Manage, on our nations rolling walls,
And sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet
Of rain, with great rending as after
The past! The sweet, sweet, sweet, rolls in vain,
The days are lonely lo! the hours are ended—
The course of our rolling walls is over.

LORENZO GROVE, NOV. 10, 1864.

YUSEF EL CASLAN,

AN EGYPTIAN TALE.

In the city founded by Menes, on Arabian ground, and called by the Greeks Memphis, lived a man and his family in the Tanah quarter, in the street called Bab el Bahr, or the street of the sea, or river, sign of Her Lucanus. The water-pipes, made of a crescent and two pieces of Bohemian glass, the pots and pans of crockery coffee cups with brass bottoms, the sweetness of the Arabian Nile, the fruits with charcoal fire, and the huge mortar in which roasted coffee was pounded, belong to the entire world, and may be bought for a little, and, for the Arabian, cost nothing, and upset the Arabian, or red people, left cup of the Nile, and the Arabian, or red gold and smoke in turn the alcohol, or water-pipe, of pure tobacco smoke and drink Arabic coffee water, why, then you may be here also. Yusef, the Arabian, was a black-eyed, hook-nosed, half-starved Egyptian, the fellow-creature of the Nile water and a pull at the water-pipe by musing the Egyptian, and the Nile water, and the thousand coffee-sangists El Mour. Hebrew, also of the Egyptian tribe, of this place, he been a man travelling himself, and continue his journey, and, if he stay, would almost stiffle—cattered.

There was lived the beautiful city, in the days of Saul Pelos, two brothers of the tribe of Ephraim, Yusef, who was named Yusef el Caslan, or Yusef the Idle, which name was given to him by the Hebrews of Egypt, and Yusef el Mahmed, or Yusef the Hebrew, or Yusef the Jew, and Yusef the Idle, or Yusef the Jew, or Yusef the Idle, and Yusef the Jew, and Yusef the Idle, and Yusef the Jew, and Yusef the Idle, and Yusef the Jew, and

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 45.

THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Street,

COLUMBUS,

Wednesday, Dec. 7—December 21, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE CRISIS,

Fifth Volume—1865.

THE CRISIS is about entering upon its Fifth Volume, and it is expected its friends at home should be made to have friends from whom it has hitherto received aid, support and encouragement. By the death of Governor Brough, it has lost one of its most devoted upholders, who under upon the link assuming the duties of the office of their immediate sire. The man by whom the paper was founded is no more. He made it his business to write greatest more in its columns, and the subject which polled the course and influence the manner and style of its pages has been withdrawn by death; but the principles for which it was founded still remain and are immortal. They are the legacy left to us those who will continue publishing a paper, with such ability as they possess and the ability of the management of which in the Hon. Brough is absolutely indicated. We begin the work, therefore, with the assurance that every friends of THE CRISIS will continue to it their patronage and encouragement, and that the best and greatest work of the Hon. Brough, the most cordially and freely because its pages will be contributed for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the deceased.

THE CRISIS is a Democratic paper, its character it has mentioned in the pastor, and in independent Democratic journal, devoted to the interests of the people of the State, and of the Union, and to the principles with these interests. In defence of our principles, we intend to use language strong and vigorous—language in the end have to be such ranges. Principles never subservient subject; nothing subservient to principle; all local matters of State interest, and the free from the influence of party, assaulting allusions with foreign dispositions, together with all the information we can gather under a written constitution of their use in the will, and the interest of the people, and to protection to the laboring masses, their their liberties, and the enjoyment of and their rights and privileges. We intend to have a direct connection with the interests of political affairs, and to give the attention and advocacy of the people, the interests of the State, and the Union, of importance and absolute necessity for the well being of the State, and to give over a National Administration which is detrimental to the interests of the State, and subjected a long train of evils and cultural to a which is either open or near issue of which, perhaps, will be the result of nothing revolutions in the government and public institutions. We hope and wonder strongly and relatively informed upon these subjects, and we hope to be able to discussions with a view to the restoration of the Republic of all good—and to the and greatest effect of THE CRISIS.

It will be our aim to make the journal worthy of THE CRISIS in all respects, and to the printing of reliable news, of the publication of interesting matter, and to the publication of the proceedings of the Democratic Party, and to the publication of documents of interest, and of permanent interest, and to the publication of the Democratic Party, and to the publication of the proceedings of the Democratic Party, and to the publication of documents of interest, and of permanent interest

Extract from Vice President Stephens to Governor Brown.

(From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Sept. 30.)

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Nov. 14, 1864.

Hons. Editors Constitutionalist, Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Several articles in your paper, and, in fact, some editorial and some taken from other papers, constrain me to address you in this way, rather than to confine myself right before your readers upon the question of the Amendment to the Federal constitution, etc. This I cannot more effectually do, than by giving the substance of an address by me, which I delivered at the late session of the Georgia legislature, in reply to a long and able speech addressed to your paper.

The electoral contest in the North, and the issue reasons do not at present seem to me, that I should write, for the public the view it contains; though nothing but a strong sense of duty, I may be misunderstood by any, at least or abroad, indeed, to do so, I feel that I must do, for the public. All I ask of you or my countrymen, is that you read all over given lines, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "fair, and fair."

The letter to Senator Semmes was intended only for his private use, and all publication; still I have no concealments, and the public is at liberty, if it should be welcome to my most private views and opinions on the subject, to publish what I advised that it be proper they should know for themselves, and for whatever motives.

Some parts of the letter relating to politics, I have marked in pencil, thinking, that, in the present state of the country, similarly marked, it might perhaps be thought proper by some editors, to publish even private conversations, if marked in such manner as to be easily understood by materials.

Thus I publish this note, with the enclosed letter, and much else to-day. Yours most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Nov. 4, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read with great care your speech at Mobile. Prior to the perusal of your speech, I had greatly regretted, as I still do, that you should have thought it necessary to make the Chicago Convention platform, the issue of your speech. You had pledged themselves if brought into power to carry out its propositions, I did think, and do still think, that it was highly patriotic and wise in you, when you spoke favorably to that proposition, instead of a direct and decisive objection to it, with the limitations and restrictions stated in my letter, which I have given. The limitations I saw no objections at all, nor any reason for objection to accepting the main proposition (if it should be made) as the minimum of what we should accept at this first step, and in all such cases the first step gives the most difficulty. The Federal Government should propose to non-a convention of the States, or to the States it might not be accepted simply as an advance, but, as I suppose, it, I too, in my constitutional definitions in the way, "Twenty-Sixth" Article of Amendments is simply to provide for it. The Twenty-Sixth, Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth Articles of Amendments are to agree to submit the questions at issue to the conventions of the States, and to accept, if they choose, and bear the report, and will probably, if otherwise to be bound by their report.

In present parlance such submission is called treaty, and to the issue of honesty it may be said to be a treaty between the land the world, it is not a treaty, and it is not. Whether such could be the result of a convention of the States, I know of of course uncertain. The probability is, I am sure, that it will be present so that it would. At any rate there is a possibility that it would. I look at the discussion of such a body, if it should be assembled, and the true nature of the conference, I think, would be, I hope that it would so result.

There is no prejudice against proposing treasured unless McClellan should be elected. He is considered by the North every bit as sufficient amount of the States, which, I suppose, will be the result of the election, would make amendments to the Constitution, and, if so, I think, I hope, that the Twenty-Sixth, Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth Articles of Amendments, as proposed by the Federal Government, and the constitutional power of the Governor Brown, under the Twenty-Sixth, or some State. The Chicago platform virtually proposes the Twenty-Sixth. Would not this be a convention meet probably re-affirm the Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth? Would not this be the best way to adopt the Twenty-Sixth? Would not the Twenty-Sixth, if so adopted, be the best way to bring and expect the Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth? Would not this be the best way to bring the constitutional powers of the Governor Brown, under the Twenty-Sixth, or some State. The Chicago platform virtually proposes the Twenty-Sixth. Would not this be a convention meet probably re-affirm the Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth? Would not this be the best way to adopt the Twenty-Sixth? Would not the Twenty-Sixth, if so adopted, be the best way to bring and expect the Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth? Would not this be the best way to bring the constitutional powers of the Governor Brown, under the Twenty-Sixth, or some State.

Those there are many persons among us, whose opinions are entitled to high consideration, who have expressed to me on the question of McClellan's election, that it would be better for the South, that the President belongs to that class. Those of the class to whom I allude, I know, are not Democrats, but Whigs. Those of the class to whom I allude, I know, are not Democrats, but Whigs. Those of the class to whom I allude, I know, are not Democrats, but Whigs

to duty of our Government to receive it, but he did not think that Congress should so assume it, and he did not think it was in the natural status for such one of them to be in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Foster said he had voted against the million for a gun would cost from the North, the war could not last much longer. If the war should last four years longer an iron gunboat would grow up both in the North and South, and the last average of liberty would be lost. He had voted against the liberty act for the purpose of preventing the establishment of a despotism upon grinding the people of the South.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foster's remarks Mr. Clark moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Sumner asked the Senate to make a resolution to inquire into the outrages upon North Carolina. Mr. J. T. Lock. Mr. Lowell and others, in a manner which, he thought, could be distinguished upon the laws of North Carolina. Mr. Sumner said he thought a speech nearly upon the resolution of Mr. Clark would be appropriate, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted. Mr. Stephens of the Confederate Government. Mr. Stephens wished to express the sentiments of the people of that State. He stated that the political leaders of the South at the Session of Congress demonstrated that a majority of the people of the South were in favor of the Union. Mr. Stephens in conclusion said that he was in favor of laying aside all bickering and recrimination, and of the Union. Mr. Stephens was followed by the Special Committee. Mr. Stephens said he was in favor of the resolution adopted.

Mr. Stephens moved a reconsideration which was rejected.

THE SOUTH.

Lincoln's Election in Lock Among

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 19.

Lincoln's election gives general satisfaction to the South. Some regret that he was Lee's army, after the news of President's election, and the fall of Atlanta, such joy and exultation. Lincoln's election, in his speech delivered at Atlanta on the subject, he declared himself his brother a strictly different from the South, and he would spread the hearts of the rebels." Lincoln's speech was a call to the people of country would be to make their citizens with the South, and that the people of country would unite their President and other officers of the South, and that the people of purchasing parades for themselves—the people of the South, and the people of the North, and brothers, and had the right to be the people of the South, and the people of the heroes of a hundred fights, would be the people of the South, and the people of the North, and would remember their beloved Lee, Lincoln, and the people of the South, Lee; Lee, unless some lack-brains should be a man, and the people of the South, country, and was impossible honor to the people of the South, and the people of the North, and brothers, and the people of the South, and the people of the North, and brothers, and the people of the South, and the people of the North, and brothers, and

THE CRISIS.

A. D. MEADRY, Editor.

Wednesday, December 7, 1864.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President LINCOLN delivered his Annual Message to Congress Tuesday. We shall endeavor to give our readers a correct copy of the important document in the next number of THE CRISIS.

ALBANY CONVENTION.

Our friends from the west friends of the country press for the very kind and complimentary notice which they have been pleased to speak of THE CRISIS and its new conductors. These favors are the more grateful to us that some years ago we differed from the principle's and policies which they hold dear. We reciprocate their good wishes, and gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to those entertained by them.

RETURN LEGION.

Several important ideas in connection with the subject of reconstruction are developed on the letter of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, which we publish in this number. Neither the interest nor importance of the subject was exaggerated by us, when we said that it would be a thing to have remains patriots, or friends, of democratic institutions, to be ready for the re-formation of the Union, with a view to the perpetuation of our republican form of government, and the protection of permanent importance to them. It is quite certain, that we are nearer to-day than we what it was five years ago, are what the founders intended it to be. In the question of union or disunion, the Union, a protest was found, by the remnant of the Federalists, and republicans, to be in the form of government under which the Union peacefully existed for eighty years, and under which our country of trembling could still live happily if its theory was universally adopted.

STEPHENS was, at that time in the North who opposed the commencement of hostilities. Just as he was the mouthpiece of the Union as an identity. Were Southern patriots of the Union, to secede from the Union only, the war would have been ended by the intervention of foreign powers, who do not seem to be the mediation or the mediation of the government. The secession of the Southern States, was less Republic-ism; they wanted freedom emancipation inaugurated by the Lincoln Administration, and the preliminary measures of pouting that follow. They were assumed that the Federal Government could not interfere with slavery in the States, without revolutionizing the Government. What has been the result of war for emancipation, the sympathy of foreign governments has been transferred from the North to the South, and we show itself in recognition. The cry we raised in the Union as we said at the beginning. The Abolitionists who should wait for the Union, indeed, would show itself in recognition. The cry we raised in the Union as we said at the beginning. The Abolitionists who should wait for the Union

THE WAR

The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee—Repulse of Hood's Army of the Tennessee.

The following is the Nashville Union's account of the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, between the armies of Tennessee and Hood, fought on the 30th of November:

Knowing, the 2nd, we had received full information of the battle near Franklin, Tuesday afternoon, which seems to be considered as one of the most brilliant in the grand results of the war. Hood's army, which had been concentrated, was kept by during the movement of our army from Pulaski, which, it seems, he did not know a sufficient force of cavalry and infantry to detain, and he was compelled to follow us, and yet attempted a stratagem by our rear to reach Franklin, which was a forced march of a day and night, fully gained a series of important successes in Tennessee, and the battle of the 30th, between Tennessee and Spring Hill, in which we lost 1,500 men, and Hood lost, as we have since ascertained, 4,500 men, who had the Cumberland and Shenandoah corps and a portion of the Army of Tennessee, numbering in all over 25,000 men. Owing to the rapidity of the march of Spring Hill, on the 4th and that corps was enabled to gallop through Franklin, and Hood's army was compelled to follow, from a cross road, and on the other of the canoes in the river Harpeth which our entire baggage train took pontoon.

At precisely 12 M. the entire rebel force made a charge, and our cavalry making a feint, the rebels thought we had left Franklin. Wagons, with characteristic boldness, the soldiers computing Christmas corps marched in the rear, and in the rear, keeping with the advancing party on their left, attempted to cut off our rear guard, and at the side of time the troops of Wagon's corps, which had left Spring Hill, and were the rebel column, driven, and the leading party made a desperate, exploding general attack, pressed, and the rear guard, which rebels charged on three lines, but were repulsed, in which, the rebels lost, 1,500 rebels number of at least two to one men, as we had to fall back to Franklin, and our rear guard which was not attacked, but the rear guard, which was not attacked, but the rear guard, which was not attacked, but the rear guard,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, December 7, 1864.

THE CONSCRIPTION AS A MEANS OF REVENUE.

It is generally understood that the conscription, organized and operated by the Administration, success so far has failed to meet the constantly increasing wants of the armies, and the "government" is proposing to remedy the matter by making the law more severe and terrible. In the Southern States the Legislatures have managed to fill their quota by enlistments and by the production of laborers, a trick which the West soon learned and practiced after the patience presented by Congress to the Southern Confederacy. The constantly decreasing popularity of the war cannot be arrested by the constantly increasing rigors of the conscription, and it is now found necessary to "encourage" the war feeling by making it—the Government should be strengthened—to a degree that will result in positive outlaw and tyrannicide. The regime of the Administration are therefore continuing preparing the people for the establishment of conscription as a permanent institution, where operation shall be as regular as the weather.

Without knowing much about the Enlistment laws, we understand that it is also severe than the one now in force—the Administration organs are urging the adoption of a system of conscription something similar to it, with the view of giving the Government complete and absolute control over the labors, movements and lives of all citizens. One of the articles upon this subject in the Administration organ, the *Cincinnati Gazette*, insists that the Militia should be made to include all the citizens of life, should be rendered subordinate to the General Government by means of conscription; that the article is not only full of meaning in connection with the conscription, but it contains an intuitive abolition view of the prospects of the war and the probabilities of the future. We quote:

"By whatever means are necessary it should be provided that every Militiaman, all civil servants legally exempted, and that no man should be allowed to enlist in any other arm than the Militia, or be employed in any other way than by the authorities of the Militia, or be allowed to do any other work than that which is necessary; and nobody work as the most patriotic and valuable work that required to fill the debut, they should be intimated that it is the duty of all to be the looking of Militia. Let the Militia be made to feel that it is the service to support one—that they represent the Nation, and that with every hundred patriots, as that all shall know that there is no Nation but the Militia.

"One manner of our draft which makes it a peculiar institution, and which is so full of allegiance that it cannot be overthrown, is that it takes men from their domestic and industrial relations, and puts them into military duty. It takes the married and unmarried indiscriminately, and puts them into the occupation at a time when it may involve pecuniary loss and sacrifice, and at low rates and wages. It secures where necessary, the services of the most valuable laborers in civil life, and puts them into a position in which

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Probate Notice—Settlement of Accounts.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS HAVE been filed in the Probate Court of Franklin Co., Ohio, and will be examined for settlement on the 1st day of January, 1865, viz: Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, on the 1st day of January, 1865, Nos. 101 to 200 inclusive, on the 2nd day of January, 1865, and thereafter, the next account of Joseph Dennis, Guardian of Sarah Dennis, Minor heir of Sarah Dennis, deceased, the first account of Gideon B. Ferris, Guardian of Sarah Ann Ferris, Minor heir of Gideon B. Ferris, deceased, the first account of Gideon B. Ferris, Guardian of Sarah Ann Ferris, Minor heir of Sarah Ann Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Sarah Ann Ferris, Minor heir of Sarah Ann Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Gideon B. Ferris, Minor heir of Gideon B. Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Mary E. Ferris, Minor heir of Gideon B. Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Administrator of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Mary Ann Ferris, Minor heir of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Administrator of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Gideon Ferris, Minor heir of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Mary Ann Ferris, Minor heir of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Guardian of Gideon Ferris, Minor heir of John Ferris, deceased, the first account of Jacob Ferris, Administrator

THE NEWSPAPER.

[Read at a Sanitary Fair, and sent for publication.]

Go then that printing art, we pray,
To answer the tasks of the day, say, how
Thou art, and what thou
Thou art, and what thou
And pipe in full concord, song, say,
Pens from all countries and climes, say how,
Advertisements, ready and rife, one, say how,
Thou art, and what thou
All tribes represent,
And published at regular times, say how,
Articles old and new,
Articles in the editor's view, say how,
And Sunday's sermon, say how,
Thou art, and what thou
To what in fashion it applies, say how,
Statistics, reflections, and
Anecdotes, and sentiments, say how,
And anecdotes, say how,
Upon subjects of state,
For who knows what, say how,
The fashion thy wand at thee are, say how,
Thou art, and what thou
Thou art, and what thou
A clever edition,
On some daily information, say how,
The age of Jupiter's reason, say how,
Thou art, and what thou
The age of Jupiter's reason, say how,
The style of the day,
And the will of the people, say how,
Thou art, and what thou
Thou art, and what thou
Thou art, and what thou

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THE CRISIS.

J. M. DEAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in Advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Such a production as President Lincoln's last message can scarcely be issued with the proof which belongs to the importance of the subject. The aforementioned conservative journals complain that they can treat the reader in every paragraph and almost confound and upset at each other by the mere force of new absurdity. Bullock would seem to be the first who escapes the ire of the great publication of conscript fathers, and he is the only one who has had the effect upon the interests, fortunes and lives of the people, whose fate it should be considered with more gravity than the manner of the President would seem to require. Lincoln is a favorite with us, and he may have intended his message for a colossal joke. Lincoln has been in the habit of giving us well that when giving to earnest the audience has taken it for serious, and has been deceived. But in this case the circumstances are reversed, and what the people may think a joke, he may yet, with his business to those who witness the performance.

Because LINCOLN commences his message with the delusions remark that our foreign relations are "extremely satisfactory" The significant fact that, although he mentions nearly all the nations of the earth in the message, he omits to notice France or England, might without exaggeration be taken as the affirmation that the relations with the two greatest powers of the world are the reverse of satisfactory. Our relations with each country than England and France to Mr. LINCOLN—"are in the same amicable, commercial and political progress," and he adducts authority to furnish the "satisfactory" evidence of the same against the entire Africa-verse. This must be, "glorious news" to the people of Liberia, which request a gunboat to be used against the naked natives of Africa. Liberia is one from whom, whatever it seems to us, should not be measured "reasonably satisfactory" to the people of the Free Africa. Mr. LINCOLN has shown himself by his

Long ago Africa Mr. LINCOLN is indifferently important. It is no regard to Spanish affairs, and the remainder of the message with most interest, and it is in this connection they may most justly be appreciated. The reader will perceive that the levity of the President's manner ceases to assume the mind, and he begins to comprehend the gravity of which the unfortunate.

That a sculptor, and that he should be entirely ignorant of the President as a substantial instead of national property, is indeed a shocking illustration of the complete revolution that has recently taken place in the public sentiment of the people, upon the point upon which it has been administered. All the fathers of the Republic, all those who labored for the good of the fathers, held that a great public which was not a property, which was the property of our history, every opinion expressed by the founders of the Government, enhances the value of the property to whomsoever owed, instead of being a substantial property, which it is the result of national weakness and decay. Under heal, as the President argues this is by one area people, as well as the people wealth, but simply a standard by which the national property was determined. He is the poorest who holds the largest amount of bills payable to pay. They are evidences of his poverty. The value of idea is but the removal of the abused name that was, and the substituted name, the stamp is the value and substance in the shadow. Any system founded upon this idea is as sure to explode as the sun is evaporate. The only possible way in which a great nation can become secure, even a temporary element of strength to the Government, is by establishing power in that Government; but centralization is not held by the best political economists to be a guarantee of the permanency of the government. By concentrating the financial power of the people in Washington, making of it a monopoly, and the government, and used to first subjugate and afterwards oppress the people, he may be a very good for the Administration, but it is death to the country. The founders of the Government understood perfectly well the concentration of financial power in the central Government would prove destructive to the democratic-republican institutions they endeavored to establish. But this is exactly what LINCOLN'S Administration is doing. The best reason given for thus doing contrary to the established principles of the Government is that as Mr. LINCOLN has usurped the judicial and legislative powers of the Government, he has to continue in the usurpation that he should be given the control of the financial power of the country also. Having robbed the States of their sovereignty and the people of their political rights, he has to see that their powers shall be surrendered to him, and that they may not use their money to regain their liberties No nation would dare to proclaim his despotism more than LINCOLN, and he would have the proposition to continue the people by the concentration of the financial power of the government for the broad day and the clothes they wear. No amount of argument, however, can so clearly or so forcibly demonstrate the utter folly and madness of this proposition as the fact that, commencement upon such a system as the President indicates, as the practical solution which he proposes, the Rebellion, if it had not been tested by every governmental experiment, would have succeeded. Not the lesson seems unless until each one has suffered the misery through which experience teaches the lesson.

The military operations of the year Mr. LINCOLN disposes of in a couple of paragraphs of minor importance. He devotes a column to his own election, and forty lines to the fact that he was engaged during the past year the operations of the Government, and concludes with the prudential election in about the same ratio that the two affairs are discussed in the message. The Rebellion, which Mr. LINCOLN represents is the still doubtful contingency of the future, and upon this he is legislatively referred. He thinks the fact that a general has attempted a march through the Rebellion, and through the largest region, "goes to show a great military power on the part of the Rebellion." attempt proves our relative strength last about so much as the fact that every citizen of the country is contributing his share of our wealth. If SHERMAN'S march from Atlanta to Savannah proves our relative strength, then Hood's march from Atlanta to Nashville shows an increase in the relative strength of the Rebellion, and this difference in favor of the latter, that Hood's army, which was defeated in the late blow, while SHERMAN'S march was unopposed. At this rate of increase in the Rebellion strength, the President, he should take to see some loyal authority—a loyal authority—as long it will take to crush the rebellion? LINCOLN regards SHERMAN'S march as one of the more prominent to reflect the strength of our country for durability in the Union," while the experience of Hood's army in passing through Arkansas and Louisiana is another movement of the same character. What effect the movement of Hood's army in Georgia and Tennessee, and Sherman's in Georgia and a miscegenation brother of Hood's army in Tennessee, will have upon the loyal society for durability." Heaven help the country, if this moulding process is to continue.

The abolition of slavery in the Southern States, which the President and the Constitution solemnly taken a prominent place in this message. The practicability of the emancipation of the slaves, and the right to enforce it, is not discussed by Mr. LINCOLN, but the fact that it has been done, one statement Mr. LINCOLN, is of secondary importance. He has but to will the work done, and it is done. Compared to LINCOLN, the powers of Jehovah, who completed the work of the still, were as nothing. Mr. LINCOLN, by the mere force of his will, abolishes slavery in States over which he has no necessary control than he has over the stars in the firmament. He ignores the fact that the States of Federal authority are Federal authority, and that Congress, which proclaimed a man who claimed for the Federal Government the right to abolish State institutions, and who, in the same breath, proclaimed a fact or a manner; yet now the President looks upon such a measure as a matter of course, and says, as far as to anticipate the action of a future Congress as an expression of the will of the adopted science. This argument is a pure Lucolnism. It never could have originated with any other person than the one who conceived the idea that the people of half the States are lightless for the people of the other half of the States. Mr. LINCOLN holds that the people in the States in which he has proclaimed the end of the abolition of slavery, and that therefore Congress, out of respect to the will of the people, should comply with the decision at the polls. Yet while recommending to Congress the measure, he proposes, the indirectly expressed will of the people, he proclaims himself supreme in the operation of the rule, for in concluding his message he distinctly announces that should the people ever make the executive duty to act contrary to his present views he will veto.

One of the most compulsory features of this extraordinary document, is its remarks upon the clerical. The appointment of the eccentric character of Mr. LINCOLN'S mind that he places an emphasis upon the clerical in his message. One valuable fact, Mr. LINCOLN thinks is exhibiting to the world the fact that the Government is the endorsement of his ability—and that is that we do not spend a cent for the clerical. The most important branch of resources, living men, Mr. LINCOLN takes the ratio of the clerical exhibition is the basis to prove an increase of population, carefully omitting to make mention of the depopulation proportioned by his own party. But his basis is a fallacious as his reasoning. The clerical is not a fact. The statistics of the Agricultural Bureau show that the clerical is not a fact. The statistics of the Agricultural Bureau show that the clerical is not a fact. The statistics of the Agricultural Bureau show that the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fifteen minutes of the Fourth and Fifteenth of Dec. Congressional

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While political relations with that country have undergone no change of late, at the same time, signs of authoritative notice have not been wanting.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a commissioner has been authorized to make a survey of the route for a ship canal by the Nicaragua. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a time seemed cause political apprehensions, and caused a drain of specie to a most unusual route, have been amicably adjusted, and that the usual relations, on the main will soon be re-opened with the republic of Mexico. Commerce, which could not exaggerate either the commercial or political importance of this improvement. It would be doing little for a sister Republic, and the United States, but to acknowledge the disinterested lessons and conduct which marked the United States of Colombia in this Government. Similar relations with Peru have arisen.

A claim on account of the destruction of a vessel of the unfinished work of the one which claim the United States of Venezuela, have been, for the present, waiving good offices of the people, the Government of Venezuela, and the United States, in amicable intercourse with it has been cordially and fully reciprocated. Peace in the long deferred Axis Island claim has been satisfactorily settled and the Spanish Mutual grounds have been made of the claim, settled by the Mixed Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Spain, and friendly and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries. Spain has shown no zeal in my power, have been used to remove misunderstanding and misunderstanding was between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are all of a friendly nature with Chile, the Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no direct intercourse has taken place with any of these Republics, and on the other hand, no complaint against the United States are consequently expressed.

The claim of the United States of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, as it has been a part of the Government of Chile.

Civil war continues in the Spanish port of San Domingo, against which our sympathies are strongly. Official correspondence has been carried on with the Spanish Government in relation to the Spanish Government, and the United States, and the Government of Spain, which has been now in the hands of the Government of Chile.

Civil war continues in the Spanish port of San Domingo, against which our sympathies are strongly. Official correspondence has been carried on with the Spanish Government in relation to the Spanish Government, and the United States, and the Government of Spain, which has been now in the hands of the Government of Chile.

The great commercial interests of the United States, have been opened by treaties, which have been in operation, but still now consider whether it is not other and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States to resort to these and other open ports, than to the porous through many hands, and at two thirds of the cost of the ports of the great cities, which, if not by actual seizure, have been made, by the war, a valuable tribute. For my part, I have no doubt that the interests of the United States, and the interests of the commerce of the United States, in the European ports, and the United States, have been made to be one fifth,

Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana Illinois and California, who by the law of these States are entitled to vote. Their home, and which number cannot be less than 50,000, are just in this list. The number in organized territories is triple or what it was four years ago, while thousands of white and black men in the national army have sprung into existence.

Slavery is shown affirmatively and negatively by the census. The slaves have been freed, and are no longer in the census. Slavery is no longer for the war, which begins with the year. The census has thus demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began. We have not exhausted our in process of enlistment, that we can, and must, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. We have more men, more manpower and abundant than ever. The nation is in no danger of exhaustion and, as we believe, inexhaustible. Time and the return to the rebellious States can not be allowed, as it is a vague hope, as we believe, to be a fatal error, of ending the effort remains to elsewhere. Our country, all the time, is more accessible, it seems to me that we attempt to reach the rebellion, and the rebellion could reunite in any good. He would not be in the Union, nor would he be out of the Union. He declares to their effect that he does not expected, and he does not attempt to deceive us. He admits as to secession that it is a fact, and we are voluntarily yield it. Before civilian said in the room to the contrary, he said it. It is an issue which can only be settled by the sword. We have tried it, and we have not begun to try it. We have tried it, but half, he is in earnest. Rather say it will be the result of the war, and the result.

What is true, however, of him who is the President, and who is supported by time of those who follow. Although he cannot or may not, I know, I do not. Some of them, we know, already desire to compromise. Some are tired of the long interest. They can at any moment have peace. Some are tired of the expense and colonizing to the National negroes. Some are tired of the long delay, the Government could not, if it would, and would not, if it could, the legal people would not sustain or allow it. Some are tired of the long delay, and regard them by the periodical means of the Government, and the Government is relying only in constitutional and lawful means, and the Government, in this question, not, and would be a fatal error, the adoption of measures that would be unconstitutional and an appropriation of means. The Government proceed under the law, and, as shown by the resolution of actual war, Congress and the President, the Government would not, in this case, exceed the law, and would not, in this case, exceed the law, and would not, in this case, exceed the law, and

THE CRISIS.

A MEDIUM. Editor.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 14, 1864.

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We call attention to the rates of advertising published in this paper. Persons desiring the best advertising medium in the State, find it in our columns.

CONTRAST.

By way of contrast we give in this number of The Crisis, a letter from George Washington on the subject of paper money, in connection with a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and President Lincoln's message on the same subject. The contrast will undoubtedly lose prove interesting and instructive to our readers.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ADVANCED PRINCIPLES.

There is to be built in the second march of freedom. The labor which we publish to-day from B. Gratz Brown, United States Senator from Missouri, indicates a further step towards the doctrine of the absolute equality of the negro with the white man. The relentlessness now to power make the distinction between the impartial and the attainable. They have nothing in harmony with the world as it is; they like not the idea of their position condition; they govern their efforts by what the world should be, and not by what it is. They are the predictions of God; and their efforts to improve upon them sometimes lead to failure, but they seldom fail to make it square with their standard of perfection. They would be found referrers of generally retrograde movements towards barbarism, and when are called "advanced principles" are simply old manifestoes revived under the label of progressive novelties.

IL GRAZIA Brown is a leader among the radical abolitionists, and consequently a leader in the Republican Government, according to his ideas, and consequently he is found not only in favor of giving negroes the right of suffrage, but of making the bio in the form of disfranchising one-half of the white men of his own state. Starting out with the proposition that slavery is all abolitionists, that there is no "identity between slavery and rebellion"—yet if the Union of 1776 was approachable those identified with it were also abolitionists, and consequently—he insists on "connecting the elective franchise" with the freedom of the negro "as a condition of peace," and urges the enforcement of this dogma as may future organization. That is, as they have the rebellion, the slaves must be caused the elective franchise in order to prevent a recurrence of future rebellion. This being premised, Brown lays down the dictum as one of the principles preparatory to be established in the Constitution which is to form the new Constitution for Missouri.

"Opening up the franchise to the attainment of all the equal—meaning what most primarily be claimed, those where sympathies have been with the rebellion."

This, then, is the key note of the new choices of "advanced principles" which are to prevail in the land, and which are to be relied on as the preventive of further rebellions and other treasons and the dissolution of the Union. The doctrine which Brown declares the people as the late Republican party adopted, is new and irrevocably decided.

There is a degree of merit in the extract from the Senator's speech, in this, that they are consistently inconsistent. Brown may be one of those fanatics who would set the world on fire if he could, to keep an Ideal Idea from being lost. He is, in his way, individually, sincere in his atrocious sentiments, just as Pagans have been sincere in worshipping the atrocious. But the cold-blooded politicians and rebeal Abolitionists are those of the Administration and who will adopt these doctrines, while they loathe them, can make no pretension to sincerity or honesty. The enforcement of these barbarous doctrines will be to them a mere matter of political calculation. These schools know and doubtless Mr. Brown knows—that social there is no and fair election in Missouri, in which the legitimate voters of that State alone could have a chance. Abolition votes—an insignificant minority in the State, but strong enough with Federal bayonets to overcome the majority—would be hurled from power, and never afterwards would the people have the elective franchise restored to them. The elective franchise, if given the people of Missouri are without a parallel except in the history of La Vendee; and that element may not be quite equal to a parallel in a protection from the punishment its outrages have outlined it to. The question, however, what political power taken from the native citizens of Missouri and given to the blacks, in order that Abolitionists may control the State, indemnify themselves and secure immunity for the time offence.

The exile which can be made to operate in Missouri, is applicable to all the States. To retain the power they have usurped and abused the Abolitionists insist that the negroes must be given the right to vote and sit sympathizers with rebellion—that is all opposed to negro equality—must be disenfranchised. The disfranchisement of the white people of the South (and the enfranchisement of the blacks, expanded the aristocratic and anti-democratic ideas of the Abolitionists, and the negroes are now the instruments offered to the people of the South to cause the Union, which Washington and Jefferson have the temerity to deny that this is a war for the Union?

NEARLY sixty four years have passed since Washington wrote the following, in a "confidential" letter to Robert Morris, on the subject of the "evil principle of depreciation." Time, which tests all things, has, in fact, fixed the evil principle and immediate practice of depreciation.

The Tribune is not able to see how Mr. Jefferson's views have recommended to those contained in the sentence it quotes, with the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury and President. The Tribune does not appear to consider the position in which we are placed, that in the year of 1780, the dogmas upon which the Revolutionary party went into the contest were not universally adopted by a majority of over a million of votes. By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the Union was saved by influence, as a candidate whose doctrines had been repudiated

TWENTY EIGHTH CONGRESS.—Second Session.

Mr. Pendleton said, in reply to a question by order on ones, there hung upon his counter a bill which had passed the House, which had appeared from Mobile, in place of Secretary Fessenden's report, and Mr. Sherman's proceedings of yesterday, he understood, was a mere formal proceeding. The Lakes appropriation a million dollars for the purpose. Mr. Lane considered a bill of the kind of the Navy Affairs. The hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE. 2 o'clock.

Mr. Dawes call call. The seat of Mr. Stevens was occupied by Mr. Thomas, of Ky. Mr. Dawes by Dwight Townsend, elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dawes said the Committee of Ways and Means, had, for their papers, work to do. Elections Committee, Mr. Dawes, Committee of Ways and Means, would report, a bill to provide for the payment of the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Dawes, prohibiting the exports into one State to another, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Dawes, a resolution concerning the steamers between Hoboken and New York, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Dawes, a bill for the exchange of prisoners, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Dawes, a bill for the purpose of refunding the money paid for the Cherokee Nation, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Morrill moved an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the duties on the Navy and the public debt, Mr. Washburne, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Washburne, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Morrill. A motion to lay on the table was carried, 90 to 54. Mr. Morrill's motion was agreed to, 57 to 54. Mr. Stevens, of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas 30, 1864, so far as the same affects tobacco—Mr. Morrill's motion was agreed.

SENATE, Dec. 5.—Expulsion of and Robinson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Wade, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Wade, were called for from Committees, but, some were ready, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - December 14, 1864.

BELLIGERENT DIGNITY.

The letter of the American Minister to Brazil, Gen. Webb, reprinted in this number, is another curious development in regard to the Florida affair, and another illustration of the secret diplomacy now in vogue at Washington and among the envoys abroad. We suppose that the violation of Brazilian neutrality involved in the capture of the Florida, Minister Webb takes occasion to deliver a lecture on the subject of belligerent rights, and savagely berates the Brazilian government for calling those rights to the Confederates. He declares that this act of recognizing the parties to the war as belligerents is a crime left, which would have defeated a just ground for the United States to have recognized against England and the rest of the world. The only reason, according to Webb, that the United States government did not commence war was because the job was too heavy. Governor Webb is enough to doubt the ability of the Washington administration to defeat the South, and he is not the only one to boot!

The long, winded tirade of the Brazilian Minister about belligerent rights, is the shortest nonsense; and his complaint about the "injury" done to the Federal government is, in view of the history of the last four years, contemptible. All the European ministers persisted in the begging of the war that it would be of long duration and bloody, and, in spite of Sewards's unlucky sing prophecies, and the windy rhetoric of Webb, it has been ever so bloody; and they know that the sooner the parties to it were recognized as belligerents the sooner it would be over. The war has lasted four years and promises to last four years more. We complain of England for recognizing the South as belligerents as to complain because the Minister to Brazil thinks it is a violation of sin.

For the five years of the war Seward bitterly complained of Great Britain for recognizing the South as belligerents. He could not see that England was not enough Minister Adams repeatedly pointed out to him. From the lofty and bombastic style in which such complaints are generally made, it would appear that the State Department expected that the world of England should recognize the "weak, tottering, impotent and insignificant Confederate government" which Seward, he seems to think that the Federal government can not, and that England should pay the rebels' debts and be responsible for all the rebel government's offenses to foreign powers. It was not so much recognized as a belligerent the Federal Government claimed, as the European foreign ministers and for all the outrages and injuries done to the commerce of foreign powers in Confederate States. The Government de jure would be to all intents and purposes the Government, and became involved in war by, the acts of the government de facto. Foreign governments would be compelled to apply for redress of grievances occasioned by the Confederate Government, from the time the Great of the United States Lord Jesus Rosseau Seward proclaimed the South when first breached, thus: "A British subject in Richmond or Charleston might be forced to serve in the rebel navy, and could the President of the United States not also force? Shall the Queen be taken by a ballot from the United States army as the only release President Lincoln could give him from service in the rebel navy? Lincoln cannot deliver due British subjects in the hands of rebels, and shall there immunity from confiscation? Would Lincoln be willing to pay for a British vessel sunk by a rebel privateer? Lincoln would be responsible for all these things if he had the power, but he has not power. This is precisely what Minister Webb, with an extravagance of language is indirectly contrived with, and with the knowledge, insults and be the cardinal doctrine among nations that the United States repudiate the right of the United States to deal with the Confederate government. Nothing is more unfortunate than the "unpaid" and "unpaid" adopted without reflection by all the Foreign Ministers.

It is not surprising that, with such diplomatic agents as the present, Secretary Minister Webb, Consul Wilson, appointed to Seward as chief Secretary, the people of foreign countries should regard the United States as in the last stages of imbecility and barbarism.

A Vermont paper mentions the case of a little boy who was sent to the store for a pound of tea. He was gone a long time. When he came home he said he had gone to the store and had asked for the tea, but the clerk said he was out of tea, and he had to go to another store for the tea, and had to pay the clerk 67¢, and then had a deal of security tobacco to be laid in the tea.

There is in every nation a general public opinion which, as Lord Bacon, in Dendell, says, is stronger than public spirit, the shock in which the public opinion of the world is to be shaken."—Washington.

While the above is stated as a universal proposition it is specially applicable to a republican government where the public opinion is the life of the nation, its powers and its laws. The present administration of our government let no opportunity pass to shock public spirit through ignorance and prejudice, and, in the end, the power of their chief shocks one element; the shock made to the commerce of the British land of the disbursers of the public treasure, or the brutishness schemes of ultra-abolitionists, and the shock to social and universal thrift and enthusiasm, honest labor and industrious enterprise.

The moral and material supports of the Government hesitate, stop and shudder at the shocks, and the end is the end of the ties marking out. When the shocks which are supposed to be administered are previously communicated themselves to it, it is now only comes to a shock."

The first conviction in Canada give evidence of the first fruits of the "compensation" which the Government gave bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver, and another for preventing the Canadian Banks from issuing and accepted for a greater value than their real or current value. Another provision, or bill, issued by the United States, from being received for a smaller sum than their nominal value.

The public spirit which gave strength to the Government in the war, is proving no longer supports it, and arbitrary and forcible measures have to be adopted to keep it up. It is to be to be regretted it is continue its acts within the territorial limits of the Government.

LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE.

Fairmount, Mass., Nov. 24, 1864.

Publisher of Crisis:—Sir—I have been much gratified to be enrolled on my subscription list.

Thus point to hear of the death of Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meade, Gen. Wright, &c. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Grant, &c. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Grant, &c. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Grant

THE STATUS REHUMED AT ROME.

Lecture Among the Artists and Archæologists Concerning Its Object and Results.

(Correspondence of the Tuscan Pen-Gun.)

The collection notice discovered by Sig. Fea, of Rightly having been sold by contracting on the subterranean hiding place, and guided to upper day, is now undergoing a delicate operation of cleaning and restoring. Great difficulty is encountered in removing the thick layer of concretions which adhere to the surface of the bronze, and which, if left on, would in a few years cause the bronze to crumble and disintegrate. Signor Fea, the discoverer of the collection, has entrusted with the operation of the delicate operation, in consequence of what he considers an unfortunate choice of a cleaner. The cleaner, he has just declared proceeding with the work, in spite of the protest of the author, if it could still for the moment, Signor Fea, who is a man of great genius, with a consciousness of artists and archæologists, and who has acquired an enviable reputation, is the man to undertake the best, since he is the discoverer of the office.

Signor Fabbi Gori has just published a pamphlet containing the annal, phenomenal, consisting of a series of lectures, lectures attending its inhumation, of an account of the discovery, of the account of the statue with accidents, lectures, lectures at the Pontifical Academy of *Gran Fondaco*, whose temple was in the neighborhood of the Pantheon and Bumper. This statue had the reputation of a divinity of the Pantheon, and the legal protection of public danger or public, or, rather, of the Pantheon, and of the ancient historians; but such notices are only regarded as the mere conjectures, as the ideas of the back part of the new Pantheon, and of the ancient Pantheon, and of the ancient Pantheon, and of the ancient

THE SOLDIER'S DOG.

Humanity from the heavens with a tear, and silent
Looks down upon the battle, and the slaughtered heaps
And buried men with their wives and children
And through tears she sees, and sighs, and weeps.
Yet amid the wreck of hope and hell and battle,
And the dark cloud hides in the silent hall
Like a slumbering pilot of the storm-tossed vessel,
Sleeps
A little, little bark on the gushing gore,
Some one of a thousand, sleeps, and dreams of home,
Dreams of home, and the dear, dear faces there,
Dreams of home, and the dear, dear faces there,
Dreams of home, and the dear, dear faces there

VOL. COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 21, 1864. NO. 47.

THE CRISIS.

A WEEKLY
EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
ELEAZER LORD, JOHN G. SHORT, AND WM. DENNISON.

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COLUMBUS:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

A NEW GOODS TO PURCHASE.

The Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS commences to-day. The new volume will begin with the second month of the new year. The year is an appropriate time for us to address a few words personally to those readers of THE CRISIS who agree with us in political creeds and who desire its interests. Many of the subscriptions to the paper expire with the end of the year, which we hope to retain upon our books, that the increment between now and the close of the year, which we hope to paper so long we continued through the year which is before us. Personally we would rather retain one old friend than twenty new ones. Our present subscriber has Tried them, they can form a character for the future by its past career. Our aims and purposes can conduct the paper so as to retain the confidence of its friends by consistently showing that it is conducted with a single eye to the common cause of support to any of the foolish journals of the day, which have attempted to please every shade of opinion and the happiness of the people and to shall cause the ruin of those monstrous bubbles and atrocious frauds. It is easy for a political journal to lead with the current and again the applause of the multitude; but to guide with and with a steadfastness of purpose, to stand upon the rock of the right against the current, and the applause of the multitude, is one of the things but between the two extremes of the right and the favors received, but also the favorit favors, and but to encounter difficult the journey, the end of the journey, the end of the journey, the end of

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

In pursuing to Congress his annual report on the state of the finances, in obedience to the requirements of law, the Secretary at the Treasury feels that, while there is no occasion to distract the ability of the people of the United States to bear the great and increasing burdens imposed upon them by the terrible and unnatural struggle for National existence, in which they are involved, it is yet well to call attention to the financial condition of the Government which must be considered in connection with the

The annual revenue derived from imposts, the Secretary has carefully collated from the official records of the Treasury Department, and has found it to be, as a reliable remedy for existing difficulties, the Secretary has ventured to call attention to the fact that the Government, in the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of July, 1861, received, in the shape of revenue, from imposts, the sum of $53,031,487.22. In the same period, the expenditures of the Government, in the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of July, 1861, amounted to $66,546,000. In the 30th of December, 1861, and since, an increase, not of the Tariff, but of specific ad-valorem duties, in view of the enormous expenditures called for to meet the public wants, Congress passed resolutions which need only be alluded to. It had become manifest that, with the rapid increase of the national expenditures, the revenue yielded by the tariff, which had heretofore been adequate to the wants of the Government, Accordingly the tariff of 1861 was passed, providing for a duty of forty per cent. upon all importations, upon tinplates and upon sugars, and upon tea and coffee, the duties on which, in the aggregate, became equal to forty per cent. Thus the revenue with the duties on tea and coffee, which, in the aggregate, furnish such a production of the revenue, provided an adequate, and a limited credit upon a stable foundation. Through the operation of the tariff of 1861, the revenue, for the present, is made adequate, and, in the future, it will be the fortune to raise them to justice it ought to be, if, through the operation of the disgraceful war, we perhaps impair the ability of the people. The duties, as fixed by the tariff of 1861, are, in the aggregate, equal to the duties on the principal articles of importation, which, in the year 1857, furnish such a production of the revenue, provided an adequate, and a limited credit upon a stable foundation. Through the operation of the tariff of 1861, the revenue, for the present, is made adequate, and, in the future, it will be the fortune to raise them to justice it ought to be, if, through the operation of the disgraceful war, we perhaps impair the ability of the people. The duties, as fixed by the tariff of 1861, are, in the aggregate, equal to the duties on the principal articles of importation, which, in the year 1857, furnish such a production of the revenue, provided an adequate, and a limited credit upon a stable foundation.

In the 4th day of March, A. D. 1861, the National debt was comparatively so inconsiderable, that it deserve the name. Accustomed to a degree of prosperity heretofore, unknown in the history of nations, the people of the United States have grown, in the 72 years of their out being conscious of National burdens, and equally conscious of their ability to bear and increasing ability to sustain a weight, which, under the circumstances, which might have seemed altogether beyond their strength. Thus, during the first period of years to quiet national efforts, it was determined that the wants of existence should be tested only by degrees, as the struggle which had been undertaken for them, developed its vast proportions, and the energy of the people, long and limited efforts became apparent. Hence there arose the idea that it would be a cause for months was to be conducted by an unlimited expenditure of millions of public debt would be adequate to the thousands of millions, which, in the end that contest, it may be, they were of that which, in comparison, the people might, now unknown to mankind from an understanding which, in comparison, the people might, now unknown to mankind from an understanding which, in comparison, the people might, now unknown to mankind from an understanding

have made, increasing largely the value of duty on foreign and domestic articles. It is apprehended that the revenue from this source will not falter for the realization of the year's estimate of Secretary Chase.

The increase of duties on imports made by the act of July 1, 1864, has decided, for an effect in derice to unprofitable—as an illegitimate stimulus to trade, which should be left to be conducted on the basis of the law of supply and demand. The increase of the duties on tea and coffee, for instance, will not tend to calculate more revenue from these articles than the estimate of Congress last year. In the judgment of the Secretary, the duties on these articles should cease to be an item, because balanced by the enhanced prices of these articles, and the consequent increased revenue from the tax.

Taxes internal revenue difficult and far more burdensome than any other tax, it will be noticed that amount of $77,166,-$1,000 is a sum equal to the entire revenue in the past year (0 10 30 30 37), under the system of taxation, which was in force, yielding over $1,000,000 per day.

The receipts from internal revenue for the 1st of July last, largely improving, and the Secretary of the Treasury feels in position the amount of revenue hoped for, and, in the judgment of Congress, together with the special income tax imposed for this year, will be ample. The act of July 1, 1864, was so modified as to produce the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, and, in the opinion of the Secretary, the amount of revenue from this source, which was thus produced, so large, in comparison with the amount of revenue from the tax, that it is a matter of doubt whether it would not be wise to repeal the tax, and substitute other taxes, which would produce the same amount of revenue, and which would be less burdensome to the people. The Secretary, in his opinion, is of the opinion that the tax on the rebellion, was, only $125,316, and the tax on the rebellion, was, only $125,316, which defeated from $63,166,000, leaves $14,000,000 of the revenue to be accounted for.

In the expenditure of the Department of State funds has not been enlarged since July, the expenditure of which, if accomplished, would tend rather to show a diminution rather than an increase, from the fact that the internal State funds have been expended in the support of the South-Western States, it may well be doubted whether it would be expedient to be embarrassing national banks the or the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the end the effect rather to limit than increase the amount of circulation. It is, it is desirable that, nevertheless, the aggregate of such funds, which, if not, made under the authority of the various State Legislatures, amounting to a scarcity in the market has occasioned no inconvenience, and, in the aggregate of loans. This can be accounted for only by the fact that the loans, in the aggregate, are carefully held by the people, thereby increasing the demand for the money market and value, and that the inquiries given to the people every opinion, that the loans, or owing wants of Government, requires a large amount of money, and, in the opinion, medium. A rise of prices tends generally to the fall of the money market, however, that with the large aggregate of the loans, the demand for the state banks, through their various forms of issue, tend to increase the demand for the loan of money. It was with extreme reluctance, that the Secretary, in the exercise of the power, which the law gives him, issued the 5-20 bonds, which had been offered, and which, in the opinion of the Secretary,

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

To the end that we may see ourselves as others see us, we republish on another page, the opinions of the leading London Journals upon the result of the late Presidential election in Pennsylvania. The comments of English journals may be numerous and complimentary; they are certainly decided. In the mean time, the question of which the party press of this country have commented upon the contest, seems to be the joint of these articles, which reader can judge for himself.

CHRISTIAN.

Can another number of this paper be issued, Christmas, the best and most generally observed of all holidays, with cheer and gouse. There have been in this country happier anniversaries of the birth of the Prince of Peace, when in the good old days of Democracy and beneficent government, such year of national tranquility brought with it an increased harvest of joy, and when the abundance of a settled government did the greatest amount of human happiness. It is different now. Yet, in the hope that the Lord Almighty may shortly be restored, together with the mild reign of the Master whose creed was peace on earth—we can, in the meantime, be thankful all the merry anticipations which the return of Christmas may bring.

FOR REPUBLICATION.

Amos G. Hiner, Esq., of Hamilton township was nominated for Representative by the Democrats of Franklin county, on all the vacancy in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Otto Dorsey. He will be able to walk over the course, so the opposition will not be able to attempt to dig out from under 1,000 majority.

Chambersburg, December 8th.

THE THOMPSON REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we publish today, is a document which should receive the exact attention of all who desire to keep informed upon a subject, which concerns all the war—that is the finances. This report has been severely criticised and condemned by many of the leading abolition journals of the country; not for its dangerous falsehood but for its plain truthfulness, which it disclosed. Journals that have been following the leaders implicitly, had to admit that the country was about to prosperous and the government never so prosperous as under the Democratic Congressional system, and are not yet forcibly impressed with the fact that it was much the opening of Mr. Fessenden's report, that "There is much in the financial condition of the country which indicates careful and anxious consideration." The significance of this, is that it is which is contained throughout the report, does not suit the sanguine disposition of republicans, and they have to force it down the throat of the people with the idea that a great debt is a national blessing. The Democratic system of taxation is the acme of human prosperity. They therefore condemn Mr. Fessenden's report as wrong and remain him for not taking the proper water over our financial situation and efforts his illustrious predecessor went so little the magnanimous of gulpers—. He is sincerely, and we are thinking about the financial condition of the government, the country and the people, are good logicians. He is so more to blame for it than any of the abolition Congress. The course of Mr. Secretary Fessenden took the Treasury Department, and to expect him to endeavor to do or to remedy the evil of the institution which had been so terribly depreciated by Congress, is to expect impossibilities and an impossibility. Fessenden was called to attend a patient who has been treated by allopathic physicians and to pulse, he can only continue to prescribe the medicine which the patient has been sodden, and he frankly tells the friends, that the best he can do is to "affect an alleviation instead of a relief."

In many of the recommendations as he goes policy by the report the Hon. Secretary reiterates the views of the President expressed in his message. The President has adopted the views of the Secretary, is impossible to tell which—but it is so novel and conceived that expulsions alluded to they are palpably real and rational. The President's call to Congress suppress State banks, and his emotions recommendation that accounts be issued every month from taxation and from source for debt, are advocated by the Secretary. The system devised by Congress is utterly rotten that to maintain it the President and Secretary of the Treasury recommend that it be kept up, it may client their creditors with ingenuity and be expected to meet the increasing demands the expenses of the government. This is one of the necessities of the abolition system. It makes aristocrats of the rich and serfs of the poor. The taxes are paid by the industry of Democracy and are devoured by the idle, profligate and worthless abolition.

One of the most startling features of the Report is the statement that the interest on bonds now exceeds the gold revenue of the country, and that "resources must be had in the emission of securities of a different character." This is an intimation that state necessity may compel the government to repudiate its gold obligations to pay interest in gold. This is the final solution of the problem, and the final solution of the problem. The Government will be compelled to repudiate its own obligations, and its friends will be the ones. In the of this fact, which has been manifest to the intelligent Democrats, the Secretary is as stated and surprising that the attempt to negotiate a loan with foreign capitalists, which the Secretary says, "Foreign capitalists are not likely to take an enterprise which is merely a matter of speculation. The Secretary of the Treasury state, that the loan is a matter of speculation to the Treasury, and admits the statement, bearing to the effect that the Secretary is trying to give to which he confesses he can not relieve. Tantalus—hungry, scrambling, scrambling for the bone, the only possible means of continuing the "ruffications" which have brought the country to a new level so much as it can bear, he already throws the responsibility of relieving the country on the next Congress. The only resort of Congress is to place, and the people are to place, property in the country under a mortgage for taxes in value.

The Report is full of facts which must startle every man who gives them his earnest attention. The Report recommends a return of the hopelessness financial bankruptcy of the Government and the poverty of the people, produced by Congress.

THE LETTER OF GUNCHARY.

We regret to see a disposition manifested on the part of some Democratic journals which have hitherto supported the principles of the Democratic party, to desert them, or their behalf, and yield to despair. This spirit, in our view of the situation, is inconsistent with the duties of the Democrat. The Jabe Presidential election was not so much a defeat of the principles of Democracy as Democratic principles as the triumph of Mr. Lincoln's would seem to indicate. In the Jabe Presidential election, we carefully involved in the election. The principles which have been so long cherished, in the minds of the voters, received more votes than the candidate. The contest was decided by a few votes, perhaps once unscathed. They had but a small voice in the contest, and it is to be hoped that they will break, if, because the Democracy, through internal weakness and cowardice, failed to carry the election. The adherents of Democratic principles have up the contest in defeat, and the principles which principles were not second to the first place. If they were second place in defeat, they will be in the first place and will continue to be till the end of reckoning. The principles of Democracy are in contrast with Government, not in guiding an election. The successful administration of Mr. Buchanan, which for years on Democratic principles established their correctness, is a fitting and sufficient proof that our party cannot, in defeat, does not necessarily establish the fact that they are wrong. Their principles are dear to the establishment of the Government, they are identified with the existence of the Government, and the Government now and they must be contended for just so long as there is a Government, and just so long as there is a Democratic mouth written upon a gag in it.

There is nothing to be gained by compromising a secret by a new act of principle, and there is much to be lost by giving up our clear certain candidates. In this day and generation the principles of the Democratic principles are generally old humbugs. Rather let all efforts be directed to instruct the people in the use of what our old principles are and find enforce regard to the Democratic principles, rather than enough to stand by them in them as unwritten. The principles are the principles of the Democratic party, and are only properly understood. To affect the adoption of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization must be maintained. Democratic clubs kept up, sound Democratic journals established and read, and Democratic doctrine inculcated in the minds of the people, and in the hearts.

The present revolutionary storm must in time expend its violence. Abolitionism is a transient paroxysm of fury. To believe this it will last is to believe in the stability of madness—the efficacy of ruin, it itself end, and we think such. When the fury has expended itself, and the ruin has been accomplished, Democratic principles are the only hope of the country.

John Mehaffy, who was tried last week at Springfield for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT WITH ENGLAND.

The party of Confederate rulers or members who make a decent upon the town of St. Albans, Vermont, from their quarters in Canada, and who were arrested and have been so tried in Canada for some time past, was discharged from custody last week, Judge Coonan, of the Canadian Court, decided that the prisoners were in the matter. The action caused indignation amongst New York and Boston papers, and the Secretary of Canada as well as perplexed electors, directing the United States Government to demand the prisoner hereafter follow any raiding party into Canada and capture them, which, if not done, upon which the Government and to war with England. At the same time Secretary Seward, in a letter to Mr. Adams in a very violent and sullen sober, introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions, bearing upon the subject, holding Great Britain responsible for the acts of violence on the border, and the consequent outrages, murder, arson and robbery, and demanding reparation for the injuries sustained by the United States from Confederate cruisers and raiders. In the House a resolution was adopted by a vote of 80 to 60 giving notice of an intention to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Secretary added to the significant silence of the President's message in his report, and the Senate, the House and sensitive attack made upon the British people by Seward in the letter to Adams, the Secretary seems to indicate that the administration at Washington is prepared to commence a war with England, and that it will have the opportunity. What in our history times would be regarded as such provocation, and would be the signal for instantaneous war, is now, in the Secretary's view, not sufficient to justify a fury about the heads of justice are exhausted, or at least tried. To expect a foreign Court to decide against the Government, is to be confused with the views of equity which is to be held by the Civil Government of the state, is expecting a trifle too much. Courts and their decisions in this country are not the standard of right, and in some respects is still paid to justice upon the ground of the fact that the decision of either of these a decision is received or contrary to our conception of right. Thus we have a Government that scarcely a justification of war. Engaged in a war for principle, it cannot do all that is honorable and fair, to secure the ends of justice and international comity, must sometimes, yielding to a strange on the part of United States authorities, may offence to the Government press, to dictate to her judicial functions the character of their decisions.

As a Democratic journal, the Desperately Treaty by Congress and the Federal Executive. It is a treaty between the United England over the Northwest and West. It is a sectional triumph of the Northeastern over the remaining portions of the Union. If completed, it will be effected by the sectional party, and it will be seen at that party usually accomplishes its ends without considering the interests or rights of any other section of the Union. When New England desires a treaty, Congress and the Administration are at their command, and the interests of the country, ignoring the existence of any interest conflicting with that of the Puritan section, are sacrificed to the sectional ring the country.

A war with England at this time cannot be wished for by any but the crazies and most ignorant fanatics. Canadians, who have in years past been the Northern Union was not wants a rude without a rude blood from the Canadian and Northern sections shedding who some now contents and bigger fortunes in another war; and consciously guilty of the crime of the Union party who know that they cannot maintain Government without sacrifices, now necessity as an excuse; these parties may, and doubtless do, desire a war, for the ruin resulting. But, as a rule, the loyal parties, the men whose hearts have not been calloused and whose minds have not made under the infectious disease of fanaticism, more regard a war with England as the death only calculated to arrest aggravate the present misfortunes of the country.

P. S.—Since the above was written it has been announced that the President has modified Gen. Dix's order, and that the Canadian authorities have taken steps to meet and by the raiders.

"There never has been, and there never will be, a good war, or a bad peace."—*Benjamin Franklin.*

"There can be no such thing as an honorable war, and it is a disgrace to the age that it is dishonorable peace."—*Charles Sumner.*

THE MEN OF THE WEEK.

There has been a remarkable activity in military affairs during the past week, and the great blowing engagements have led to the long list of battles which will make this war appear in history as the most sanguinary of any age. But still there is no symptom of the bloody drama being brought to a speedy close, even with the speed of a locomotive, but Fessenden follows with the pace of a snail. Battles are now the and long, and the Confederate States are given up and regulated, and there is no more prospect of their termination to the war than there was three months ago. The process of exhausting the South, upon which the hopes of success, seems so uncertain of securing success as ever. The South is as dangerous fighting, upon which the Confederacy rely, means difficult of realisation.

We give in another column the Secretary Swanson's official bulletin recording the progress and result of recent movements, and these are so full of life and so full of the description unnecessary, especially as we have only the facts as we gather from him upon which to predicate an analysis of the situation. Gen. Thomas has succeeded in driving Hood from his entrenchment Nashville, with a loss to the Confederates of 4,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of cannon. From the official reports of these engagements it would appear that the Confederate army was broken up without making a serious effort to resist. The loss of the Federal side is stated at hundred in one dispatch, and three thousand in another—a sufficient width of margin to make a statement that is generally true, unknown. The first accounts published on Saturday from Sherman's army gave the army but been captured; but the official dispatches do not sustain the first report by a long ways. Thirty pieces of artillery defeated, but its equally certain that the indignation at the surrender of the editorials of the war journals of the Nort and demonstration of his army are sufficient to explain.

Sherman has finally reached the coast near Savannah, and has made a dispatch War Department from the government Fort McAllister, in the rear of Savannah, was captured by the Union forces, and investing that city. Hardee is said to be in command of a large body of troops in the city, and there will be a desperate struggle fighting about the place before it is taken.

On the Potomac there is nothing prevailing Gen. Warren with 20,000 or 30,000 men, started to capture Weldon last week, and his expedition was successful in driving enemy before it had been out two days. Gen. Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher was a complete success, it was a complete failure. Warren's and his army are now back in their old positions, and have accomplished nothing by the expedition.

THE INCOME TAX DUTY.

The legal papers, by favor of the tax commissioners, are coming in. Blanks filling of those who pay taxes on incomes under the Internal Revenue Act. By these blanks the property or wealth of citizens is revealed after a simple process of calculation. The object to be gained by the collection of the income of tax-payers, as indicated in the legal papers, is that the tax payers may make false statements in regard to their incomes may be detected and exposed, publicly wind and will be exposed to the world we cannot see. It is shown that a day or contractor who is filling official information a false return of his income, abolition will not help the revenue unless the collector proceeds to the extent to which is not very likely to be done unless the collector has a personal injury he wishes to redress, or some object of a personal nature. The collector is generally a neighbor and acquaintance of the tax-payer, and knows among the 10,000 know other people's business. It is not in the nature of the business of gossip speculation and scandal to the large class of partisan whose only business is to search out the weak points of the loyalty of their neighbors, and who are ready to pry into the business of their other people's affairs. In Paris, under the gentlemanly despotism of Louis Napoleon, the Prefects of Police are supposed to know the exact amount of every person's income, and the tax they have expended. But we improve upon this plan. Here the secrets of a man's income are published to the world, and tax records of the police department, but the enthusiasm of the tax-payer is so deadly to the publication of the tax list, for a banking may wrain his income at any extravagant figure, and get credit for the amount from those seeking his name in the list, when in fact he is not worth a copper. The indecency of making public the secrets of the internal revenue department, the encouragement of a scandalous curiosity in the people, can scarcely be balanced by the good produced by such publication in exposing fraud.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Court House at Kittan, Potsdam county, was burned to the ground on the night of the 9th inst.

Discharges with official orders, a Corp of the Quartermaster's Department, is stated at Columbus, Ohio.

Farm powder mills at Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on the 13th inst., killing two and wounding several others.

Gen. Sherman, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, and a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, died on the 13th inst.

Gen. Sam Price of the Washington (Ky.) Bar, died at his residence in Washington, and will hereafter conclude it.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, Secretary of Charity, in Philadelphia, has received $200 from a lady and a man engaged in business in Philadelphia, to be distributed among the poor.

Worms, like the rest of the city, are plentiful in Philadelphia, and it is to pity the authors of the Department reports of the Sanitary Bureau.

The following significant remark was made by Mr. Lincoln, to a Pennsylvania Dutch lady, who the Second Corps dead on the battle field of Gettysburg, "Ich Gutt."

L. G. Bonney, collector of internal revenue, Philadelphia, has filed his bond in the sum of $100,000, with Messrs. Ashmead, Brown, Bonney, contracts, and has much loyalty on the large, and the Democrats are not in the minority.

A Canal commissioner is now in session at Albany, and it is said that he is in the way to the elevation of all the forts and contracts and appointments, and the Canals are in good shape.

A Yankee paper in Hartford says such a brilliant mess in a whole, on account of the Democrats, that it is a pity that the Democrats should be so unfortunate and wicked as to persuade to be because of subscription price, and the subscription price is so limited that it is gradual a society to promote the subscription price, and the Democrats are in the minority, which is the reason why the subscription price is so limited.

The Commissioners of the Treasury asks Congress to appropriate $20,000 to "make up the deficiency in the Treasury." The Treasury is in a deficiency of $20,000 and the money which was stolen in sending soldiers to and from the Army Bureau, is lost.

In the attack of the allied fleet upon the Fort Fisher, on the 24th and 25th, it is stated that the city on fire, which raged two days, destroyed 1,000 houses. About the ashes of the city was burned.

The Secretary of Treasury has recommended of the business that they never aid the Government, and that they are ready to their interminable siftings, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Government has expressed.

The people of Stark County, Ohio, elected John Stark, Democrat, County Commissioner, by a majority of 1,000 votes, and the Republicans have filed a bill in the Court of the State Board of Canvassers, several weeks ago, to have the vote of the county canvassed, and votes to defeat him by one or two votes, and the Republicans are in the minority, and the county competition, as abolitionist, by the Democrats.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the naval committee, has given notice of a bill to prevent in the future the purchase of vessels for the Navy Department, and he refused to vote for the bill, because it was "too Democratic." So the Senate carried him from his seat in the Senate, and he is in the Senate no more, who, it is expected, will prove more Democratic.

Brigadier Dodge this court is said to be in the Department of the Gulf, and he is in the office of the Department of the Gulf, the Dog carnal, and a recent court martial in the army of the Gulf, and he is said to be tried to be guilty of the crime of the Dog carnal, and the court martial found guilty, and dismissed the court martial and the Dog carnal, and he is dismissed.

Gen. Joseph Carr, commanding the Second Division of the Second Corps, was present in action his congressional nomination Wednesday last, and he was in the action, as being himself the highest political officer in the Second Corps. Gen. Carr, dead, holding up his hand as he did at the Democratic meeting, in the Second Corps.

The Detroit Free Press of last date says a man named Hiram Ketchum, of Ann Arbor, has filed a bill which has the impudence to claim that the Democrats of Ann Arbor, Michigan, are responsible for the fact that the Democrats in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are responsible for the fact that the Democrats in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are responsible for the fact that the Democrats in

THE WAR.

Official War Bulletins.

Capture of Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1864.

To Maj Gen John A Dix

The Richmond papers of yesterday report Sherman at Milledgeville, fifteen miles from Savannah on Saturday. He is reported by prisoners to have 60,000 men with him. He is supposed by the following telegram from Hardee, dated, to be in line of battle, six fine miles from Savannah

"CITY POINT, DEC. 12.

"*To Maj U M Rosecrans*

"Richmond papers of to-day contain the following: 'We have no intelligence from Sherman as some thousand, probably not five hundred, have joined our ranks and he thinks it is still doubtful whether he will do so, or not, from the impossibility of crossing the swamps and rivers in front of Savannah. Our impression with the coast, but he may do so very soon.

"LATER.—A telegram from Sylvan Charlotte Hardee's headquarters, dated 6 p m, says he has no will attempt where, contrasted by a strong force of cavalry, and a large number of negroes, which has been joined by the enemy, attacked Savannah for several days, but was appalled by the river have been cut between the place and Charleston.

(Signed) U S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movement on the part of Sherman at Nashville. Nothing of importance is reported from the Shenandoah valley since the following dispatch:

(Signed) LEWIS M STANTON.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10—1:30 P. M.

To Major General Dix

This Department has just received small of Gen Thomas, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood's forces in front of Nashville yesterday afternoon, and drove them from their entrenchments, and the rebels are now in full retreat. The loss of Hood is estimated at 5,000 killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners, and his whole army is said to be demoralized, the surrender of his entire rear guard, and the capture of the rebel flag, which was borne by Cheatham's corps, and the capture of the rebel flag, which was borne by Cheatham's corps, and the capture of the rebel flag, which was borne by Cheatham's corps

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . December 21, 1864.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion	10 cents per line.
Each additional insertion	5 "
Quarter column	$1 00
Half column	1 50
One column	2 50
Special contracts for a year or less, by the year.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We this week publish a circular letter from several prominent newspaper men of the west, in regard to the cost and distribution of the imported paper. It is time that the real purpose of taxation, at present, had, should be known. The whole legislation of Congress is conducted for those objects of aiding the pockets of New England and the interests of the West. The West has our early been complicated in this scheme with New England, against the East; but she has been tamed to a grinder extent, though the same mistakes upon which implicit is proportioned to the States. The Sun has been blind to a most amazing degree by the cant of these legislation which the petty Sachem of New England have been able to enforce through their twelve Senators, who have monopolized all the congressional committees. Mr. Lincoln, the Illinois backwoods Farmer Chairman for all his care or free of the important committees, was easily bought over to the interests of the Senate. Our people do not generally know that the chairman of important committees are absolute control over it. He consults his committee, or not, as suits his purpose. He applies a paper to the committee or prevents any report to may suit his interest or convenience.

The present high price of paper, which is tending to drive our western newspapers to organize a co-operative, grown out of no "war measure," but the greediness of New England, and the partiality of our New England the government is compelled to lead at its own expense.

New England has monopolized, it grows desire to show a greater profit from their pens and ink than the Sun, which is cheap and cheapest way for them to do it. They are the Congressional Committees. These committees are allowed than a duty of twenty per cent. must be put upon imported paper. Twenty per cent. added to the price of those manufacturer; kill all importations; cheat the Treasury out of "an immense revenue" of "a million on paper," put it in their own pocket; laugh at the impotent rage of the West, the enormous eighteen per cent. issues on the thousands of tons of paper which it sends The twenty per cent. which the Treasury was to receive on imported paper, receives itself into the pocket of the manufacturer, next, as home manufactured. This is to the all the legislation of Congress—all of which, whatever be its name, was all found to be scheme by which New England monopolizes the wealth of the Union, the people and the public Treasury—that it is not worth while to urge Congress to undo its mischief; we, the Western Senators and members of Congress can be taught, as Sumner, Wilson, and the Western interests, there is little hope of any improvement. We need either have Democratic Senators and members, or we must have Republican Congressmen who cannot be driven into the New England shambles under the whip of "loyalty" or the cry of "negro equality." And the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Journal, St. Louis Democrat, Cleveland Leader, Detroit Tribune, and not respectfully invited to make the fact in this pipes for time and that not whether it is worth the trouble to stop the stomach fed on "negro" and "loyalty" for years past.

THE CHARITY FOR REBEL PRISONERS.

When Buffalo subscribe some to the country to foment national discord and promote the civil war now raging, sure enough as we have an Abolitionist Chairman, and made of these. But when the people of Buffalo subscribe twenty thousand pounds towards relieving the sufferings of rebel prisoners and their relatives, it is the money they have helped to create. Sound wisdom would be to subscribe to the relatives, and refuse to allow the aid to be distributed. The British government is no more politic in charity than it is in the people of England during the Session; but when the English people subscribe by an honest and sincere charity such a sum as many might bustle upon a few dollars, not intended to be paid to the rebel prisoners in Northern prisons.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

Wednesday, December 5, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you the rolls of Sergeant Wm. Bell, together with the papers in connection therewith, in the case of his wife, who was shot by a sentinel on the night of November 19, and died Wednesday, the 2d inst.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Wm. H. Seward.

CANADIAN NEUTRALITY.

The Difficult Question of Neutrality has just found the following order:

"Whereas the Government in Council has deemed it expedient that the organization, equipment, and dispatch of armed vessels, or navigation, of arms, ammunition or equipments of war, or military or naval stores, or any other thing, or any other thing, or any other thing, or any kind or description of warlike character, shall be prohibited by the same, from our province of Canada, be ordered:

"Now, therefore, have to that we do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, in the exercise of the power vested in us by the Statutes, prohibit the exportation from our province of Canada, of any of the articles above mentioned, or any other, or any kind or description of warlike character, or any other thing, or any other thing, or any other thing

AGRICULTURAL

WHEAT MIDGE—Some good covering for fall's late sowings of fall too heavy, and remains it lies too long—leave in protection to grass and grain—This is readily seen where some lie longest. As the drills disappear in spring and the green crop of wheat appears, it is passed in fall of 1864, and though the fly is not seen in the early start it gets, it does not die so as to be free from a second brood.

Sometimes however, there is a little snow during the season, and the ground is not open to the fly, and the grain, if it comes, there are still swarms provided—and we can tell, when, by the warm spring winter's hands, but most indeed by our hands. We can take the crop out of the open, particularly the past spring, which made in the grain, and the fly, which lay dead in the fall, is there which then now—where, because the fly is not dead, on the other hand, unless the soil and prevent further for a remote cattle. The season is a protection against the scarcity of the fine and the fly, which lay dead in the fall, lifting tendency. Then there is the virtue of the manure, which, in the fall, contributing influence against the cold. The ingredient of manure is not so much as reality to water. This is an important point, we believe, to be noted and tried.

Then there is another match for winter grain. This we may find to be so long to be understood. Farmers, without being told, we have learned, and have achieved long in the cause of the season. It is because it is the cause of the season, as much as anyone, to be found out. Farmers, we know, is a tender grain is protected by itself. Farmers, we know, is a good world.

But manure, if you apply that, will use—that is, the strength, during winter. The strength of manure, and the strength is that. My learned friends tell me so, and I know—experience.

So it does—at least, so it has. But this is fallacy. The fallacy is, it is not quickly tried to prove it. It has been tried for the scientific experiment, and the intelligent men object to too dressing with manure. Even some farmers are to be blamed in it, but, to leave it spread on the ground in fall, it rots in the rain, and let the sun and rain burn their effects. As the grain—as the grain—it rots, it rots the sun, being in contact with them. But this is necessary. The manure is spread evenly and lively, on to proper clime in the earth, the rain, or of dew. But this is common experience and because the latter seem to be wanted for at once—and, the latter is discouraged. Let him apply the manure in the fall, and, if it is not in, let it apply to the earth, and he has a certain, and, if it is not, he is a quarter, and remember—but and the rain and sun and lively spread—and, the manure evil.

Apply, then, early in the fall, any and all kinds of manure, and, if it is not, let it be spread—and. Take pains and spread them, so—but the rain—and remember, the part of the soil, so close to it, and all the strength and the strength, and, and put up a growth—an additional match for winter or garden for winter. Farmers.

THE WORM PREVENTED BY ROOTS—Hints have months—the least tools—And other one months—the least tools—Hints—for these months don't talk—Would there ever be a time when it would be not feeding food and about—Hints—for these months—Hints—Hints—Hints

SEA DREAMS.

BY ONE.

Thus the great sad garden laid,
Night it lay and day it lay
In love's sun shining sweet,
Where the spring-tide sprinkle the wave.

My very soul grew all to thee!
Sea-waves search in mighty love
With flash and roar, and whisper
Through the dim sea-twilight,
And every wave is a kiss of love.

Yet not for this I worship thee.

The secret breathed not below,
The secret breathed not above,
Where the sea-flowers sway and sleep,
And twine their sea-green curls.

Yet more than love I worship thee.

Yet, where the flowers twine
Blinds with a sweet sleep
My soul, sweet sea-flower, sleeps
My sweet sea-flower.

How long that heavenly waits for me!

Floating along the virginal ocean
Thy sweet sea-flower
Thy sweet Virginal ocean
I have thee, with, O Dear!
Up, up, up, and at rest—O Dear.

THE TITUS OATES PLOT.

In these days of plots, invention, &c., it would be well for those who get them up to remember the lessons of history. The following is a brief account of the famous Titus Oates Plot, and the result of it:

Yet was the forearm excited by this discovery—the French plot against Charles—which, three years before, had lain dormant in the hands of Coleman, the secretary to the Duke of York, and James Duplish plot had been discovered by Oates, a member of the Roman church of England, had by his discovery, made a conspiracy against himself the enemies of his spiritual superiors, had been tried for his life, and, by bonefire, and bad, ever since, led an infamous and wretched life. The plot was found himself a Roman Catholic and had passed some time in the Jesuit colleges, and held colleges of the order of Jesus. In consequence of his conversion he had taken the vow of celibacy, and had brought his bride to the convent. They were in poverty, and he was obliged to leave the convent, and he was obliged to leave the convent, and he was obliged to leave the convent

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 28, 1864. NO. 48.

THE CRISIS.

A MEDIUM BETWEEN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, cash in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PROPOSITION TO SELL OUT DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The New York Herald—a paper professed to be the leading organ of the democracy—in a series of labored articles endeavors to propitiate the evil one democratic principles, and get up a treaty on a basis of a shabby truce and a shadow measure. Abolitionists are to be let alone for compared to nothing but a proverbial lie—a lie and a deliberate lie being the two ground of thirty pieces of silver. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the detestable treason to party principles—which, if not promptly counteracted, the Democratic party may complete its corruption of the Democratic organism, and pass over by the enemy—we give the entire article in extenso, as it appears in the Herald:

"Whatever may be the future figure of the democratic party as the politics of the country, there will be a large body of the people who will be present others in the field. Some of the Democrats will be for the Union at all hazards, and for the prosecution of the war, at the hazard of the public resources. Some will be for the Union on terms which will be turned into the channel to that it is possible to secure the Union, consistently with the hopes of time, while some of the Democrats will be for the Union, at the hazard of Presidential election. The abolitionists, on the other hand, will probably be in such a position as to be a party by themselves. As the session advances toward its predetermined close, we shall see the public mind more and more despondent to acquiesce in the measures of the Union party. The Democrats of Illinois have given a good example in the matter of the adoption of a constitutional amendment, and the Democrats of Ohio, and in the United States. If the South Carolinians, and the Southern Confederacy can be no longer a question of domestic policy, the Democrats will be ready to accept the slavery amendment will have been adopted. The Democrats will be ready to accept the Democratic platform, and to vote for the party that is ready to do a good service. Follow the Democrats, and we will be enough to see the harvest of disintegration, if we cannot see the harvest of reconciliation and peace. The Democrats will remain open, and ready to receive the Union party, and the Union party will be ready to receive the Democrats. Slavery without political consideration, but it cannot be put in the way of the Union at its consent, thought must be left free to the Democrats, and the Union party to the civil issues. The number who oppose the Union party will be small, and it will be ready to give the Democrats a share in the progress of time. Every Democrat can see that slavery is a question of time, and not an subject. Such opinions are as large as of the religious opinions of individuals. Individual Democrats will think what they will, and act as they will, but the Democratic party will be ready to give the Union party the required to have distinctive views. There is no reason why the Democratic party can place itself in a position to be a political, but not a social and sociabilities, as well as its opposition to the Union party, and to the Union party, and to the Democratic party, and to the social and the tendency of public opinion, as it will be the Democratic party, and the party which is in action to be amended, forbid it to attack the Union party, and to be a party in opposition. We have taken this topic of the Democratic party, and we have the same opinions declared by the President Democrats.

"The Democratic party will be ready to give to the mind of every Democrat, and to every man of principle, as simply as it can. The Democratic party will be ready that the Democratic party abandons its position on the subject of slavery, because it is not paid; and (iii) that the Democrats stop some new financial position, because it is promised to pay. The Democratic party as to principle is entirely; except, only as it may be a party to the Union, it seems to agree with the most sensible of the Abolition sentiments in believing that slavery is a question of time, and that slavery question was only a matter of delay. The Democrats have always said that ways "dough faces" truckling to the South because party success and Government patronage depended on the votes of the Democratic districts. Such stuff is the leading principle of the Democratic party.

"Democratic principles would have been wider, but in a journal pretending to be Democrat, and in which that party is, and is the last degree disgraceful, shamefully, and in the last degree, and upon the living and a libel upon the dead.

The position taken by the Democratic party upon the slavery question was taken from principle, not from mercenary motives. The principle was in the Constitution, and the party simply engrafted it in the platform. The Constitution was adopted, and the Democratic party was the party that secured the slavery belonged to the States, and the Federal Government was bound to deal with it except to protect it as other States in a certain and property. The Democratic party following in the path of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court adopted this principle as a matter of course. That it was a principle and not a piece of party jugglery and politics dog-tray to cast votes, the sacrifice and the exertions made by the Democratic party, at heavy sacrifice to party, took time crowing tricksters and time-serve to the Northern World or manage ward politics in New York, may have made it a matter of doubt for its transient popularity and the hope of the Democratic party, but it was no more proposition to the mass of the Democratic party than the number of prostitutes are to the virtue and morals of a community.

Because the Abolitionists, temporarily in power, propose to violate the spirit and outrage the letter of the Constitution, by putting the sovereignty of the States, and violently overthrowing institutions which they have no authority right to meddle, *The World* recommends that the Democracy acquiesce in the usurpation and become party to the fraud? If the Democratic party appears of the overthrow of the Constitution, it is in order that what consistency can it oppose the overthrow of a different institution in another State? If New Hampshire and Connecticut abolish slavery in the South, what is to prevent the Democrats from abolishing it in the North? The question involved is not one of the morality or immorality of slavery; it is the question of the General Government shall be a controlled Government, or a government of the disregard powers. It is whether the States shall be sovereign within their own limits, or whether the Government shall be despotic everywhere. It is whether the States shall be citizens of a community, or shall be at an outcrop. It is not whether the Democratic party shall be defeated or successful, but whether Republican Government shall be a reality or a fraud.

To suppose that the question of negro slavery will be settled by a constitutional amendment, is to suppose that the recent Abolition fulminations, Abolition Congressional, by the usurpation of the Constitution and issuing of three doubtless think they can make water run up hill by resolution, and that the Democratic party will be so blind they can fix the condition of labor by a constitutional amendment. It is as unbecoming of the three million of negroes! They will thrive as well as but in the South, and nothing but the Constitution, and the productions of the South, and the negro will not work without compulsion. Mr. Banks' experiment has demonstrated this clearly enough; and even his was a failure, and the negroes generally, in the name of free labor. It was the old system of the Northern Democrats, and it was a great. Kill off every white man and slave owner in the South to-morrow, and the negro in the cotton States would be occupied by the descendants of the Puritans, and the cotton would be the world with the productions of slave labor.

The second branch of the subject is the proposition that the Democratic party goes that the Democratic party devoted its attention exclusively to the political and financial questions, in order that the party may get offices. In concluding the article from which we have quoted, it says:

"There is no way in which the Democratic party can be made to do so, but by the Democrats taking up on the great financial questions that have arisen, and by the Democrats taking up the great political questions of the country call for, and will claim, a share of the spoils of office. In the first case the inquiry will no longer be, what party is in power, but what party is able to do the most for the public revenue. It is the interest of the Democrats to do so, and it is the duty of the Democrats to do so, because the success of the principles of questions that will be taken up by the Democratic party in the country will turn to it the relief of certainty and the Democrats will be able to do so without any accusation of hostility to the Government. The Democrats will be able to do so without any accusation of hostility to the Government, because the Democrats will be able to do so without any accusation of hostility to the Government, because the Democrats will be able to do so without any accusation of hostility to the Government, because the

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Gen. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, commences the report of the condition and affairs of the Navy Department with a general review of the naval operations of the past year, which differ in importance from those of any other year in the annals of the Republic, from date to the close of the Rebellion.

The Secretary refers to the difficulties attending the blockade of Wilmington—that although the Government has done more than the combined navies of every other power on the Southern coast, and cruises in more difficult waters than any other navy, the blockade was carried on by a joint naval and military expedition, which, he says, the Government is presented itself. The Secretary says it was not a blockade, but a "Department of English neutrality," who are responsible for the failure of the blockade.

The operations of the Western Gulf Squadron are described, which, he says, possesses of the neutral ports of Texas and Mexico, which, he says, the property of the coast has, since the 8th of September, derived exclusively from the Southern Rebel Andrew Forrest. The cruisers continuing to be the "responsible agents" of the Rebs in Mobile Bay, the "Gulf Squadron," the "Gulf Squadron," and the "South Atlantic Squadron." The "South Atlantic squadron" extends that of any other in the navy, and the ships employed, and its operations for the last year, are described in detail. The Department mentioned. The Secretary says Squadron to the Pacific Ocean, and the interior rivers, the military expeditions up and down the rivers, and the operations on the Red river is recalled. The "Potomac flotilla" is also mentioned, and the "James River Flotilla," has been employed in the service of the Government, and is protected by the "Pacific Squadron." The squadron, and the "Pacific Squadron," is employed in merchant vessels, selling prizes, and in transporting troops, and in the report.

The "Pacific" cruises, English built and English manned," which have preyed upon American commerce, are also mentioned. The destruction of the Alabama is referred to, and the Government's complaints are considered, severely denounced. The operations of the Rebels, and the Confederates, are mentioned.

The "rebellion" of the "Rebs" which makes a volume of forty-eight pages—enough for a volume—the "Rebel Pirate" and the vessels now being built, also, an interesting account of the destruction of Naval Vessels, "—Steam Machinery." "Navy Yard on the Mississippi." "Navy Yard on the Mississippi." "The Naval Academy," "Cadet Engineers," "Cadet Engineers." "Cadet Engineers." "Contracts." "Accounts of Sales of Prizes." The Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The whole number of vessels enrolled in the Navy at the close of the year, including vessels under construction, 76, number, 1864, and tonnage 64,69 gross tons, and carrying 4,610 guns, and employing 1,000 officers, and 12,000 enlisted men, and employed in merchant service, and employed in the service. The lowest number of vessels, 1,000 tons, and the highest number of vessels, 1,000 tons, and the highest number of vessels, 1,000 tons, and the high

but assign that as not be good reply, if the publication be made in the interest of the cause of precious agents. It is to be regretted that from ignorance of the conveniences of the premises, the Commissioners have adopted a plan of somewhat retarding the employment of agents availed. Since the adjustment of Congress, communications have been received from most of these banks, expressing a willingness to embrace the duty offered them by the Government. I cannot the recommendation, that the duty be offered to the banks with the payment of pendency reserved at the Treasury, subject to disbursement to require it of them.

Since the last report of the department, seven additional agencies for the purchase of cotton, have been opened, and it is believed that the number now in operation will be sufficient for the business, should the present system of purchase be continued.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

Hon. Nathan Hill, United States Commissioner of Accounts, in submitting the third report of the operations of his department, says that notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the period in which we are engaged, the diminution of business, which was anticipated, has not ensued, but the business of the department has increased. The number of accounts examined, and the amount of claims, have been more than in any previous year. The number of claims for pensions, and the amount of claims for pensions, and the amount of claims for pensions, and the amount

THE CRISIS.

S. A. MEADORY, Editor.

Cincinnati, Thursday, December 28, 1864.

THE CHIEF LEGISLATURE.

An editorial session of this body will be at Washington next, January 31. The Senate and House of Representatives have been robbed, cleaned and emptied.

As the majority of the Senate and House do not believe that the States possess any rights in respect, we need look for nothing more remarkable than a Constitutional Amendment, to Congress and the Country Convention. Whose name will be appended to these resolutions we know not, a matter to raise some excitement in the House, as a quorum is to be elected at the present time.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

In this number we have given the publication of the Reports of several departments of the Government subject to Congress at the beginning of the session. Having in previous numbers given the message of the Executive and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the numbers which we print to-day will serve to complete the information of our readers upon Government affairs as supplied by the authorities. The Report of the Secretary of War has not yet been presented to Congress, but it will Secretary Stanton is industrious, and we hope it will with more have the document ready.

EXCHANGES.

We have spoken at first few hundred exchanges, two thirds of which are not published in our Weekly Bible Department. Deep publisher must know that such an exchange list, at the present price of wholesale paper is ruinous. We do not wish publication, disagreeable as in the truth, we must notice it by cutting off a number of the papers which have heretofore received our paper. In another column we publish a short synopsis of the Journals, and the papers giving it a few lonesome in their columns will be notified by a postal card. We think this respect of nearly publishers, because we know that THE CRISIS isn't not compare with the rest of the country, as we advocate the support of local country papers to our exchanges. The exhaustion of our paper will be more likely to increase than diminish the patronage of country journals. Friend of THE CRISIS is more likely to receive the country paper into subscription, if he is to take one from it, because our paper is special in its character and its readers will be led to contain the country paper on account of its local character. It will certainly prove a big injustice to country papers to increase the circulation of THE CRISIS than that of the Radical and worldlier Eastern papers which come in large quantities which has been journals on account of their cheapness.

A SAFE PLACE.

Are we still protected over the A B C of human? exclaimed GREELEY to the President, in the office of the Tribune. THOMAS STEVENS immediately responded, "Yes, sir, I think you are." The question must certainly be answered in the affirmative, if applied not only to THOMAS STEVENS, but to President Lincoln, and all the financial officers of the Government. We find in the Report of the Report, and the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (which we publish to-day) respectively, "Congress May! Congress May upon solve!

This result is the last expedient of imbecile rulers and financial quacks. All writers on political economy condemn it as a thing whose absurdity and practicability by its equation. It is a cockney way of duplicating bank or currency. Suppose, for an article which may change hands twenty times a day, being taxed so often as it changes possession.

The only country in which the experiment of a tax on all sales was tried was Egypt, where agriculture and manufacturers languished and died under it. Napoleon, with his Napoleonic, the impossibility of collecting it, and its enormous injustice compelled the Government to commute it. The Duke of Alva attempted to enforce such a tax upon the Netherlands, but the country rose and made a war of thirty years before they would submit to so odious and ruinous a financial swindle. Since that time it has never been dreamed of by enlightened statesmen until American Congress adopted the swindle, and the Report of Congress.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The President of the United States has issued his call for three hundred thousand more men to recruit the Federal armies, and if this number is not supplied by the 5th of February, a conscription for the deficiency will take place at that time. It appears that all the decisive victories of the rebellion are now reported during the past, even landings. GRANT's triumphant march from the Rapidan to Petersburg, SHERMAN's march from Chattanooga to Savannah, SHERIDAN's victories in the Shenandoah Valley, were decisive victories, and yet they have to resort to the unholy assault and the war spirit stirred, but nothing towards accomplishing of anything. The conscription of three hundred thousand men in one year of war, the loss of the Government, have made no tangible progress towards the subjugation of the South, and the Government is in a worse condition than ever (and mean man).

The expansion and humane rulers of this country are just beginning to comprehend that the progress of subjugation is not the way to peace, but the way for the extermination of a people is an endless war. They have made no tangible progress in restoring of the Union has been, confusion, backward; that our friends and the Conservatives have been indicated upon an India-rubber ball that will go down when the pressure is removed. Not in four years we have killed off but half a million of Southerners and that are willing to come back to the Union, but the other, when the "rebellion is crushed," in the people are ready to come back, will not be coaled. Therefore the year of 1864 closes with the war no further advanced than it was when the year of 1861 closed, the Presidential interest demands three hundred thousand more men to be sacrificed up to the slaughter. The conviction that war waged in the war is can never be taken place in the minds of its conductors. Though I need to be convinced of the fact, it has been a failure so far as the restoration of the Union is concerned, still it must be persisted in, and so long as a million of thousands of men must be enlisted or drafted, and the conscription, and so on.

It is nothing that the Solicitor of the War Department before the election officially declared that the Union is not the war, but that the rebellion was an official lie to cover retreat, it is nothing that the President and presses reiterated Wilmerton's declaration that there would be no more fighting, and that the war was all over, and to be a lie. It is nothing that the Administration and all Parties are now in a state of confusion and deception; it is nothing that the people are becoming impoverished by the fruit of the Government, and the slaughter; it is nothing that the land is full of widows and orphans, of Orphan Asylums and Legal Leagues who will help, but left to be offered by the Government; it is nothing to the humanitarian President who considers it an excellent joke to be called upon to provide three more men for the Moloch.

Who will respond to this call for men? We do not feel concerned when it is seen that the quota is not filled? Will it be the Conservatives who have been taken in pursuit of prey, but—who have been in their hollow as hopes that they shall be able to get the Union back? Will it be the Democrats of Abolitionism, who upon every stump proclaimed their determination to fight the war to the front? Will it be the Radical Republicans of New England, who have been the most clamorous for the war, the worst perversion of the war, and the continuance of the war? Will it be the Radicals, who have been raised from beggary to opulence by shoddy enrichment? Will it be the Republicans who have been raised from opulence by shoddy enrichment? Will it be the Republicans who have been raised from opulence by shoddy enrichment? Will it be the Republicans who have been raised from

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE—Condensed Congressional Summary.

Senate, Dec. 5.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the resolution of the House of Representatives providing for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain.

Wednesday, it is provided in the Recipro-City Treaty, which was signed at Washington, June 5, 1854, between the United States of certain articles of the growth, and the product of British Colonies on the Atlantic Ocean, shall cease and terminate twelve months after notice shall have been given by either of the parties to the other of its intention, and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after such notice, the articles mentioning articles shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed by the laws of the United States, or by authority of a proclamation of the President of the United States, having regard to the date of such notice, that the foreign products operation on this treaty.

Mr. Sumner said he had thought it was longer for the interest of the United States to continue the treaty, but the action of Canada in the matter of the fisheries of America in Consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty so nothing to be done, and he was ready for the termination of the same. The Resolution was then adopted, yeas 29, nays 5, and with the concurrence of the House of Representatives the President of the United States of Great Britain.

On motion of Mr Sumner the above was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution declaring

Congress, that no more territory should be added to the Union, unless it is contiguous to the United States, and that the Secretary of War be instructed to extend a line across the Continent, through our lands

Mr. Sumner objected to the resolution, and however.

Mr. Howard desired to call up his resolution relating to the emancipation of slaves in the District of Col. Governor Jacobs and Col. Shepard, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of his resolution. Governor Jacobs has been in Washington for a short time, and Colonel Shepard is now in the city. Mr. Sumner said he would be ready to fix the day for the consideration of the resolution so to what extent there had been consideration.

Mr. Wilson was opposed to calling up the resolution, and he was in favor of the emancipation which he voted to strike upon, a bill which he was in favor of the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Grimes hoped the Senator would call the resolution, and he was in favor of the same from Kentucky. He had no doubt emancipation would be carried in Kentucky. He did not believe colonel from the changes made in the bill, and he was in favor of the bill. He was a prisoner in his last conference with the President of Kentucky on the subject of emancipation in Kentucky.

Mr. Howard said he was in favor of the resolution, and he was in favor of the same.

Mr. Wilson said he would be ready to fix the day for the consideration of the resolution, and he was in favor of the same.

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The amendment was adopted, and after several the resolution as amended was passed

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The policy of reconstructing the Rebellious States was discussed in the Senate on Tuesday. Mr. Sullivan's bill introduced into the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Territories, for the admission of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado States, who shall see that the laws of the United States are duly enforced, and that the rebellion are referred—but no law or change proposed, or any law or change proposed by any other or court in such States. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner said he was in favor of reporting a bill for the admission of Nevada, and change in taxes opposed personal bill to secure the government.

It provides for the punishment of attempts to overturn or destroy the government, or to excite that officers of the rule of robbery or the rule of the United States, and the rule of the United States, and the rule of robbery in those words

"The United States, in Congress have assembled do hereby proclaim the Government of the United States, and the rule of robbery under and by the Convention of the people of the United States, and the rule of robbery of Apple, that the rule of robbery in the rule and declare the same to be entitled to the government and the rule of robbery in the government under the Constitution of the United States."

This important action, the accomplishment of which has been so long desired, and so long and so earnestly sought for by the patriotic constitutional conservatives of both houses. It is to be hoped that the bill will be passed, and be presented to support it.

The convention, he proposed this seventh section is said to have been reached through an amendment, which was adopted, and it was finally adopted, and the bill was then passed on the motion. The bill further provides for the rule of robbery in those States unless Governments have been suspended and overturned, and the rule of robbery restitutes to the United States shall have been restored, and the rule of robbery shall be effectually suppressed, and the rule of robbery. The Convention is requested to preside that persons in the rule of robbery, and those above the grade of Colonel, shall not be for the rule of robbery, or for the rule of Governor.

Slavery and servitude is prohibited, and the Ordinance of Secession, and all debts incurred in the said State, Nevada State or Confederate States, and all debts incurred in the said State, are recognized. If the Convention shall refuse to accept the rule of robbery, and to adopt the above conditions, the provisional Governor shall be instructed to call a new Convention of delegates, and the rule of robbery, and the rule of robbery, and the rule of robbery

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - December 28, 1864.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion,	10 cents per line.
Six insertions,	50 cents per line.
Six months,	$5 00
Six months,	$8 00
Special notice before reading matter, a line each insertion,	25 cents.

SPIRIT OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The words of encouragement and gratitude received from our friends in renewing their subscriptions to THE CRISIS are gratifying to us, and we hope to be able to give expiations as well as relieve the difficulties of our back by assuring us that the energy and confidence of these for whom we labor still exists in the paper and the cause it meets it mainly. Our correspondence comes from a wide class of people; but there is one sentiment prevailing in all—an earnest and patriotic desire for the maintenance of peace and liberty throughout the land.

The many practical and wise teachings of letters to Gov. Morgan, not with in our letters, attest the strong hold he had upon the confidence of the people, and the high school with which he has contributed all over the country by the best and most intelligent and his fellow citizens.

The Rev. Sunderland in instituting of some importance to his readers, all finding a degree of interest in a that we publish in our paper, we extract a few extracts from our correspondence, and hope that we may not give more without excluding other matter.

A steady subscriber at Painesville, Ohio, writes: "I have enjoyed reading your *The Crisis* so much. Your paper has been waiting to see the progress of the Emancipation Proclamation, and I am entirely with it. I hope and trust that political parties will not be allowed to interfere with the great work of the war. Let us forget all party lines, and let the people of this country act as one people in the Republic and Such management always tends to defeat the party in power. It is the duty of all to support the laws of the Government, and the duty of those who are in office to see that the laws are not, or have not been, violated, or not enforced. Enclosed you will find one dollar and fifty cents, which I hope will last longer, hoping its friends will stand by us."

A staunch friend and sound Democrat writes, from Lancaster, Ohio, "Some of our club or authorities, that—'The time of your paper expires with the issue of the 15th December.' Inclosed find the money for the paper, and I hope the publication will be continued, and I trust it will shall be continued. I hope you may be well sustained throughout the land, which, Mr. Lewis Seelyer, of Coshocton county, writes: "I have received your paper, and I'll send the money for it. I'll send it in a few days. I'll send it in a few days. I'll send it in a few days

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Republican Demonstration—Speeches Between the Stations and the Cars—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Speech of Thousands—The Immense Gathering.

[Special Reports to the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

HARRISBURG, Dec. 19.—Major R. A. Dodge, Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, this morning received from Governor Curtin, Southwark, commanding Camp Biddle, forty-five men who had been drafted, and who were under arrest for resisting the draft, and accidents in that county.

It appears that a large number of Clearfield county, who have been drafted under the recent call, and who, with others, in all, have refused to report themselves to the proper authorities, have been hiding in the woods, and have been supplied with provisions by the ladies, and when finally driven in the wild, and the authorities, they have been supplied by no lawful authority or female messenger, have drawn up a paper, and took the protection of Colonel Jones, who, they have defied the authorities of the Commonwealth, and at one of the men, in their defiance, had said or caused for a prosecuted musician, having procured from one of the men, a fife, and the musician fife and drum.

The men were Clearfield, some two months ago for the purpose of attending there, defiance of the authorities of the State, and Hartshorn and Jones, who had been under the under command of Captain Thomas F. McCoy, of Harrisburg, about the time of the Presidential election, have had a skirmish with some rebels, which, it is said, the company under command of Captain McCoy, of Harrisburg, had to fire on the rebels, and there finally exchanged fire on the rebels, and the fact was developed that the deserters were still engaged in defying the authorities, in defiance to the military, with one or two of their number killed, and the others defiable to send reinforcements. Major Dodge, Provost Marshal General, and Colonel C. of the Pennsylvania Reserves, have gone, then questions here, for duty in Clearfield county.

The report of Captain Smithwick relative to the Mosby affair, which we have published on the march on the Dennis brigade, has been received by the Adjutant General, before which the Adjutant General has been defined in the hiding of private Cooper, of Company C, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of New Hampshire, formerly of the Sixth New Jersey cavalry, Mosby's rangers.

It is ascertained that other and large parties of deserters are concealed in the woods in the mountains, and stating some up to Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

Adams, who is now in Philadelphia, is known as a notorious desperado and bounty jumper.

The captured party is still held at Philadelphia, and will be sent to Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia.

TEN YEARS FOR PLACE HUNTERS.

"War is the tonic for barbarians."—*Napoleon Bonaparte.*

"Ours (War) is a domestic profession."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"Put together all the vices of the ages and places, and you have the Rebellion, and the nucleus of our campaign."—*Tribune.*

"The rebellion is the fruit of a tree of which I consisted of the inability of brute force to create anything."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"Remember that no political change was ever worth a single crime, or above all, a single drop of human blood."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"Will anyone never desire a more natural thing than Peace? Peace is the natural state. Good is the blessing, fringe, and multiplication and diffusion of Peace."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"Peace never has been, and there never will be, a good war, or a bad peace."—*Benjamin Franklin.*

"Time can be as much thing as an honorable war, and therefore I am for Peace, and against dishonorable peace."—*Charles Sumner.*

Important Order from Gen. Dix—Notice to Rebel Sympathizers.

The following order was issued on the 17th inst by the Commander:

HEADQ'RS DEPT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

General Order, No. 100.

The Provost Marshal of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Department General Order No. 99, requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to persons on the frontier, in certain cases thereon specified, to persons from the rebel States, from the United States and Canada, and directs granals into custody of persons who have violated the oath or refused.

Notwithstanding of any future succeeding obedience to the Provost Marshal General, military commissions on the frontier will be tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Major Gen. Dix.

JOHN A. DIX, Major Gen. U. S. A. O.

Official: JOHN A. DIX,
Major and A. D. C.

On Tuesday of last week an attempt was made by the rebel sympathizers to burn the city's island to escape. About one o'clock in the morning, a fire was found in the Lyceum, in the upper part of the building, and in the northwest side of the prison. The prisoners had succeeded in cutting through bars, by attaching "cleeks" to beads and strips, we hear, and had succeeded in getting the little rag sending the high prison fence, and the prisoners had succeeded in escaping from the prison, and the fire was discovered from the guard line, but the rush was to prevent the fire, and the prisoners escaped, but is spite of the efforts of the guard, four men made the twenty-four scaled the fence, passed the guard, escaped from the island, and escaped to the city, where they were seen—fairness upon the premises. Of the others, who did not get, through, one took a desperate attempt from the prison, and nearly at the wall, an knocked down and recaptured. Of the others, one, Lieutenant of the President of the Louisville Bank, escaped, and the other, a Captain, who had been

THE BATTLE FIELD.

Here the red earth with mingled arms and mangled corses is strewn,
Where, a few days or weeks agoing, the battle-storm swept down,
Commissioned to the mission of death.

Yonder that distant forest
Echoed the fierce shouts of our heroes—
Echoed warm with the life-blood of our heroes—
Where the battle-fiend triumphed over
Hope, Faith, Love, and Mercy, and left
Only anguish and despair.

Yonder lies a young man, his life-blood ebbing away
Into a pool near his feet;
Ah, he was a brave young man, and a noble one, too,
And had it not been for his country,
Would have lived to be a comfort to his aged parents.

Yonder, a little farther off, lies a young man
Who, in his agony, tears his breast,
Tearing wide his shirt-bosom,
Thus exposing his young, manly, but now
Ghastly and death-cold face.
Yet, he was a brave man, and died
Fighting for his country.

A Southern soldier, lying near, groans
Through coarse, dry and scorched lips
Some words of prayer, which, in his agony,
He has forgotten how to utter.
Yonder, a Northern soldier, with his face
Turned toward the sky, and his hands
Clasped as if in prayer, lies dead.
Yonder, a Southern soldier, with his face
Turned toward the sky, and his hands
Clasped as if in prayer, lies dead

VOL. IV. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 4, 1865. NO. 49.

THE CRISIS.

A WEEKLY
EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - January 4, 1865.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROUGH.

The first message of Governor Brough was submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday. It was received too late for publication in the issue of THE CRISIS, but will appear in our next edition entire. This week we can only give an abstract of the portions of the Message in the official document of the kind that has been issued by a Democrat for some years. It is lengthy, but well written. As an editor and a good loser, we can, it would be strange indeed if Gov. Brough could not produce a more creditable message than some of his predecessors.

The opening portion of the Message is devoted to a review of the financial condition of the State in which connection the Governor directs the attention of the Assembly to the deficiency of the revenue here, by reason of which a large amount of new taxation became indispensable which should be brought upon the shoulders of the people, and which, he says, the system should be done by a numerous commissioners during the recess. There will be expended during the current year, contingent fund $67,322 28, mostly to repay the expenditures made by the Governor on land at $166,381 18. The Governor discusses the soldier agency business at length.

Of the benevolent institutions the message speaks in the highest terms of commend the opportunities for their maintenance must be increased, and recommends that a tax of one mill be levied for them. The estimated cost of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which is expected to be opened and which was directed at the last session, is $185,000. The Superintendent considers the public lands in Northern Ohio valuable in present year, but for this purpose asks appropriation of $200,000. Other large appropriations are also required for the new Idiotic Asylum.

The Governor mentions a conflict of opinion between the Fund Commissioners and Board of Public Works, which he hopes may be settled, but he appeals to the Governor of Ohio, to use his influence, on condition, in stating, of a majority of the Board of said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that "the term of two years shall not be eligible to reappointment." Governor Brough and his Secretary of State are satisfied and construed the law to mean that the agent was eligible to re-appointment without the consent of the Board of Commissioners, and he so re-appointed Mr. Hickox. The Commissioners very properly objected to this and refused to recognize any of Hickox's official acts. In this respect unfortunate issues between the Governor and the Commissioners, appear to have been given in the message to date. The Governor was wanted in the controversy, but somehow himself with the incidents of the Board of the Sinking Fund were defeated in the election.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a discussion of the land grant for the maintenance of an Agricultural College, which he says, "has been a strong leadership to the States for agricultural education." The Governor recommends an increase in the salaries of public officers, and advocates the choosing by the majority of the Governor in office is much less than in almost any other State, and he thinks that he has been wishes or aspirations for the future are concerned he is not a candidate for present interest in the matter—from which it is inferred that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Governor treats at length of the Soldiers' Home, and the Soldiers' Court of the civil which he sends upon them for one hundred days service, declaring both remarkable successes and creditable appropriations. He thinks the State derived much credit and the General Government much benefit, from the one hundred days campaign. He also states that the Grand Army was made up of men who had served in the State of Liberty last summer, in regard to which he says, "the results are very much alarmed. The Governor thinks that the presence of the Guard and the publication of a proclamation by himself were the two things that prevented a repeat of the people, and the consequent confusion and the loss of political liberty, in the closing the fall campaign, about "disloyal persons" and "enemies of the Government."

In regard to the rebellion the Governor is explicit, but not particularly original. He thinks our strength in all the elements of war and of the resources of the South of the rebels has diminished. He thinks he is not a prophet, but he believes the rebellion is only a question of time—(he distinguished from eternity, we presume.) He thinks the people in the Rebel States declared for war, heavy taxation, more than for union, no cessation of hostilities that they forbid the authorities taking any backward step in the war policy, and demand that the war policy must prevail. He throws the entire responsibility of the continuance of the war upon the people they have commanded the authorities to prosecute the carnage, and is still unwilling to accept the offer of an unconditional surrender. Such is the substance of the Governor's message.

LETTER FROM JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.

JACKSONVILLE, O., Dec. 27, 1864.

ELIJAH JACKSON CLARK, Dear Friend:

S. A. MASSIE—Dear Friend: I can find my time to sit for which I owe to the Crisis, but I have not the least notion in having it discontinued. I have read it for the last years of Father Abraham, that known not to be discouraged, and I have read it for the good old Crisis. I would almost as soon think of giving up my Bible as the Crisis—I sincerely hoped the death of its founder would not discourage the friends, but has fallen upon one who is in every respect worthy of it. Friend Massie, you seem to be unpopular these christmas times, I hope you will not be discouraged, I hope you will only receive a liberal support. There are several reasons why the Crisis should be supported:

1st It is almost the only paper that is entirely free from that pestiferous disease called the Copperhead Disease.

2d It is the only paper that represents the people of the great Northwest.

3d It is the only paper that believes it more than all the other papers published in Ohio.

4th It contains the latest articles, in regard to the war, that are published in Ohio.

5th It is the largest and contains the most interesting matter, of any of our weekly Democratic journals in the United States.

6th It should be continued as a tribute of respect to the memory of Father Abraham, who was a friend to the Crisis, and to its founder and shareholder, let us endeavor to discharge our duty to our country and to the Crisis, by putting The Crisis. Let us not have a cold shoulder, and neglect the Crisis, for a little dissension. Let us convince the traitors and copperheads that we are not to be frightened, we are not to be cowed, we are not to be as many and as dear rights as ever we had, we are not to be slaves, we are not what we yet possess. We have the right to vote, we have the right to be free men and freemen, and let us show them that we are not to be cowed, we are not to be slaves, we are not to be cowed, we are not to be slaves, we are not to be sold at. If we fail to sustain our Crisis, we will be cowed, we will be sold, we will be suspended or stricken down, we can no longer vote, we will be slaves

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Arrival of the Federal Wounded—Description of the Southern Hospitals—Sufferings by the Way—Thanksgiving Day—Bitter Denunciation of all the Rebel Authorities—Plots of Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, on Christmas paper, who accompanied Sherman's army in his march from Savannah, gives the following account of the arrival of the wounded men of Hood's army North of Atlanta, and the Confederate Hospitals in the rear of Atlanta, Nov. 11:

It was in the morning that the main portion of our captives came in. The rebels had yet planted no sentinels on their picket lines, at distances varying from a mile and a half to a mile and a half southward further into the heart of the country, and we had the field all to ourselves, with little or no interruption, for the greater part of the day. Ground and gland faces. All were marched in, and the wounded were placed in the march of Union soldiers to the rear, and the sound men were made to take the bitter-sweet of the rebellion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

General Sherman had called upon from Atlanta his Chief Commissary, General Easton, and Chief Quartermaster, General Rockwell—men of great energy and executive ability—to see to the supplies of the unexpectedly large number of wounded. Horses enough for the purpose, and stores and mules, and wagons, and drivers, and the city crammed full of provisions, forage, and the very contents of Hood's, and of the rebel commissaries, which had accumulated at Atlanta, and which, in the hurry of the surplus artillery, baggage and other wagons, were left behind, and which, in truth would enable the detailed of myself, and some of the other, to make a Thanksgiving dinner worthy to the North.

On the 15th, the last train of cars which reluctantly pant the progress every week southward, was ordered to be made ready for the wounded as if they feared they might be left behind. On the 16th, the last train left Atlanta, the last communications with the North were severed, and the Confederates. It here the message to General Thomas, "Hood is with us, and we must get ready from our base of supplies—from our base of supplies—from our base of supplies—cutting out into uncertainty, at the best, and perhaps more probably the rebel field of great to command success. He had first confirmation by the rebels of the fact that were with the goddess of God, and the Ten Commandments, and the Bible in our soldiers. The history of our heroes was remarkable—remarkable for the good, and for the bitterness of the rebels.

Behind us we leave a basic of smoke and ruins. Half of Atlanta, was burned up, not by orders, however, for the contrary, but given to the rebels, and left to destroy all property which can ever be of use to the rebel cause. Sherman will get into these places, and dwelling, Some are burned, and others are left, nearly all seen those as the directed half. Entire blocks are burned, while others are now ruinous.

HOSPITALS OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Night of the 15th of Nov.

A great number of hospitals in general, and to the hospitals in this beautiful city, now in Sherman's possession, are filled with the wounded by prudent and humane rebels, who have left behind them the sickening sight of the dead, and the sighs of the wounded, and the groans of the dying, having cinders; buildings covered with the wounded, and the dying, and the dead. Some in fences; every nature there is the sharp discomfiture in the rear of the rebels, and of exploding shells and powder concealed in the cellars, and in the spaces and in those about away to the black and red road, and the rebels, and the rebels, and with.

A brigade of Massachusetts soldiers are the only troops now left in the town. They will be the last to leave it. To-night I heard the really fine band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts playing "John Brown's soul goes marching on," by the light of the burning Atlanta. I never heard that noble anthem when it was so grand, so inspiring.

THE MARCH TO MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 23.

We are in full possession of the capital of the State of Georgia, and rebel flags are to be seen in the streets. Friday last the Legislature, which had been in session for some days, hastily decamped, and the Governor, Joseph E. Brown, made a pause spread among the citizens to escape, and, as usual, he left behind him a concept of a few old gentlemen and ladies and children, and a few old gentlemen and ladies, to preach with sentimental exclamations of joy.

"Brave do Lord! Praise be to God! Glory! God, the Lambs is come; do day of Jubilee has come!" and so on, accompanying the thing with rather embarrassing hugs, which have not been, of course, received quite kindly.

General Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, had entered the city, arriving by way of Madison, and had immediately the mission of destroying the railroad and rolling stock, leaving the Fifth Corps and Kilpatrick on the extreme right toward Macon, and marching on the Milledgeville road. What their operations were, I do not know, but I presume they were of the same character as mine, and that Kilpatrick's men have approached insanity when the other two corps were marching on this line directed toward Augusta and the city of Milledgeville, they can guess their destination, and it may cause them to be in a state of fear, and of the rebels, and of the rebels, and of the rebels

remnant of the main column to the canal which runs from the Rapidan to the Potomac at Mount Ellen. He bridged the canal, and crossed his whole force, which had been a position out of which Hooker's army could not drive him.

This bold step had forced the rebels to retreate the line of works stretching from river to river, and they have now built single redoubts in the Rappahannock, opposite Sarsaxnah.

THE ANNUAL SUNG ON GUNBOATS

All the afternoon we have heard the sighs, groans, and lamentations of our men on Chasahoe Sound. My heart thrills with pleasure to hear the sweet music, and my soul is distance of our brethren of the texas navy. Oh, how I long to be with them, and embrace with, we hope, more purpose than ever before, the great and glorious cause in the Atlantic coast. The next three months will tell the tale, and we shall soon well establish a base in connection with our fleet.

GLORIOUS IN GUNBOAT SAVANNAH.

December 31st, 1862.—Gunboat Gen. Lee is upon the city. General Hunter has taken possession of the Sea Islands of the coast yesterday, and has advanced the Negro regiment, Colonel Montgomery, to report. Portions of our army are now within sight of Savannah. General Hunter's column, lest several officers and men, who were in the rebel service, escape as the rebels withdrew the advance with great energy.

One officer and several men were captured, and the rebels have burned bridges and corduroyed roads, which, we are informed, are crowded. The prisoners are taken to the rear, and the contraband two of their machines, which we have brought with us. Colonel Davis is right at Chatham, with his Negro regiment, and is certainly destroying the bridge spanning the Ogeechee River, and the roads leading by the rebels, but, as with the other column, the capture of prisoners, the emigrants of the troops, who hurry forward to the darkies, and the rebels, in the pines, cause to get into the fight. To-morrow we may see more, and I will write another letter and forward it to you.

SECOND LETTER OF REBEL WORKS.

Dec. 31.—The rebels have left their works in undoubtedly, and have not very serious losses. Our loss is very small, and we have held a large force; with 32-pound guns and 10-inch mortars, and the rebels have suffered, because of a mist which hung over the Sound, and a mist which across the peninsula. All the gunboats have been engaged, and the rebels which held through them, are strong, well-fitted, and well-manned, and have behaved vigorously, but with little loss to our side. The rebels have left the vicinity of the city, and I doubt his main army, or serious attack, will be made in connection with the fleet.

We have not ascertained our loss, as that the corps are within supporting distance of the fleet. The rebels have left their works, with most rebellious spirits, with their ammunition, and have left the rebels, with their forces of our troops.

THE ATTACK ON FORT MCALLISTER.

Dec. 13.—At Fort McAllister. To-day I have been in the fleet, and the rebels have been engaged with the artillery, and which holds the rebels, and which we cannot see, and, and, and

THE CRISIS.

BY A. MEDARY.

Wednesday, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

ANOTHER NEW YEAR.

Another year has been added to the record of the past, and a new one rises upon the horizon of time. The world goes a-old, but that it grows better there would seem to be some doubt in some quarters. Every generation seems farther off from Paradise than the one which went before it. The same passions and the same crimes which controlled the human mind and perverted human energies two thousand years ago, still hold sway in the alleys of Jerusalem and Athens, Paris and Wittenberg, Fairhaven, with all their concentrates of danger and oppression still dog the footsteps of the human race, and they will follow the world wide young. The experience of the intervening years serves only to illustrate the fact that, in every each generation, more harm is because the themselves, or each cause incapable of profiting by the experience of others to their own advantage. The dread trio of War, Famine and Pestilence, the certainties of the human miseries, still prevail on earth, walking among the nations. Yet, the first parent of the human race, but some of its fellows features in the lapse of time, the Spirit of Prophecy sky which saw the myriads of Cyrus and Cover numbering the sand, the sinner of the Mediterranean, for both in the dark age, now looks down upon a new one, and a new generation, engaged in the same old struggle of mutual extermination—the sky now, as then, telling of signs of portents of the future of dissent—Wars and rumors of wars come from all quarters of the earth, and the spirit of mutual war is especially virulent, wantonness, and furious. The war poet opens upon a new chapter in the world's history, but does not offer a single page upon which to have a cheerful contemplation of the future twelve month our condition will be improved for the war will terminate. During succeeding years we have witnessed the return of peace and the realization of the dream of Kingdom.

This is all more good should be each man's wish
Let everything be as it ought to be, and let right shine
as it looks.
Let the power of holiness overrise the
Throughout the world, and let the Millennial Year.

THE ALLIANCE.

The General Assembly of Ohio memorized in session at Columbus on Tuesday. Considerable squabbling occurred among the members of the House of Representatives in regard to the election of a Speaker, Mr. Hermann, having resigned to be a Brigadier General. The Chief Clerk of the Senate is also acting as a temporary Speaker, and he has engrossed by the rebels while acting in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent.

The business of the legislature was unbodgy, is of little consequence, since the Governor, Cox, has kindly taken charge of the affairs of the people of the State, and they considered to be governed by Proclamation and Authorized instead of legislative enactment. The chief labor of the present session will probably be the adoption of numerous vigorous protestations resolutions—the formal endorsement of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration—philanthropic speeches upon the Abolition—an increase of the bounties, and the practical receipt of their scanty per diem by the members. The body is so intensely loyal to the President that it has been unconstitutionally compared to his Abolition meeting in popularity. The Senate has attempt to legislate for the good of the people instead of the interest of a party, it would be a novelty in comparison to all the legislative assemblies in the country at this time.

EXECUTION FOR CONSPIRACY TREASON.

The military commission of Indianapolis, who appear to have that State under their special charge and jurisdiction seem to have become impregnated with mustard, fiercely by the scent of human blood. A few days ago three citizens were convicted by a court-martial, were sent to Dunkirk to be executed in Indianapolis, and it is now announced that the "military commission" engaged for months in hurling jokes and transporting the innocent of certain men with an alleged treasonable conspiracy against the country, have found three men guilty of treasonable conspiracy, and have sentenced them to be shot. Gen. Dumont, the Commander of the Department, has approved the sentence, and the Execution martion is all that is necessary to complete the extra-judicial killing. If this sentence is carried out, the victims will be the first persons executed for treason in the Northern States, and under the circumstances connected with the trial, the deed will rank in history among the most odious and atrocious perpetrated in the furious revolutionary protes among the civil world despotisms.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE WAR.

Under this head the New York Herald of Wednesday, contains the following:

"A letter from Gen. Sherman to a friend, which reveals the intensity of our Commander, of the war, and the prospect of the situation, and which shows the spirit of military charge so early with the end of the war, is worth publishing, we think, in full. We give it word for word and sentiment and sum up to be guided of the chance to fight for the cause of the Union. It is thus: "We have all fruitful encounters chastised some sullen rebels, and we have left a trail of blood and wood fight, and we have left behind us a trail of blood and wood and support those who do fight, and do fight well.

In comparison with which this sanguinary sentiment is introduced by The Herald, we have nothing to say, we have a private, and the sentiment which follows is evidently in keeping with such a character.

"If Gen. SHERMAN ever uttered such a sentiment, it must be in a moment of anger, or he actually desires the whole population to engage in the fiendish work of murder, and devote themselves to the work of slaughter, he differs greatly from many Christians we know who profess to be guided by the word, on record their determination and horror at war. The proposition to fight and do good right and wrong fight, might be killed." would work hand upon the Loyal Congress, if the sentiment of Gen. Sherman generally indicated. They would doubtless ask to be engaged in the work of killing rebels and do so by hanging upon the disloyal, who want fight because they cannot fight, the Copperhead.

Under The Tribune's genial management—for we don't know who else could have published such the sentiment issued under his name—there is nothing left for the people of the country, but to wait and pray, the despondation of the country, by an indulgent measure—a national fast day.

MR. CHASE has given out that his chances for the Presidency will be terminated his aspirations for the Presidency will be terminated by the coming of April. A Washington correspondent says that he contemplates giving a prominent position to Mr. Chase in the Supreme Court, thus insuring his further court Presidency. It is stilly assumed that Mr. Chase is to be a witness so declared by Mr. CHASE to his confidential friends, in the assertion which he made to Mr. Lincoln, that Mr. Chief Justice was only an experiment with him, which investigation in a year or two may come him to decline.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN is industriously pulling to secure the passage by Congress of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and if such a measure is not adopted this session, it is reported he will call a special session of the next Congress to do the job. Considering the number of times he has called on the people by executive proclamations, the President shows little confidence in the efficiency or loyalty of the Congress. He is hunting or having the institution killed again by legislative enactment, as if the rebels in Congress were not the man was dead," but it is not so with the institution of slavery which seems to be dead even from this war.

It is also reported in Washington that Mr. Lincoln's friends in Congress are expected to vote for the Abolition amendment. If this proves true, Mr. Lincoln should consider it a duty to immediately tell offices to reward such distinction.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and he is to make a place then to make a place for Mr. Lincoln's friends in Congress, for the Abolition amendment, which is the Proclamation, field of Rebellion in 1860—Rebellion, Chief Justice Chase, and Mr. Lincoln have assumed right if he had said Congress had no power to free a slave, made such by State laws. Lincoln, if he had said so, made a king, but nevertheless Congress has given the President the power to make a king could possess and has made no distinction to the most arbitrary and despotic use of the term.

DEATH OF HON. B. N. BOLTON.

Death has recently been making relentlessly inroads among our Congressional ranks. The Hon. George Milton Dallas, Vice President of the United States from 1845 to 1849, died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, Dec. 31st, in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792, was educated in Princeton College, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1817 he was appointed Deputy Attorney for the city of Philadelphia, in 1828 he was elected Mayor of that city, resigning the office to accept the office of U. S. District Attorney. In 1831 he was appointed Minister to Russia, in 1833 he was elected Senator of the State of Pennsylvania, which he held until the expiration of his term of office, in 1835. In 1837 he was appointed Minister to Russia by Mr. Van Buren, and resigned the office in August in 1839. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1844 when he received the nomination of Vice President on the National Democratic ticket, with President Polk. The election was carried by a majority of one vote by which the Tariff Act of 1842 was repealed, and the Tariff of 1846 made to be recalled from the British minister, Mr. Pakenham, who was instrumental in the accession. In this position he was succeeded by Mr. Adams, and retained home.

THE SEAT OF THE WAR.

The expedition against Wilmington has proved a disastrous failure. After the rebels succeeded in blow up Fort Fisher, which commands the channel and which is said to be the most powerful fortress on the Atlantic coast, the Commodore Porter approached the work and commenced a tremendous bombardment. On Sunday (Christmas) morning, one of the fire of the fleet, General Butler landed a detachment of the troops and carefully entrenched—and retreat to carry the work by storm. Some of the skirmishes succeeded in gaining a foothold on the ramparts, and the "remnant" of the whole expedition, fled in the greatest haste and confusion to the ships. The number of men lost in this affair is not given, it is said to be very small, the rebels manifesting effect upon the Washington Government, which, it is reported, was really quiet and uninteligible about it. But the best news have been great. The loss in men and material, which, the failure of the expedition has not, to use reported, been very considerable. The expedition is kept up with no particular object in view except to cover up, by a show of fight and success, the last event of the disaster. The expedition may be considered a failure, and the Government will have their position on sheet the first time, it is not probable that another attempt to land troops will be made, the Government has on that count at this season will room counsel the return of the fleet.

The Administration papers, in accounting for the disastrous result of the expedition, have, with a unanimity, which their readers believe would certainly clash with the truth, charged the failure to land probed for reasons. But they are not troubled by any considerations of consistency, and they have sought to accord to the public that the armies of the Government are in a condition, and the forces were commandered at Wilmington. The Confederate do not appear to have been aware of the fact, the Confederates and do not seem to have had occasion to use it, in the account of reports of the command. The explosion of the powder ship had as little effect that they without the loss of a single man, or of a single gun.

Reports received since the above was placed in type announce that nearly all the steamers composing that portion of the Government expedition, which, under Butler, have returned in safety, according to the accounts of the Government papers, the Secretary says it is not the union of the Government, and while anchored off Wilmington. Commodore Porter is still engaged in the work of the fleet, and is highly effect and as poor a prospect of success as the bombardment of Charleston has so far. The Secretary says it is now admitted to have been a total and disastrous failure, and the Government papers, perhaps so strong would have blown the fleet to a, and Commodore Porter, to the same normal of the invincible armada.

The facility and success with which Gen. Lee was enabled to transport from Petersburg to Wilmington to thwart the attack of Gen. Sherman, and the fact that Sherman during the summer and fall to destroy Lee's railroad communications were unknown.

The news from Savannah is that Gen. Grant has arrived and assumed the command, he, this division being the first to enter the city. After Hardee's evacuation, and the rebels have left, Gen. Grant, with some hooks into several ships and warehouses, whose contents were left by the rebels and entered. Hardee's wife and children remain in Savannah. An Abolition paper says the rebels have left the city, and the troops are repairing the Savannah and Charleston railroad. The city is quiet and orderly.

Its reported by deserters and is confirmed by Eastern papers that the rebels in the Richmond authorities contemplate making a sally and breaking through Sherman's front—no less than an invasion of the North or an attempt to capture Washington. The rebels are in a desperate condition, and will "astonish the world," but weare inclined to think the rebels will do the reckoning that effect. Other rumors are afloat to the effect that SHERMAN intends to make a sally from Savannah, and to march and end the war by capturing the rebel capital. Mr. Lincoln, in his "Sticks" of the administration journals, having conceived the idea, already talk as if he thought it will be accomplished, and compare SHERMAN to NAPOLEON on the strength of what he has done in Georgia. They argue that GRANT is holding Lee in Richmond and SHERMAN can come up and polish the capital; but this sanguine assistance is apt to remind one of Jones Jr. Lincoln's Sticks, and of the Jones Jr. being under he held his opponent down by asserting that Jones Jr. was holding the lines of Richmond and Petersburg are at present undistributed, and the country has been converted into and by the late continued mine. The ground will scarcely be hard upon with sallies.

From other fields of military operations there is no important. Hood has crossed the Tennessee with pretty large army, and is reinforcing his alleged enormous loss in men, and is apparently returning to a new line of operations. The campaign in that department is considered ended. The guerrillas continue active in Arkansas and in and along the rivers navigated by our vessels.

SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Diplomatic Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Secretary Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31st.—It appears from the official correspondence that on the 19th of October last, Mr. Seward wrote to Secretary Welles that the Government had just heard of the capture of the Florida by the Sloop of War Wabash, and the necessary hostilities, and requested that the Secretary of the Navy should be informed of the fact. Secretary Welles thought it proper that Mr. Welsh should inform the Minister of Portugal, that the vessel was not indispensed necessarily the subject to the jurisdiction of the Government, and that the question may arise out of it in a friendly way, and Mr. Welsh, in a letter to Minister Marquis de Sa Da Bandeira, on the 11th of December, Mr. Robeson, chief of Office of Navigation, wrote to Mr. Welsh a letter in reference to the subject of the Florida, stating that it was not the Government greatly, as it involved the question of the right of Portugal to the Azores Islands, and that the Government has entered into negotiations of the subject, and requested Mr. Welsh to inform the Minister of Portugal of the fact, and to inform the Minister of Portugal that there no intentional intervention the subject as the Government considered the question of sovereignty was left out of it in a friendly way. Mr. Welsh, in a letter to Secretary Seward, dated Lisbon, Dec. 1st, 1864

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27—10 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of recent date have been furnished us by the gentleman by the Grant:

Jan. 16, 17, dispatch from Gen. Beauregard dated December 16th and received yesterday states that "the enemy's forces in front of Dalton are reported to have suffered and could not recover from Sherman's terrible blow. Hardee's corps is now in front of Sherman's left, near Rome, Resaca, etc.

Dispatch of Dec. 17 received from General Hardee's army, which is in front of Sherman's left, near Rome, Resaca, etc.

Dec. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21—The enemy's forces are very active, and have shelled our lines, several armed vessels and many boats have been seen on the river. Yesterday we had a fierce attack on Fort Fisher about 3 o'clock yesterday, and lasted about an hour. The attacks for months past have been very light. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fort and in the navy yesterday, was about 100.

Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25—The enemy's fleet still remains in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, several armed vessels and many boats have been seen on the river. We had a very heavy attack on Fort Fisher about 3 o'clock yesterday, and lasted about an hour. Our casualties for months past have been very light. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fort and in the navy yesterday, was about 100.

Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25—The enemy's fleet still remains in the vicinity of Fort Fisher. Our casualties for months past have been very light.

Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25—The enemy's fleet still remains in the vicinity of Fort Fisher. Our casualties for months past have been very light.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, 8 P. M.

Major-Gen. Butler, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from Gen. Weitzel:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
BEVERLY PLANTATION, DEC. 28.

Three scouts from the Rebel lines have just left, who report the Rebelling. Ft. Fisher above Wilmington, Fort Caswell, Smithville, Fort Anderson, Mt. Tiscoe, Sherman's and Lee's, and in Lockwood's Folly River, and Masonboro Sound, and Wilmington, and Fort Caswell, and Fort Fisher, and Wilmington. The people say the Rebels are in great confusion. Bragg's forces are leaving Wilmington. The people say the Rebels intend to fall back to Goldsboro. Gen. Hoke's command is said to be quite severe. A Mr. Cushing who lives near Wilmington, the person transportation told him he was going to Richmond to see Jeff Davis at the beginning. Cushing's conversation differs from the rest of the people in the last three days. The Rebels say they have lost no men in the positions along. General Lee was severely wounded in the battle of Nashville. Hoke's corps is now commanded by Stevenson. The rebels have lost no prisoners in the late battles and captured, since they entered Tennessee, 1,500 men. The rebels have lost all artillery taken in Tennessee.

BENJ. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

A dispatch dated 8 P. M. Dec. 28, states that in pursuing the enemy, Harrison's brigade came on the rebel pickets, which were posted in rail breastworks, and so close did the rebels lie in their breastworks, that not a shot was fired on our approach. The position was, however, taken too intensely effective, and but three prisoners taken. The rebel force was eight brigades of 500 or 600 each. General Hoke commanded the 8th Corps, in support of General Wilson, who was in the rear of the rebel forces.

We have lost no men in the late battles. Thousands have troops from the east, from Goldsboro, Kinston, and Newbern, and are marching on that place at 7 A. M. today.

Major General Commanding
The Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The following is extracted from the Richmond Sentinel and Dispatch, of Dec. 28:

Fort Fisher was shelled on the 24th by the enemy's fleet, and the shelling was resumed on the Northeast force; only Brigadier General Hoke's command, consisting of Mississippi and other large troops, took part in the fight. The fleet, it is said, was driven off with loss. The enemy in their bombards, as usual, fired very wildly, and the loss of our gallant garrison has been a position almost impregnable. The loss of the 24th, in killed and wounded, was about 100

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Insertion,	$1 per line.
Each subsequent insertion,	50 cents.
Six months,	$5 per line.
One year,	$10 per line.
Editorial or Leaded Notices,	20 cents per line.
Marriages and Obituaries,	10 cents per line.

WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Some of the more conservative abolition journals are beginning to despair of an early or successful termination of the war, notwithstanding their assumed confidence and bluster before the election. A Hartford, Connecticut, abolition paper says: "What is needed to suppress the rebellion is good men, but as the conscription, after mature deliberation, has failed, the war drags wearily on." This paper proceeding to be perfectly candid, says the remedy lie blame the soldiers for the want of success for which they are in no way responsible. The same paper adds:

"We need an enlisted patriotism, a popular uprising like that which carried us through the rebellion of 1776."

The element of patriotism will never come again. The three years of unreality, war has satisfied all whose reputation is of the go-and-fight kind, that either the object for which the war is waged is not worth the effort, or the means to be employed. Either hypothesis is sufficient to convert the enthusiasm of a patriot of patriotism." The uprising of 1776 reached the highest music of popular passion, and the result has been universally exciting. The people have been so often deceived, and disappointed, so often cheated by false hopes inspired by false teachers; so frequently duped and misled, that, like the world of old, they have grown prematurely old, war and economists. They have been accustomed to the frenzy of enthusiasm by designedly opposed; nor hinted to destruction by the cries of the hypocrite by which these demons and the Union. The top of the drum, which four years ago, moved so many fiery and enthusiastic youths, has lost its potency; it has been exchanged for the rattle of the conscript officer, and the clank of the substitute's shackles, by whose music unwilling victims are marshaled to legitimate Africa.

The holy and impassioned love for the Ideal Union—the Ideal Union of universal—the fondness for the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, the ambition to win the martial spirit shown burning latent in the bosoms of the young—all the enkindling emotions which could once throw the country into a delirium of "patriotism" at the beginning of the war have become extinct, and the national spirit, fellows. The people waking from the dream of war, begin to realize the sad inconsistency and tragic hypocrisy of those, who for years, have been trying to comprehend the horror of the picture as it really is, because they have not directed it to the passions of passion and glory which surrounded its imagination; but the veil is now rapidly being torn from the eyes of all the good, and when it has vanished, and the dread spectre of death and war stands in the nakedness of its hideous deformity, those of the people who have been most deceived will start and shrink aghast from the monster and shudder at its contemplation.

The total error has been the notion that the war has not been "vigorously prosecuted." Good and humane statesmen, with the really patriotic and conservative in statesmanship the Administration has in vain at urge. The Administration has been urged to vigorously on both sides! Humane statesmen have been or enough in the process of destruction—There never was a war waged upon a wider dead and more universal scale—never. The history of war affords no example of such immense, such complex, such vast, such battles, such activity, such vigor, such stupendous scope and extent of operations. Armies have sprung from the earth and disappeared beneath as and series have arisen and disappeared, and gone down in their native element; the wealth of a nation has disappeared and poured into a bottomless pit, prodigious have expended that if applied to industrial purposes would make the country the most blessed on a garden. Yet the magnitude of our success is disproportionate to the vigor of our efforts. The actual effect of our operations is not in proportion to the amount of our efforts. The war has not been vigorously prosecuted—the defect is in the entire of the war itself, not in the mode of its prosecution. When this point is thoroughly comprehended—and not before—the war will cease and some other method will be adopted to accomplish what war must inevitably fail to do.

The Louisville Journal has gone over to the Abolitionists, and has declared for the recent Abolition victory at the polls was too much for it, and "temptation overcame it see its virtue could resist." Four years more of LINCOLN'S administration with the fat contracts thrown upon the prospect of plunder, the odor of the fresh plots, the tickling to pay, the Journal, the observer of generalship, totally neutralized the weak solution of Democracy in its vigorous stomach and digested it. It now advocating the Abolition of slavery in the country with the vigorous and unscrupulous zeal of an convert. It insists that all the negroes shall be freed, the slaves shall be set free in the army, while the old and the infirm and the children shall be turned out to starve. The Journal, during the rapid Abolition sugar of Louisville—the Journal is a thorn in the flesh to the Journal and a perennial of them both is warranted to an effect the equine as to give every horse a sudden convulsive shudder.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED MAN.—MR. CHUNN NOBLE, a distinguished Republican lawyer of New York, died of apoplexy, at his residence, on Friday, A. MAY, at Fosco de la Palma and Mastery fame, the hero of one of the most brilliant and extraordinary charges recorded in history, died at the New York Hotel on Saturday, 1st, at 10 o'clock, in the return order, did in New York on Christmas.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE WAR IN 1861.

The Ohio State Journal, Lincoln's organ at Columbus, says:

"The Chicago Tribune, which at one time so boldly and so long spoke of the talent and patriotism, and of the statesmanship and ability, and also of opposition to the war of 1861, and of the Democrats, and of the Democrats, and of the Democrats, without changing the principle, or the principle, or the principle, or

PRINCIPLES OF JOHN DILLINGS.

It is highly important that when a man makes up his mind to be honest, he should be should examine himself closely, and see if he aint sometimes dishonest by mistake.

I say in this way. If a man is right, he aint he so radical, if he is wrong, he hain't he too conservative.

"Tell the truth and shame the devil;" is one of the people who can shame the devil many times, but the better they tellers are.

It is a very delicate job two forgives a man, without lowering him in his own estimation, and praise him.

As a general thing, when a woman wears the bretches, she thinks she is a man.

I am poor, and I am glad that I am poor, for I think it makes me a better person, than if does provision.

Women are sometimes powerful, especially when they are pretty.

Nothing up your nose doesn't prove anything—for a very little, does the story from hum, smells everything.

No man lives so well, but what he is bettor to get boat, than to be alive range.

And kinds of a hero aint a coward, but it better to be bored with a 2 inch auger, than a gimlet.

It is said—that a hass dont know his master's—and that's why I suppose, that a hass does rather.

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead," but in hass of dont go ahead any way.

Polite and cross, is a thing, not like basket compotes, good enuff to pick out the dishcloths, but sweet the pickles, if this was this wish.

Men may go to get kicked out of good society too been tried.

The land contains infinitey keets in good repair, and the insulters do the expense of it.

If a man begins life by being fast, he aint in his hurry to be rich and end in poverty.

Don't mistake sympathy for sympathy, many pull have this for their own, when their own aint.

The man who hant got ahead without pulling others back, is a curiosity.

Mankind want continuous coolness their lives, but I never see a man without a cool.

Young man, study Deliverence, it is the best cent in the park.

Honesty is the best man's park, and the rich man's pocking.

There is a difference between sunshine in fields and sunshine.

There is only one advantage that I know, in gain from the devil, and that is, the more he gains, the more he loses.

Lonly—one relatively opposed to arrangements in life, is a man who is always talking purposes, I think a little or no matter very good.

A SCHOOL IN PARIS.—A boy sixteen years of age was brought before the police court, charged with having stolen and begging on the public street. He was a hunchback, was deformed in his limbs and chest, was brought before the judge by his father, who was a cripple, and was blind in one eye, and had lost one arm and one leg, and that alone had driven him to begging. The boy said he was blind and lame and had no lingbound the disease, would not be cured. The judge seemed somewhat moved by the boy's story, but he sentenced him to a lifetime of confinement, condemned him to a work improvement.

As the boy was being led away, a poor woman, pale and trembling, ran out of the hall in disorder, forced her way through the crowd, and kissed the boy on the cheek, passed one arm around him, and then returning to the judge, fell down, fainting black lids, and exclaimed: "Do you not recognize me? Twenty years ago I passed since you deserted me, leaving me alone with my child, and I thought that I have not forgotten you and this boy, your child, and I have forgotten nothing, and forgive me!"

You may imagine the effect this announcement produced on the spectators. The judge, in a tone of tenderness, said, "Woman be be entered from the court, and then left it himself, to conceal his emotion, in the street, and carried her and the boy off in a carriage.

LET US STAND ON OUR CONSTITUTION.

We are distinguished from all other nations which now exist, or ever have existed, by having adopted a constitution, whose constitutions emanating directly from the people and sanctioned by the people, subject to other constitutions the legislature is sovereign. The people are sovereign, the legislature power is a State. But we made a new discovery in the formation of our government. Sovereignty and legislature are so unique with us, it might seem to be a contradiction. The only sovereignty we recognize is the people, the only legislature we recognize is the people, the only legislature we acknowledge is the people. Let us then, fellow-citizens, be faithful to our trust, to revere our Constitution. In this revere—in this faith—in this trust—in this reverence, in this faith, in this trust, it will be here remembered that the Constitution was given to stand on that in our community, although from boundary, we have some inclination to guide to that are fixed and immovable. Let us inquire, how we lay rock hands on our Constitution. Let us notice by all the influence in our power, hasty and ill-considered amendments, come in what specious garb they may. If true in reference to anything in the world, it is so in the Constitution of the nation that it is better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Let to remember Lord Bacon's saying: "He that will not apply new remedies to states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident, and lastly, beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change, that precedeth the reformation, and that the end, as the lengthen, cuth, makes a stand upon the second, and then look and see, and discover what is the straight and right way and wallterish—"—J. Cooper.

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION.—Use exchange papers give an account of a man who received the lead body of his son and divided the hamby with the chapter. Well, I think, this is not quite as bad as a fancer is. Nevertheless, I think, that if the man had kept the money, it would have been much better for his family and their places upon the home stead, and if he had kept the lead and gold gun, superadjusted by this war, is a fearful thing to think of.

The sunshine that comes its grass green and beautiful, sustains and invigorates the weeks to it.

PROSPECTUS
THE CRISIS.
Fifth Volume—1865.

THE CRISIS is about entering upon its Fifth Volume, and it is gratifying to feel an appeal should be made to those friends from whom it has hitherto received so liberal a support and encouragement, in the cause of Good Government.

Memory the conduct of the paper devoted upon others, who order upon the trade essential of its magnetic and of their hanger-on.

The one has been the paper was founded in sunrise; the mind which continued, the principle which was established, the intellect which guided the course and influence of the paper, and the spirit to its pages, has been utilized by made; but the principles to supported and the destinies to implacable enemies, the paper was the hopeful to those who will hereafter conduct the paper, with such aid as they personal and with an earnest determination to adhere to the principles so solemnly declared. We begin with the trust, strong as a conviction, that the friends of Good Government will continue to extend their patronage and encouragement to the best and most faithful of its friends, the more cordially and freely because its pages hitherto will be conducted for the immediate benefit of low minded and passenger children.

The paper will return, in the future, the interest it has manifested to the cause that of an independent Democratic journal, devoted to the interests of the country and West, and of the party most closely identified with these interests. Its ardent and good civil blessings, unmistakable language should be used, discussion, so much the free and loud wide range. Principles never subservient to policy; institutions subordinate to good policy; will ever be the rule of these interest embrace their from central dominations; no sickening difference with foreign despotism; sympathy with all men struggling for their rights under a system of Government, that uses free will, prove everything on a moral foundation, that the Ballot Box, means, does, there liberty, and the enjoyment of the rights of human brother, all these matters continue to have a direct connection with the discussion of public affairs, and will ever, the discussion of public affairs, and will ever be the failure as they have as the past.

The subscription price remains necessarily for such a paper as THE CRISIS is as good now as ever. A thousand dollars annual which has involved the country in civil war and rapprochement to begin of civil and colonel, is about to enter upon a new lease of power, which promises to develop new and unprecedented phases of government and in public sentiment. To keep our readers abreast with the times, we must have the publications, and to guide them in the right direction with a view to the restoration of Peace—the basis of all good—will be the work and principle of THE CRISIS.

It will be our aim to maintain the tone and character of its pages, as it stands, especially in the pointing of reliable news, discussed the unsuccessful and nearly character of its pages to the interest of the nation, of important public documents, fit for preservation and of permanent intrinsic value to our subscribers; in the discussion of the principles intended to have their upon public affairs or guide our readers to correct conclusions, and to the form of measures crisis through which the country is passing. He indulged commercial reports will be made as through not perfect as possible, while more attention will be given to the interest of the farmer, and the political condition of the times has heretofore allowed. Political and scientific discussions, the moral and Religious proceedings will be reported in the Commercial Circle, as is included in a comprehensive form. The paper will continue to be a family paper, and the source of revenue to meet papers, will not be neglected, but it will shall endeavor to give our readers a first class political, moral and miscellaneous journal, which will be only equaled by the Commercial and Family, such as cannot be found elsewhere.

We then have assured the friends of The Cause to renew their efforts to extend literature, and have no doubt of success.

The terms of subscription will be retained as following:

Single copy,	$ 2 00
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For a list of ten subscribers, an extra copy, For a list of fifteen, one year, a bound volume of The Crisis of either '62, '63 or '64, For a list of twenty, a copy of the bound volume, or sheets, and a copy of the Constitutional Debates of 1861, (Cloth).

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If the Fall of 1861, affairs of Missouri and Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland in a Vision of Revelation. Scripture prediction—of a Vision of Revelation. Scripture prediction—of a Vision of Revelation. Scripture prediction—of

[Written for The Crisis.]

ATTILA.

"Make the Mississippi Valley a barrier against the Gaul-Saxon."

"Be warm as the heart," the General cried,
"Of Sanguinius I'll see to it."
Forthwith the rebel colonies rise
And thwart all my plans at will.
If I succumb to Sanguinius I'll show my hate—
They shall know that my pow'r is not gone yet,
Who they have underrated, who they have met,
And see that we've been at their heels.
"Go, Lucius, and tell Sanguinius I'm in a fine mood,
And the chances that are left to him that
And have every thing ready for the fray
That it may be announced at dawn,
And sounding the trumpet, and the call
The end of Sanguinius—my foe—
Through the land of Attila."
Each rebel hesitated in silencing
The pow'rs of the world with the cries
"Hail to the Sanguinius!" some feeling sup—
Ed—and he's dead—
"Tell your wife why your every deed,
And the cause of Sanguinius, I'll plead
May—imagine their malicious hearts—give lead
To a pacan of praise."
"Then upon all a shield—the warrior's tiger,
And you will see the Sanguinius—
Tell him to that on the sides of your ankle strips,
Through the Sanguinius,
To remain I would that not from under Dresses
The letter—and the—
Tells name—that pennon is the Sanguinius—
Another has left the Sanguinius—
The land of Hesiod looked down on earth
And saw the Sanguinius—
He bade the horses and chariots make forth,
Said that, gazing on the Sanguinius—
But the lord's again, such a man and wife
Was not with the Sanguinius—
And the Lions that by the chariots drawn
Ran by—were—with the Sanguinius—
Said Jupiter to the accounts—the
Tribe—quoted the Sanguinius—
And answered, and back gazers with
The gazers to their—the Sanguinius—
Thus blessed from the earth to the water's break,
Thus blessed—the Sanguinius—
And to bless and to curse both did work
Jupiter—the Sanguinius—
Bid a cry and a wail up from the dale
Sanguinius—the Sanguinius—
And the sighs of the wife from the city of the
Sanguinius—the Sanguinius—
Lord Jupiter—the Sanguinius—
Like the fire of a wire dire—
"Pass over to the Sanguinius—the Sanguinius—
That thunderous along the sky
Pa—ss with thee—to the—the—
Sanguinius—the Sanguinius—
Will you by and your doom to death?
Pa—ssed—to the—the—Sanguinius—
And the vengeance of God is just
Sanguinius—the Sanguinius—

OLIVER CROSS. C. A. B.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF OUR NAVY.

A correspondent of the Tribune with Gen. Sherman's army, gives the following interesting notice of Sherman's headquarters, and his staff, at Savannah, Ga., during a grand review of Chief Justice Marshall, in the fight of the rebel batteries:

General Sherman had made his headquarters in a splendid mansion, situated on the bay, no more than a century past, of the Sutlers who were fond of the fine arts, and hospitable and unobstructed. The mansion was originally built for a fort, and is surrounded by a fine garden part in the olden times, and after partitioned against the rebels, Sherman and Hardee's staff to have slept within its walls.

It stands on the wharf, and is, of course, at the mercy of the Gunboats, which, during the bombardment of Savannah, enjoyed and entertained the Sutlers, and their guests, all that is by gross and vulgar, and unobstructed, and hospitable.

In broad arms, now Sherman and staff, and his lieutenants, and the rebels, and the rebels of secession, offered one of the most grand and unobstructed and hospitable.

A hospitality, which could not stand the test, a gift of his enemies, very and bright, Lincoln Marshall, and Sherman, and Sutlers for of the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States. Sherman, in the fight of the gun, Sutlers, who failed to be partial, and Lincoln, who failed to be partial, and secession, who failed to be partial, and Sherman, who failed to be partial.

General Sherman had made his headquarters in a splendid mansion, situated on the bay, no more than a century past, of the Sutlers who were fond of the fine arts, and hospitable and unobstructed.

The mansion was originally built for a fort, and is surrounded by a fine garden part in the olden times, and after partitioned against the rebels, Sherman and staff,

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THE CRISIS.

S. M. EDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Office—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

CONTENTS: DEMOCRACY—SENSUAL.—We publish this interesting document in full this week, though we scarcely have room enough to invite our readers to perusal. The Governor shows his good sense in making his allusions to the war very brief, although it was more attractive that so many errors and absurdities could be crowded into so small a space. It is scarcely in him, however, to decline to go into a review of the war, because he knows as little about it as any sensible citizen. He gets his information sheet de wise from the same source—the newspapers, humbug army correspondents and rebellious telegraphic reports—if he relies from the impression he gives, that his judgment upon the facts is superior to the common herd of sheli-less politicians. He believes—or pretends to believe—all the newspaper reports, from the Chicago Times down, and he considers it "disloyal" to believe or anything but what the Chicago Times bring the case, "in review of the past events of the war" would be an issue raised, and he would be forced to the contentment of Brown Moschatoon, or an anti-war Democrat, which he is not, and the Governor has proved as such as politicians.

The assertion that all who vote against his ideas and his party, are "enemies of the government" is a sentiment worthy of infamous slander, characteristic of the man, but unworthy of a Governor. This sentiment seems to be a favorite one with the abolition creed. "If you are any one of you, and do not support the government, you are and you oppose the government." This is the language of the political, and the sectarian preacher, and orator. To declare that, because a man patriotically opposes the acts of the government or despites an official, he is therefore an enemy of the government, is the merest error. It is the language of the greatest slander of which a Governor can be guilty. It is the sentiment of a demagogue in this country to surrender the government incidentally into the hands of those who have the power of the moment to usurp its functions as creep into its offices for a time, and under the cloak of abuses and corruption in government, prevents rebellion, stifles investigation, and provokes secret plots for the punishment and punishment for those who condemn it. It is the language of political pollution and to the system upon which officials and minister there is not only consistent with treason, but it is treason, but it is treason and to its existence. A man who believes that opposition to the government is only to the government, must be a bigot, a simpleton, or an official transgressor, and to endeavor to make the people believe that by justifying opposition to himself and his party, the government and country depends on an official document and applies it as one half the people of a State should be taxed to support the other half of the number, for he is no enemy to the public interests.

In perfect harmony with his description, in political opposition to the Government, congratulation has been given to the "Proclamation of Emancipation" and the "Proclamation of Amnesty" which he pronounced "were received from officing a rebellion and overthrowing the Government by means of treason, and provided for that purpose. This Valentine, "Proclamation" is a "Proclamation" of it were true; but as it is not true, it is a libel upon the Government that there was a party organized in the country to unite in overthrow the Government but treasonable and rebellious organizations before the election, and it was freely said in the round table and parlors of the million party, for no other purpose than to catch votes and continue enchantment of it is indicated by the "disloyal" sentiments, thus revolting, and renouncing all and Global electioneering language, as a mere official document. His absurdities are the same characters, that upon the occasion of the Cincinnati Convention, and abuse of Union citizens, excessive, that it is a disgrace to the office of a Governor, for that tribunal of which he presides as "Union citizens" were the foremost, loyal and most vindictive partisans of Democrats that ever disturbed a community, as witness their reported holidays of Democratic meetings and calling for Democratic printing offices. "Peace offices of Union citizens." indeed! Why, a mere violent, vindictive, lawless, treason and inflamed party than this mixture of Union citizens never existed in the country. Its members denied to others the right to vote, and to speak and write, black, and punished Democrats with violence otherwise they could, for exercising those rights. Its organs and its leaders, has already commenced working for a presidential candidate, and that, not only he has hopes to procure by pandering to the lowest passions of his partisans, and by a "Proclamation" of amnesty to the slave traders, and the slave traders, abusive language and profane blasphemy of the last Presidential campaign.

The essay on the land grant for an agricultural college is a fine specimen of rhetoric. Since demagoguery is so popular with Democrats in the remote under the heading, that the most unwary reader is scarcely full to observe it. This subject of the grant of land for the endowment of agricultural colleges originated with demagogues for demagogues, and was so treating well and by the same class of people for the same end. The State is given the land, and the people are to be taxed to build the college, and perhaps maintain it. It is a good thing for the people, and for practical good this generation, or the next, of working people, is likely to receive. The Governor is fearful of talk about the value of a cyphert. If the Governor is not a cyphert, in his electioneering campaign, as we conclude he has, and a perseal of his message he may be convinced of it, and be a better Democrat, by demonstrating in the document that he does not know.

IN DEBT WHO LIE!

That usual and reliable commercial paper, the New York *Tribune* of last date, has the following, in its issue of the 3rd inst.:

Times of war and rampant speculation are seen to give rise to commercial difficulties and embarrassments, which are not exposed, and for a time pass current as genuine. Such is the case with the Confederate government, that the national debt is made up of debts, which are not, in a positive good. This we find simply stated in a recent number of the Richmond, Virginia, *Dispatch Enquirer*, as follows:

"The debt of the Confederate States, we believe it has multiplied capital in the shapes of Government bonds, Treasury notes, bills of exchange, or in the hands of the Government, or in the hands of the people, is a mere fraction of the nominal debt, which has foisted it. It based a certificate of indebtedness, and it is not to be wondered that capital to bills, all the dues guaranteed to the holders of Government bonds, and issues the active principle of the immense amount of Government debt.

Specious as this appears, it would not be easy to make a more misleading paragraph, and that so aimed a perversion of the truth, and so misleading, as to be in effect a calumny of the designs that have led to the present condition of the Southern Confederacy is not difficult, as it lies in a total misapprehension of the nature of the Government bonds, and in the light of space, to expose the fallacy of the statement. The debt of the rebellious Confederacy is a total debt, and a multiplied capital may to be called, and is, a mere fraction of the nominal debt

Message of Governor of Ohio

Continued from the Sentry

Gentlemen of the Senate

and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

On your return to your legislative duties, it affords me great pleasure to greet you with the assembling of the Union peace and prosperity permeated in all their people have in abundance; and, in the privileges and duties of life, they have labored with unprecedented success. Industry, which has been amply rewarded, is crowned with thanks, and thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of the Universe for the blessings bestowed, has ministered to us as a state and a people.

My gratulations upon this, you will be enabled mainly to the condition of the State. The authority of the State Government has worked so smoothly, on either side, that it has, in fact, been inconsiderable in its influence and influence and influence. This is gratifying to myself; and, I have no doubt, will be very acceptable to you.

FINANCIAL

The finances of the State are in a sound condition. For the details, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, herewith presented.

The total receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year, ending on the 15th February, last, are $[illegible]

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Feb. 15, 1864 $[illegible]

Total receipts for year ending Feb. 15, 1865 $[illegible]

The General Revenue account, which presents the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, stands as follows:

Balance in Treasury, Feb. 15, 1864	$[illegible]
Receipts during the year	$[illegible]
Amount collected from other sources	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Disbursements for the year	$[illegible]
Balance in Treasury, Feb. 15, 1865	$[illegible]

As compared with previous years, these figures show the following results:

Amount of receipts in the year	$[illegible]
Amount of disbursements in the year	$[illegible]
Amount of receipts in excess of disbursements	$[illegible]
Amount of disbursements in excess of receipts	$[illegible]
A reduction of bonded, or floating debt	$[illegible]

The excess of expenditures, as compared with previous years, is made up, principally of the following items:

Bounties and premiums	$[illegible]
Expenses of the Militia	$[illegible]
Expenses of the Adjutant General	$[illegible]
Expenses of the Quartermaster General	$[illegible]
Expenses of the Commissary General	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Reduction in other items compensating for the increase of this sum over the excess of expenditures.

The reports of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show the state of indebtedness of the public debt during the year has been as follows:

Of Twenty Bonds	$[illegible]
Of Ten Bonds	$[illegible]
Of Six Bonds	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

And that it has been increased by a demand for the Six Bonds, to the amount of $[illegible].

The balance of that fund in the Treasury, on the 15th of February, last, was $[illegible] from which subscriptions of debt have been made since that time, but to what extent I am not advised.

The debt of Ohio, including the items of 1864, for military purposes, consists of:

Twenty Bonds	$[illegible]
Ten Bonds	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Under the act of March 30th, 1864, the commissioners made a domestic loan of four hundred thousand dollars, the bonds of which will be presented in their report.

Under the same act there have been drawn upon the military appropriation therein made, the following sums:

Pay, transportation and subsistence of Militia	$[illegible]
Purchase of military, horses and harness	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

There is estimated to be due upon the first of June next, $27,000; which will increase the disbursements from that appropriation to $[illegible].

As elsewhere explained, the payments for subsistence and transportation for the third have been assumed by the War Department, and the pay of the proper officers between date of rendezvous and date of muster, is hereby authorized to be made.

The amount of Adjutant Fund paid out by the Treasury, for the fiscal year, ending, was $[illegible]. Nearly half a million has been added since the 15th of November; and additional amounts are on the way, which will increase the amount to about three millions. One item which has a called this amount, is the large payments to substitutes and local bounties to recruits, which have been made, and are still required to have, and be collected by the authorities, in order to be collected the bounties, which have been promised and which have actually equaled the amount of enlistments.

Owing to the continual moving of the troops during the summer campaign, it was impracticable to pay the troops. The payments were crowded into the last months, and the pay-agents were hard pressed in such cases, to meet the necessary cases, seriously, and, in some, dangerously delayed the proper authorities. The amount of this fund in the Treasury on the 15th November, was $[illegible]. Of this, the sum of $[illegible] was paid in between the 15 and 30th November; $[illegible] was paid in during the month of December, and the balance during the month of September.

The State Treasurer makes some suggestions in his report, in regard to the compensation of his office and to the counties, which I commend to your early attention. In many cases the compensation of the county is in excess of the State revenues, in that county, and, in some, of the state. Those are particularly the cases where the press charges for insulting funds, or the expenses of the public property, are coming to the Treasury for it. This is a grave fault, and should not be held an hour after it can be transmitted to the proper authorities, for it.

The Auditor and Treasurer of State, acting under the law of the last Congress, a large portion of their time, since the number election, has been directed to this duty. As a consequence, I have not been able, with the exception of the tabulations, to receive and examine their reports, in time, to lay them before you full information in regard to the subject, which, I understand, some more such changes as are requisite. Treasurer Kennedy, and Auditor Brough, have shown a great deal of ability and skill in the operations of the law, and, in the interest of the State, of the people, and worthy of consideration. The Auditor and Treasurer of State, I have been able to give the subject, in compilation and revision of our revenue system, and, in the interest of the Treasurer may demonstrate to report.

Under the law there are conflicts of laws in the matter of the Sinking Fund, which, I have, in my message, pointed out, and which, I, respectfully, recommend to your attention, in repealing taxation, upon various property, and, in the matter of the Sinking Fund, the delinquent, upon the duplicate. Such a repeal would be a great relief to the people of the Legislature; but should be done with the view of the Legislature, during the excess. I commend the subject to your consideration.

The annual examination of the Treasury, by the Auditor of State, in the City of Toledo, and his report is presented in this report.

REPORTS OF STAFF.

I have, in accordance with the requirements of the annual reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General. These officers have all discharged their official duties with commendable fidelity. Extensively urge an increase of compensation, in the Quartermaster's office, in this particular, the Surgeon-General is entitled to the same, with the other officers. There is no good reason why the salaries of the Staff, in official duties, during the past year, have required this further increase of compensation is not adequate to his support.

MILITIA.

Of the pay agents appointed and mustered, by Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, and Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, and Lt. Col. Wm. Lowe, and

finitely upon the conviction; and they will usually accept the decision of the Commissioners of the Government, that the parties are not satisfied with the decision in the case. If indeed they have not compromised with their constituents by assuming a pugnacious to be more distinctly followed by an impertinity for parties. There are cases where the conviction is merely technical; and others in which there are mitigating circumstances that render the maximum penalty too severe for the ends of the offence. These facts may well be presented, and a jusion to the Commissioners, and thus remit subsidiary obligations of duty. Whenever an honest conviction of error or the pressure for granting it, obviously outweighs the interest of conviction, it is right that it should be made, and, inquire the reasonpoint of view.

The prevailing power has a two-fold obligation, that from the nature of the testimony, or some other cause, it may have been committed in the conviction; the other, to the maximum penalty, or to a more reformation. If the been normal the attributes of mercy, the Commissioners are allowed that mercy shown to the hardened, the impenitent, the incorrigible, and yet it may, must ever be extended in the expression of the conscience, in conflict with the motives against him. The offender must be in the conviction that the ends of the conviction certainly follow crime; and the conviction, and consequently the motive, thus must be stained by repugnance, disregarding the consequences, and yet, in consequence, or yielding to importunity, or to the pressure of the public opinion, and the indulgement to abscond during the trial, or to escape the penalty, and therefore it is, that the duty assumes a more and more prominent position. The great man may err in it—he can only err in a profound sense of duty.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Polling in regard his position on the first of December, and the 1st of January, 1865, was requested to the vacancy. It the office is organized by the Secretary, and the duties or importance, the compensation must be disproportionately small, and it is not unusually and advantageously filled, the Secretary, in the exercise of his discret

THE CRISIS.

S. A. MEDARY, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

We have received a well written and important letter from Nanaimo Territory, giving an interesting account of affairs in the gold regions, which will appear next week.

CLEVELAND MARSHALL—We can account all the services of a first class commercial reporter at Cleveland, we begin his reports this week, and we hope to give a better summary of this important market than heretofore.

SENATOR CONNESSLER PEACE PHRASE.—The propositions introduced in the Ohio Senate by Col. Connessler, cannot fail to be of interest to the people of Ohio, who have looked so long and earnestly for some sign or sign of returning reason in the administration party of the country. Senator CONNESSLER is a Republican, one of the foremost in the party, was elected to the Senate from the county in which he now resides a registered, and was one of the conservative electors at the late Presidential election. The introduction of such a proposition as his argues a change of public sentiment, sagacity, patriotism and humanity for about the best of the Republican leaders and tricksters of his party. It shows that he has some enough to see that the prosecution of the war cannot of its nature lead to the government that the adjudication of the South secession of the Union, the government in the North; that the liberties of the people depend upon the sovereignty of the states, and the distruction of that sovereignty is the establishment of a military despotism, and that if the Federal government can hold the States of the South as conquered provinces, it will be powerful enough to whip overside all State lines, State laws and State institutions. He seems to be prophetic that the States alone can settle this controversy and restore peace, and that a Convention of Sovereign States only decide upon the terms of intercourse between the sections on matter how long the war is waged. To our Democrat and able Republican leader we present this proposition, and we feel sure he will show, that some progress is being made towards the right direction, and that contradiction of sanity, reason and foresight which the war seemed to have entirely extinguished.

Whatever might be the fate of the pacific State resolutions, the sheep—among of the popular fallacies to suppose that which would be explained by a convention and the representatives of the Rebellious—as an action of hostilities between the belligerents, as practical as the idea of the practical medical convention of representatives from all the sovereign States engaged in the war, could not fail to be productive of the very best results to all concerned. It would be fraught with a blessing of inestimable value to the people and to free government. If delegates from all the States were to assemble, and sit down in a Congress for about a month, each war, by negotiations, if they directed their minds to the subject, to pertinent duty, prejudices and passions, and keeping before them the fearful consequences of a continued war, the fearful mental principles of the Government, would temporarily come together in a manner that peace, liberty and peace should at all events prevail, the result would be the most happy and the most achievement of the age. The manner of war would be forbid, its weapons of death, its terrible pain imprisonment of industry and with industrial tranquility would come real national prosperity, and the Union would happen.

Propositions of this kind—if no better can be devised—and if not carried into practical for peace, coming from the North, would be recognized as magnanimous, and would endear to our enemies and our humanity. That Senator CONNESSLER proposed to make the Union a free party, or that the Federal Administration would co-operate in their enforcement, is conceded to be absurd. The administration is blessed by the war; it derives unlimited authority from the power and state of affairs; partisans become enriched by it and legists and function thrive on it. Our party of Conservatism, Democracy, exempt, depressed, fations and functional is, will not have the power to carry out the action. They must upon war to gratify gaulist, hatred and rapacity. The petty leaders, the incendiary and disorganizers who control it, among the dish of the popular country to the lowest depths of degradation and foster the most execrable excesses of the multitude. They fatten upon human blood and riot amid the miseries and desolation of their fellows. They will never attempt propositions of Senator CONNESSLER, as treason and "disloyalty" with the air of Paramount and the mutterer of Parasites; They will talk of extermination—vigorous prosecution—stigmatize—universal measures with the sieve of the new and hearts of patriotism; they will call the average, conscription and rein pin up, while they prepare to rent their plunder-ing. But the author of any just or wise measures attempt to restore peace, even if it fail, may rely upon the future for his reward; for even on unwarlike effort in behalf of peace will survive in the memory of men, an enduring monument to the vigor, humanity, and the wisdom of him who made it.

STATE OFFICERS.

All the Democratic State Officers and their assistants, retired from their positions on Monday, the term for which they were elected expired, and the new Republican elected successors took possession. There were but three Democrats in the State Officers, Mr. Tuttle, Attorney General, Secretary of State and Comptroller. Executive office, Secretary of State, Secretary at the Tom ticket, but could not be prevailed upon to swallow the abolition pillula, and he was left out in the cold, and himself with the party but his Assistant, W. S. Pennington, Esq., is a Democrat, and a friend of the Tuttle Democrat, and the duties of the office have been discharged with fidelity and ability. Mr. Tuttle, Attorney General, Secretary of State, has been an efficient, conscientious and faithful officer, and in consequence of leaving his duty unperformed, and of having justified his respect and duty in behalf of the State Attorney General CHRISTIANCY has been untiring in performing the duties of his office, and entitled to his case, and a storm of abuse and denunciation, which would have discomfited any other man.

The mutilitized can have but a remote idea of the petty annoyances, vexations and perplexities to which Democratic officials have been subjected at the hands of a pure Republican party, since the upon the State House in their concern and who often had the power of Democrats, and who have been engaged in discharging their duties, in the last two Executive messages they have been treated in the most unfair manner by Gov. TODD and Gov. BRIGHAM, for no other reason than that they were Democrats, and had no rights to be treated by the ruling opposing them! To a pure Republican party, who

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings for the Week ending Friday, January 6.

The General Assembly of Ohio convened, in a joint session, in Hall's Hall, on Tuesday, at 12 M. In the House Mr. John Coon, of Ashland, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Thrall, Clerk, receiving 61 votes, Mr. Thornhill (D.) receiving 39.

RESOLUTIONS OF FAILURE.

The business of the week has been of little importance. Resolutions, similar to the bill introduced in the House was one to instruct the senators and members of Congress with the Governor's recommendation—Mr. Cox, of Hamilton, introduced a bill for the repeal of the existence of the Secretary of State and Attorney General, elected at fall, and to revert the duties of those offices to Constitutional publishing the Legislature from instructing senators and members, but it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution for the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Lieutenant-Governor $800, Auditor $1500, Secretary $1500 per annum, and Clerks of terms $400 $1500 Common Pleas Judge $1500, Attorney $1000 per annum, and fees, on collection. In this change a deputy the office of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, Auditor

(Concluded from Page 395.)

confident the people will approve the act, for they will see the reason and appreciate the justice of it.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

These are a great many claims, growing out of military operations, that remain unsatisfied. They originate from impressment and use of a character not contemplated, therefore, no provision for their adjustment has been made by the National Government. It is difficult to draw the precise line of distinction between what claims are serious grievances, and trifles scarcely worthy upon its consideration. Perhaps, there are claims for damage done to the property of loyal citizens, by operations of the National Army, that should be considered, and adjusted after returning therefore; and adjustment for services and supplies rendered to the cause of loyal. It seems to me that certain class of these claims should be adjudicated, and provision made for its settlement, before, leaving the people to the mercy of the Rebel Government, and Rebel Congress. If that fails, and the government is compelled to assume the duty of adjustment, in cases where the claims are honest and meritorious, the loyal people of the Rebel States should bear them, than that a few should bear the burden alone.

We have had, in the past, a great number of Claims, but it has been recognized as the almost sacred duty of Congress, and its tribunals devoted upon State officers not connected with the military department, to allow proper official duties supervision of the claims, and to report upon them. Such a supervision should be vested in the office of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Judge-Advocate, and the state jurisdiction of all claims arising out of military operations should be vested in and with government services. That this board be empowered to report upon the claims, and to report, that in their opinion, the claim is just, or unjust, or, to the justice or reasonableness of the claim, with the testimony of jury; attached to false swearing before the Tribunal, and the testimony report to the Governor and Auditor; and the adjustment be made by the Auditor, and the Governor, and the Auditor, and the Governor, and the Tribunal of conference can certainly be trusted to do justice to the people, and they can more carefully and safely pass upon these claims than the Congress of members of your bodies, under the pressure of legislation, and the rush of the last days of this Congress, and the pressure of other business, and demands upon the people.

SEPARATE TRIBUNAL FOR CLAIMS.

A large number of the Claims presented have passed their old battle-fields to the State. These are just as much the property of the State as important portion of the State, and the people of the State are as much the people, who have volunteered for the defense of our country, and who have suffered from the operations of the Rebellion, as any other.

The Adjutant-General presents a list of Claims, and requests the adjustment of the most pressing of the records of the capital building. It is impossible for me to see; and if you consider it, I recommend a sufficient appropriation to the Auditor, to be expended under the direction of that officer.

As I apprehended would be the case, the fund for the relief of the Soldiers and their dependants has proved inadequate to meet the wants of the unfortunate people, and owing to pure to the insufficiency of the tax, but mainly to the high price of the necessaries of living. The deficiency has been made up by the Soldiers' Relief Commission, during the interval between the sessions of Congress. In view of this, I appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars from the Contingent Contingent Fund, to the class of families, which the Soldiers' Relief Commission, and County Committees, have found to be in most urgent need of assistance, and have relieved from the pressure of suffering during the past year, there would seem to be no doubt, but that it is just and proper, that the Congress should be the judge of the necessity, and the amount of the appropriation, and the Congress, I do not intend to say

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . January 11, 1865

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Insertion ..... 15 cents per line
Each subsequent insertion ..... 10 " "
Quarterly ..... 25 cents per line
Half yearly ..... 40 " "
By the year ..... 75 " "
Special rates for extensive or long standing advertisements.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of our subscribers, in assuring the subscription for the new volume of THE CRISIS, is encouraging, cheering and agreeable. The manner in which the success of the paper is desired shows that the interest of the people as just such a journal as we publish is great and continuing. We have frequently had reference to its new conducters in particular, and the spirit in which they have been solicitous to spare no effort to make THE CRISIS equal to the expectations expressed by its readers.

JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE, of Wooster, established another for THE CRISIS, and wrote its founder, after setting upon business matters, says:

"I do sympathize with you in your late affliction. Your letter, the Cincinnati Gazette, and the Cleveland Leader, have made us feel that our country's sons are and have been sacrificed, although we knew not the extent, and we are so almost before has revived our sinews and nerves, and we are ready to do and to tremble being steadily."

"I feel that the cause is entirely proposed to the people, and, as far as I can learn, it has been chosen. But nearly in will doing and as does the Gazette, I think it will be that follow in the path at your literature and, consequently, the Cincinnati Gazette and Messrs. Chandler has on all things and at the same time, I think, it will be well to extend a course, in the direction of a general people, more enduring and more reliable than mere of mere.

D. MCCALLEY, writing from Wayne county, is renewing his subscription says:

"I remain, dear friend, in the cause. Like the persistence of hope, so long when a cause is right, I will be with you, and I know you have a long to open and read the Crisis."

"Where is the Crisis? Why, I have hope some of it is now with one heart; and I know the people are with you. I know like the people's cause, but expected much from the Crisis, and I know it will."

"Go on, and I will be with you. Life has gone if there's Shakespeare said—'Be true to thyself, and it follows as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any man.'"

He read the same powerful patriotic sentiments in the Crisis, and, with the vigor of a young man, he says, "I enjoy the sentiments of the Crisis." Good, brave, manly! Let the Crisis be true to itself, and, we the part of a view of some as there would and will be with you.

"Tell me the truth, 'tis time for office Gaddis's sake, and for the sake of the cause, when death feels so, we may like him. Let the Crisis be true to itself, and it will be the best in the country."

JAMES STEWART, writing from Knox county, says:

"I have not enclosed one dollar for four months subscription for *The Crisis*, consequently the Sabbath, I have not enclosed one dollar to send you my new subscription up to the end of the present year. I am a poor man, but I feel that I can do no less than do my all for the best exponent of Democratic principles published in the United States. I am a poor man, but I am now determined to be a subscriber to the Crisis, and I know I am not alone in this determination

THE JOHN ODD PHILOSOPHY.

"Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull a little harder, and pull altogether!
Hitches was hitched and Hoosiers was driven,
Ole Virginia was fed to the fishes of Heaven,
Ole Kentucky's a-knocking at the door,
And by a long sweep might be seen to shore;
Ole Tennessee's a-pulling her freight
Back and forward over the Ole Gulf Stream;
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

He taught the hickories the rule of three,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pulled the Ordinance of Secession from the sky,
Ever blest old school in Dixie's land!
Ever blest old school, where he taught the same
Classic and Hebrew, Greek and Sanskrit,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

Pull the whole United States to hard and cold,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pulling only to pull, pull, pull, pull, pull,
Pulling to pull, pull, pull, pull, pull,
And too hard work, by the pulling of Heaven,
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago
Pull the Northern Hickories, pull, pull, pull,
The Dixie Hickories, more than the most,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

He lived in the hickory by the hickory hills,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Hickories were pulled, and pulled, and pulled,
Pulled by the pedagogue, long ago,
And now the pedagogue is pulled, pulled, pulled
"I need no Hickory," he often said,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

Pull the pedagogue, pull, pull, pull, pull,
Where the winter's breezes blow most keen
Pull the pedagogue, pull, pull, pull, pull,
Where the Hickories are pulled, pulled, pulled,
Given a pleasant friendly glance,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago
Where he was hunted, but never he dead,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

Pull the pedagogue, pull, pull, pull, pull,
Where the winter's breezes blow most keen
Pull the pedagogue, pull, pull, pull, pull,
Where the Hickories are pulled, pulled, pulled,
Given a pleasant friendly glance,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago
Where he was hunted, but never he dead,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Pull the jolly old pedagogue, long ago

He could do Algebra by the hickory stick,
Pull, pull, pull, pull, pull, hearty!
Where the hickories were pulled, pulled, pulled,
Pulling the hickories, blows fell by
Pulling the hickories, blows fell by
Pulling the hickories, blows fell by

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THE CRISIS.

S. MEDARY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, January 18, 1865.

KENTUCKY.

As a part of the palatal record of these last week's pages, the corresponden be tween the Governor of Kentucky and the President of the United States, on the subject of the treatment that State has received at the hands of Lincoln's military abrupt and underhanded. A perusal of this correspondence, and a perception of the real and hidden motives actuating Abraham Lincoln against the just and indignant complaints of the Governor, and also of the tactic approval of all Brannigan's insults upon the people of a sovereign State, cannot fail to fire the vinegar in the cause of every man capable of appreciating liberty or feeling undeviating opposition.

Kentucky has never seceded from the Union, she is now and has always been a loyal State, and yet, because her citizens entirely LINCOLN is sorting at the success of the continuance; her people have ever faithfully kept the laws of Congress, and the Federal Government, for exercise of obligation by citizens; and yet Mr. LINCOLN and his minions treat Kentucky as if she had been rebellious, and as if she possessed no rights, and as if she was hostile, her rights invaded, her institutions trampled upon, her citizens made to be absent, oppressed and robbed by Lincoln and his military and civil minions, yet, in the face of all this, Kentucky, Kentucky, and cultured with all the powers vested in her, and with the Constitution, and of receiving that protection from Congress which she has a right to expect, and which Congress promised to her, and which Congress ought to have granted her, and which Congress ought to grant her, and which Congress will grant her, if, in the future, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State, and the laws of Congress, and the laws of nations, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and

BUBBIDGE DESPOTISM IN KENTUCKY!

A SCATHING EXPOSITION.

Correspondence between Gov. Bramlette and the President—Bramlette Sent into the Legislature of Kentucky—The Reign of Terror in Kentucky.

The following are among the documents accompanying Gov. Bramlette's message to the Kentucky Legislature:

LETTER FROM GOV. BRAMLETTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

FRANKFORT, September 2, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Brigadier General Burbridge, commanding the District of Kentucky, issued a number of circulars (Western Kentucky) in July last, a copy of the latter backed up by Col. Taylor, which contained a list of persons, citizens of this commonwealth, I have taken pains to inquire into the facts of the arrests, which I have labored assiduously, and learn from good authority, that the persons arrested and mentioned in the letter of Col. Taylor, have never been legal in the Government. The order sought to be enforced in the circulars, I have never recognized in their issuance, and to the disparaging tenor, I have, Taylor and the other commanders, Hon. Lucien Anderson and Bellinger, have been informed, and instructed to desist from such proceedings. Bellinger, I understand, is a member of the Union, Lucien Anderson not limited in that part of Western Kentucky, and apeals implicitly cadetted from the citizens of the Union, and yet, they have been, and are, subjected to arrest, with contempt and deprivation of the Union, for their own private gain, and to the injury of the Union, and the cause of the public interests. The extent and character of the arrests, I have not been able to ascertain, as the arrests are made by the authority of the Government, and the extent of the facts, is decidedly an unknown quantity, to the public. I have, in justice, the honor of our country, that a subject, conscientious, and patriotic, should be just and therefore more to be apprehended, than a traitor, and yet, I have been, and am, unable to complete proof I would be assured of the world of spectators.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3, 1864.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Lucien Anderson has been kept as a State and people. Her people live intelligently for peace and Union, and are, as a rule, not a silent yielding, the universal sentiment of the people, and the rule of peace. Yet we are dealt with as though Kentucky, in her entirety, was a rebellious province, instead of being, as she is, a loyal and loyal people.

Without any warning for such measures, the State has, by special executive order, been declared under martial law, and that, by proclaiming the disloyal, without rebellion, the authority of the Government, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, are thus perilled, and in open conflict with the constitution and laws, and the rights and distribution of the most sacred rights of a free and by it protected people.

The ordinary and necessary tender of the State to the Government, in the emergency, has been ignored, and the Government, without any consulting guides good, and which would have been, if adopted, sufficient to enforce its orders published in this State, and by the public good, and the public interest approved, with the best questions as appended. The original Bill of Rights, and Constitutional Rights, and the Constitutional Government of the State, are ignored.

The extent of the arrests, I have not been able to learn, but, from the subjects of arrest, my presence and the Government, I have been placed to defend and protect them.

Have on a visit, which I made, the seat of General Paine and his companions, at Cumberland Gap, and, on my return, at Cumberland, I was informed that the Government General Paine, I will now again state it.

The military authority, which represents the State remained, or pleasure to make assessments upon the citizens, and to enforce the payment of heavy fines without a hearing. And yet the Government, in its wisdom, has not seen fit, upon the representations of the State, to issue any such military judgment.

I need hardly say to you, that of them, as men, are among a citizen, merely as a question, or what is to be the consequence of such proceedings, with others of kindred nature, I have, in the interest of the Government, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, in the interest of the Union, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, in the interest of the Union, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the Government, in the interest of the Union

THE CRISIS, JANUARY 18, 1865.

proceeding upon the minds of others; how it will be hard to convince the Rebels of success against the rebellion, first in the field, and, to a very great extent, in the hearts of their country, are, after a three years' struggle, so united upon the event Napoleon said included in the relief from the Rebellion, that "the Rebellion has gone to the pitch that not to it, Who Will With Me, history say it. "Then set the man!" Mr. President, they are but trivial; they are not rebel sympathizers; you distinguish them as rebels; you call them rebels; you, in your speeches, call them rebels; you, in your messages, call them rebels; you, in your proclamations, call them rebels; yet, you say, it is that form to history. Put a vote upon this event immediately, and, whatever be the consequences, of true minds, from their homes and their graves.

Not encouraging it appears to be to rebels to see the Rebellion, in the hands of the Rebel Congress, and, in the hands of the President Jacobin, that substantially Welded the Rebellion and Slavery, and, that, in the rebellion against rebellion, have turned to the Rebellion, the Rebel Congress, the Rebel leaders and their Chiefs to keep up the struggle against the Rebellion, and, that, in the Rebellion against rebellion, Rebel Congress can come shouting to the rebel Island. Mr. President, the Rebel Congress, in its actions, alone, alone, is expressly genuine, from the rebel Congress, and, subject to the rebel acts of the President of Jacobin and Rebel Congress, Rebel Congress, alone, is the Congress, alone, in the day of rebellion and Jacobin and Welded will.

THOS. J. BRAMLETTE,
Late Governor of Kentucky.

FOREIGN PAPERS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From "La Presse"—organ of the Empire.

The new session of the Congress of the United States inaugurates its second period under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, in consequence of that extreme policy of which the representative of the Federal Government. Mr. Lincoln lays down the principle, in his message, as being one of the most violent and unconciliatory. The Federal Government, in fact, never with moderation! then Secession and Slavery, the two principles which contributed to a peaceful so near as possible to the date of the Rebellion, and, in the extermination in which on both sides the principles of pacific law are trampled upon, the principles of pacific law are trampled upon, the principles of pacific law are trampled upon by carnage and devastation, in which, on the contrary, the Rebel Chiefs, Jackson, Sherman, who is burning towns and villages, and, Lee, who is, in fact, a civilian pity and without mercy—such is the Rebellion, and, such is the character of the inflexible pride which predominates in the presidential message, and, which, in the results obtained. The truth wrings from the Rebel Congress, and, from the abolition of independence of the Rebel Congress, in fact, the Rebel Congress, in its military operations be lead with extraordinary energy, and, with a vigor, and, with a courage, and, with a skill, and, with a defect, deficient in with the destitute effects, and, with the destitute effects, and, thousands of millions of dollars, and, thousands of millions of dollars, and, thousands of millions of dollars

THE CRISIS.
A JOURNAL OF PROGRESS.
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BOUND VOLUMES.

Volume IV of THE CRISIS will not be ready for delivery before the 15th of February. The price will be increased to the best issue of the volume, January 20th.

We still have on hand volumes II and III at $3 50 per volume, or the set (two issues I, 2 and 3) for $10.

TO OUR READERS.

We refer those of our readers interested in knowing the truth about Slavery to Mississippi and Indiana, to the pithy paragraphs taken from the Jackson (Miss.) Mississippian, and the Indianapolis Sentinel, in the Miscellaneous Department of this issue. We have not space for them in the issue of our letters, we are pretty certain to continue the journey with our friends, and we know our readers will be pleased to read the letters of which we promise to give a fuller and more complete account than we could have given in the hurried and fragmentary sketches of a single week.

THE NEW VOLUME.

One more issue completes the fourth volume of THE CRISIS, and the prospect for the fifth is most encouraging. Many of the subscribers who have been expired last week which we hope to retain through the coming year, will, we think, be glad to hear from

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The last week has been the calmest week of the winter in military affairs, so movements are important because they are few and far between. This lull in the storm of war would be an appropriate season for the impressions of some real earnest and honest efforts for Peace by the authorities; but there is too much reason to fear that the so-called peace correspondents are the parties most actively engaged in the work.

In the Southwest it is announced that **Sherman's** other movements in outlying country. Hence we have heard nothing of the fortifications of the Savannah River, or of the Confederate forces in Georgia. **Dick Taylor's** division has turned up in Louisiana with the army. This has caused the drivers from Carrollton to scatter, but may be numerical not by separate numbers. Hood's army is said to be at Augusta, on the Carolina river opposite Sherman's, and at Charleston, with cavalry at Florence, Atlanta, and other points on that stream. It is stated by the prisoners of the Indiana regiment that as soldiers a march across the country to Mobile after the fall of Savannah was made from Atlanta to Savannah. There are several reasons for believing that this contemplated march has been put off, or at least than in the vagrant imaginings of newspaper correspondents. We have sure it may be constituted one of the possibilities of the one in which consumer movements are concerned. Sherman's success in reaching Savannah will, and a battle near Savannah, or near it, could be usually to impose that Thomas can do the same thing with the same success in the same way. Hood's army is composed of the most prominent of the many about, and Sherman's, and Thomas's, and Hood does not appear to make much progress, and nothing better has been heard of his movements for a long time. He is now in force in the neighborhood of Hardersville, or near Hardersville, on the Macon road, from the silence which prevails in regard to it, we judge the movement on Hardersville, which we have heard nothing of. Sherman's **Northern** of the war, has been produced although it has at least until since favorable opportunity.

On the line of the Junco River the outlying pint of Hood's army, the Confederate displayed being on the part of the advance. Wheeler's cavalry, with a force of Federal pickets, and usually succeed in capturing a squad whenever they attempt it.

In Western Virginia, Rosecrans's Confederate forces have been driven from the place, together with several hundred men, including two Colonels, and then retreated.

There is a gold-gambling report that a great expedition is in contemplation, being prepared for early operations; but this will scarcely move until it is decided which of three Southern ports it will attack, and the failure of the recent expedition—General Butler's Commander (Porter, or General Lee!

GENERAL NEWS.

THE FIRST SESSION of the Twenty-fifth Congress, was elected United States Senator for Illinois, in place of Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln.

HON. JAS. GUTHRIE was elected United States Senator from Kentucky, on the ninety-first ballot, with the votes opposed, Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Democrat.

HON. GEORGE, Esq., of Middlebury town, Mr. Pendleton, Democrat, was elected Senator, by a majority of 3, in a Republican district.

JOE LANE, of Brown County, has been in Kansas, and has been in the Senate, and has been in the Senate, and has been in the United States of the Senate.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Ohio, and Mr. Van Vechten, was elected on the morning of the 13th, in the Senate, by a majority of one, Rome, the town and a large portion of the Democratic Senatorial district.

THE GAS HOUSE at Louisville, Ky., was set on fire on the night of the 12th, and with several neighboring buildings, the loss will be about $100,000. The fire was thought to have been set by a man who was in the house at the time of the boat, but could not be identified.

IT is announced that Jefferson Davis's hacks for his European tour the first week in January. He has already sent off a large number of his personal effects, and has purchased a large number of the finest horses in the country.

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CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SIXTIETH Congress—Second session.

The memorials to the Federal Constitution from Alabama and Ohio, and the United States, has accepted the attention of Congress, and the Senate, in the Senate, which is a union of all other business.

SENATE—MONDAY, Jan 16—A bill was introduced for the better organization of the army department of the navy, and a resolution was offered to the Senate, which was referred to the Military Committee, and the Senate, in the Senate, on the Confederate States

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line	15 cents per line
Six insertions, per line	12 "
Twelve insertions, per line	10 "
Twenty-six insertions, per line	8 "
Fifty-two insertions, per line	6 "

MONTANA TERRITORY.

An Interesting Account of a Journey Thither—Prospect of the Territory—Mining and Business.

(Correspondence of The Crisis)

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERR., September 12, 1864.

To the Editor of The Crisis:

About a year ago one J. L. Campbell, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, (he says) had published a letter, dated Idaho, or his Shacks in the Gold Regions" to Chicago, giving some accounts of the mines of this Territory. Many thousands of persons "tired to the eyes" perused it, and by pretty stories, came thronging here last season thinking, even to pick up their pinions and of the untold amounts of gold that lay strewn about on every hand. Most of those who came with extravagant notions were at least surprised and disappointed and yet, as really on their way home "minus, if not further now," those of more moderate expectations remain here content with the country.

Campbell's stories though not direct falsehoods are so far perverted as to leave much the same effect. They engage me (as I believe) to the truth of the gross over the waters ones. His fault then lies in merely in perverting the truth, or in leaving out the truth.

From what I hear from the States, I judge that the immigration to this region next year will be very large. I have seen my surprise in writing this is to give the true situation of affairs, and the extent of the route, the quality and extent of the mines, so with a number of facts in regard to the country that may be of interest to others.

Our party, consisting of Mr. Wm. Kyle, of Cincinnati, on the 26th of last August, embarked on the steamer Yosemite at Yeon Chenge we shipped our outfit, (which was light) and took passage on steamers of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, (the latter on the 1st day of May, and reached Council Bluffs on the 4th of June, from which place we proceed through Iowa, particularly most of Iowa Nebraska, Dakota and Idaho, and especially inhabited portion of the Missouri and one of the Yellow Stone Rivers, Lower one, saving only the hamming, deer, or plains which we had to cross on our journey. We found a quick succession of Indian villages, and Indian streams or almost bottomless sloughs, between, and the Indians, (Sioux) were very considerable length, and these frequently were very hostile, and they seem to almost enjoy them, giving the guest a face of a very pleasant and hospitable generous. The will itself seemed to be good, but in reality it was not so, and seven, even in three into May days. Near such scenes we thought, we saw, and many three fifteen miles without seeing a single house. We saw no cattle, no cows, no sheep, and no pigs.

Shortly after passing Davenport, we saw from the cars, a number of deep cuts, and for the first time of the season, considerable snow. Shortly after we reached a substantial found daily crossing, (Fort Pierre) on the Missouri, Sioux, were the places of final outfitting preparing for the journey, and the Sioux seem beyond. The forty between the two places we saw a number of Indians, and one squaw, and so great was the number of Indians, that the stage coaches parties were compelled to take their position in the middle of the road, and to drive out back from the river towards the Bluffs, and keep the road, for the Indians, accordingly take now every them in front, We drove on to Fort Pierre, and there today, and found a hundred and ninety wagons ready to start, and there were dozens of others coming hurriedly down the road, and the Indians, the Sioux, coming same only after waiting in large bands for the wagon trains. We remained in Omaha a day or two, and then our party, consisting of five, could see the trains on the other side continually growing, and we found that the forty-four cut off the advance at the rate of another wagon train every three days. Now here is mind that probable equal number of wagons have passed this Crossing at Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, and St. Joseph, and that the Sioux Indians have made a large number of attacks on the trains this season.

Of these trains we met and there difficulty been lost in this Territory; one bits for Oregon, and the Sioux for Idaho and California. They were from the Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, from Illinois, any one-third from Illinois, and one-third from Indiana, one-third from Wisconsin and Indiana, one-tenth each, from Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana, and nearly all the small balance from Minnesota New York and Pennsylvania. Some, driving some, toward center to save and the other, and the balance at the rate of, may be, a little over three miles a day, which seems to me to have thus, made their average travel per twenty to twenty-five miles a day, which always and miles. One fellow, named Kelly, who left Fort Pierre, and we met nothing but trip with a yoke of cows and a wagon, and he was, and he literally a man of as much "nerve" as he was, in the Indian country, and he, and his earthly goods to California in a wheelbarrow. Some, and with the exception of reaching soon; others or entering the dispute of the way; others without any definite idea as to their destination, or time or manner of return—were drifting on or returning with the tide of emigration with their families and household goods, which is final, and, I think, I can safely say, such new ones under other, and may be similar stars. There was, in fact, as great and marked a diversity of persons in our transient camp villages as would find in the older settlements of the States. Lawyers, doctors, ministers, merchants, corporation, tactics, political blind, and all sorts of other professions, from Shakspeare's "seven ages" wouldn't be so much from the Shakspeare's "the infant mewing and puking in the nurse's arms" to the "second childhood" of them—both infants and nurses), in those days of "when the Indian was monarch of nature." were all, and more than all, the most pretty little "pretty pictures" of "driving cities of the plains." Barely one in twenty of the number, I think, was an ornamental thing." Yet was a very, ornamental thing, and, I think, I can safely say, the most pretty, and, I think, I can safely say, the most pretty, and, I think, I can safely say, the most pretty

AGRICULTURAL.

"WHAT IS A COMPOST?"—This name is probably applied to any manure made by mixing various substances of fertilizing value, so that by their action upon one another, or by the effect of the mixture, their joint values is enhanced. Thus, when we mix a bushel or two of lime slaked with brine, or of ashes, with a load of muck, the result is a compost worth more to the old farm both applied separately. So, we may take the droppings of manure and hooked ashes or plaster, in sufficient proportions, to make a compost, at which a good for manuring corn in the hill, for a top dressing for grass, or for use as composed or composted, as be the case, can be made. Composts are made in many ways, and of many kinds. Compost does not mean anything in particular, but all composts manures in general which for year's might.

COOD SUBSTITUTE MADE CORNSTALKS.—Farmers, for fifteen years, have been using a few gents one foot of sightseen inches from the stalks and leaves, in the interesting corns with stacks or much hay, using a few sacks of meal to the bushel stave in place—any make the stalks moist, and then, in the morning, feed the cattle a great evening as the amount of food consumed, so up to the time of the present satisfaction derived from a proper feeding of the beasts to not and blade of stalks protection from the cold.

THE effect of the Canals *Farmer says* that plaster tumbles two elements of plant food from or solidified, and then the amounts of the atmosphere, and hundreds of the dollars of the farmer. It acts chiefly through the leaves of the plants to which it is applied, and should be restored in the shape of the powder which the dew or rain will dissolve and stick. It should not, however, be applied in many cases.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago this year, up to the 1st of January, reached 57,720, against 107,100 to same date last year, and 90,000 in 1863. The average at Cincinnati to date foot up to 250, lbs, against 200 lbs last year.

SALTED SEEDS.—That all stock need salt, is a truism. Salt is to the stock as to the animal and time of giving it, farmers disagree. Some give it regularly, particularly once a week, others less frequently. Many are called upon to give it with the crook of their stick, believing that they can only be sure of giving it when, and precisely where to be the best and most rational. Where a man can supply it within reach, seldom, if ever, or, any agrees, stock eaters, should be free from a constant access and use of salt tends to keep the herd in good condition, and enables a man hereto rely upon the liver, yields a supply of salt to the stock, and consequent nutritive power to food and tone to the stomach.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tendencies of Public Birth.

We take the following extract from *Ariel* in a review of Mr. Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies."—Religion, then, is a word which, misapplied, has been made, which, tendency to the broken with, which, misapplied, has been money by laws. Its desire, for the present, has work in greatly facilitated, and preparing for the principal of the money which has been made, and the money which has been, of, but the above, which follows, and the above, which follows, and the above, of our notes, and the above, which follows, and, and, and

THE TRUTH OF ALLEGANDER SEPTIMIUS.

TRANSLATED FROM A STATEMENT SUPPLIED.

Athens, even long before the decline of the Roman empire, still continued the ever of learning, politeness, and wisdom. The magnificent edifices, which those periods of approaching ignorance, still fill a part of her ruins, bear testimony to her attention to its buildings, or increased its professed edge. Theodoric, King Ostrogoth, was the number: he repaired those schools, which had suffered from the fall, in his decay, and continued those pensions to them of learning, which had formerly been bestowed unconditional to the students.

In the time of Justinian, this period, Alexander and Septimius were fellow-students together. Alexander was the elder, and sooner of all the Lycaeum; the other the most elegant, and the most of the Academy. Mutual admiration soon began on acquaintance, and ripened into friendship, into mutual friends. Their fortunes were very equal; their talents, their fame, and they were authors of the two most celebrated Greek Odes of the time. Alexander was of Athens, Septimius came from Rome.

Their intimacy became perfect, when Alexander was called to the Bar, after pleading the first part of his profession, and Septimius was publicly thought at length of entering the Bar, but was prevented by stary objections to this, placed his affections on Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, whom Hypatia showed no dislike to his addresses. The day of their marriage was fixed upon, and, the previous ceremonies were performed, and Septimius was in the house, but being conducted in triumph to the apartment of the bridegroom, Alexander

An exclamation in his own bagpipes, or the harp sounded in the ear of Septimius without making his friend Septimius a painter, yet was sufficient to make the latter his mistress to his fellow-student, which he did with all the force of a man, who found himself unjustly happy to friendship and love. Both the lovers were called to the palace of both. Septimius assumed, upon her, but he was forced to yield to voluntary pressure. He could only offer, but in vain, to supplicate the pardon of impudent and unjust. He retired to his apartment, and remained there, in the emotions of his mind in a short time he came to attempt, that little, but very forcible, which the physicians judged accessible.

During his illness, Alexander retained his wife in the secret of his passion, and brought his mistress to join in these endeavours of Septimius. The last attempt of the physicians, by this means, soon discovered the cause of the disease, and Alexander, in a fit of fainting, dropped the bagpipes, and he fell upon the floor, and he fell upon the floor, and he fell upon the floor.

It would but delay the narrative to describe the conflict between the two friends, in the house of Alexander on this occasion, as it was, in fact, the Athenians were at this time arrived to such refinement, that a duel, or a single combat, was carried to excess. In every, fragrant of the perfumes, the house of his intended bride, in all her chamber, in the young Septimius, he was received, greatly by his conviviance, and the mutual friends, and the bridegroom, and the unexpected a change in the constitution of the new bridegroom, and, in a few days he was perfectly restored, and, not with his first mistress, but with the bride, by an exercise of these talents of which he was so eminently possessed. The days of years arrived at the highest degree of perfection, and, not with his first mistress, but with the bride, or another.

Alexander, Alexander not only left the pulse of being separated from his friend and mistress, Septimius, but he also commanded against him by the relations of Hypatia, for his heresy, and, the latter he gave, was suggested, for another—Hypatia has increased, in the time of his charge, on his eloquence in his case defence, was delivered, and, he was, in a powerful party. He was over, and contained by the Alexander, and, he was, to refuse to begin from at the time appointed, and, he was, in a powerful party, and, he was stripped of his gown, and, was exposed in the market place, and, sold as slave to the highest bidder.

A merchant of Tartus becoming in possession, Alexander, in the meantime, in the passions of distress, was carried into the Cypress of Palestine, and, there, his distinct equipment was to follow the herd of an unknown master, and, he was, in hunting was all that was allowed him by a tragic, a pantomimic, and, he was, demanded to begin a new study, every morning, wished his master, and, his wife, and, every change of season served to begin a new study, and, he was, demanded. Nothing but death or flight was left him, and, chance, and, he was, in the, and, he was, sequence of his attempting to fly. After many years of hopeless, and, he was, perplexity of escaping offered; he embraced, and, he was, and, he was, and, he was

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THE CRISIS.

S. M. DAILY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS—Three Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

Office—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS,
Wednesday, — — January 25, 1865.

EDITORIAL CHOIR—A LITTLE LIGHT.

We are making some progress from the sand-point of 1862, even though it be at the rate of a snail's pace. The tide of power has actually been spoken by the elite of the loyal, and even coupled with that word of wishing and hoping, expectation. Even the President of the United States and some of his most confidential advisers, in time of crisis, if considered by the political standard of two years ago, are ranked on the ranks of the "peace media." The most violent of war patriots are actually admitting that something is wrong and good derived from an interchange of sentiment between the North and the South, in regard to the matter of difference between the belligerents. This is one point gained, and a prominent one, and it has come to be so that it is not actual treasonable to say that the Republican party and the Republican leaders are responsible for the present situation of affairs as practiced throughout the country. Republicans are willing to admit, if they, very slowly make up their minds to do it, that the Democratic party, (treasonable) and persons (less treasonable, and more cowardly) who have been associated with the Democratic party, have, together in the person, defeating them on every point. The tide has turned in the Government, and Congress should promptly be prepared to follow the Executive in support such measures. The secessionists who have been driven from the Government, exchange the power of office for that of disloyal, and disgraced, and so only provided for action, in the shape of personal rights, and not in the high office of the Government set the example, which is followed by the rebel Legislature. We begin the movement in Congress, and we have the power to do it, and we should do it, and we will do it, if we are faithful; but in order to reach the best results, we must have the cordial support of all the military persons throughout the country, and the support of the people, realized. This would involve labor and sacrifice, from the time of the inauguration of the Congress of the present session, or the time of the inauguration of the Congress which should have made their author a victim of the attempt to kill the Commander-in-chief, and even now such expression if used by Democrats, would be the signal for a mob, and a mob would be right.

The Cincinnati Gazette was the first to rallow all arguments and all appeals to behalf of personal rights, and it was not slow to assert that those who troubled themselves to defend the rights in time of deserved scorn punished than imprisonment. The Gazette has indeed gained a great deal of strong every arbitrary and unjust act, in applauding the authorities making such an assertion, and in defending it, in unforgiveable. The unreasonable ire pass charged the Gazette with, and which it has sought to the patriots of power, deserved the truthful position of the press as the defender of the rights, and hardly and only because the most obnoxious paper in the country, and the most dangerous to power. Instead of being, as it should at all times be, the advocate, defender and guardian of the rights of the people, it has been, on the contrary, the press, the prompter, the advocate and the apologist—all apologetic to power, all forbearing in the cause of the people, and behind the bottom of the filthy stream of corruption and overturn, this accused, this, in fact, the only paper, which has been faithful to the people, and to the Constitution, and endeavors to regain its lost reputation, by a course of conduct, which any patriot is most chiefly instrumental in producing. A person which as a season of the year, and the weather, and the roads, such a hardtimes and sorrile instrument of outrage and wrong, and yet, which afterwards judging the confidence of a city with a man enough to know what civil liberty and personal rights are.

But we would not discourage positions, even in those quarters, to be totally abolished. If the Abolition presses can now make the work they have done—if they throw as a part of the work done, and delivered in their hearing—they succeed in restoring the liberty they seem so anxious to stealing, we shall endeavor to be grateful, and abjuring, we cannot treat them again, and we will, and we shall, be the protestations of regard for liberty, we may attribute to that eleventh hour repentance the least unworthy motive they can consistently claim.

THE 13TH.

The Representative in Congress from this district is fortunate in being able to be somewhat himself of to receive the cordial approval of his political opponents, and the support of his constituents. He has to effect his election. The *Ohio State Journal*, organ of Captain Hickey, the exPostmaster, speaks in a highly complimentary article in its issue of Saturday, speaks of Mr. Cox, as follows:

"Mr. Cox also took issue with Mr. Pendleton on the Constitutional right of Congress to take action in the premises. He believed the Constitution gave Congress the power, and conferred of the expediency of exercising it. He was for using the Constitution as it was, and for using it fully and fully, as the biggest half of it was worth.

"Mr. Cox is a gentleman in the House, as well as an Abolitionist, and we must say that we have found his speeches, even against Abolitionism, Mr. Cox said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak a few words in behalf of the Union institution. Never since I first had the honor to be a member of this House, have I felt more sad and lonely than since the last session of the 38th Congress. Never before have I felt so much the need of a friend.

"Bravely spoke, Mr. Cox! Well done for our Ohio Representative! Well done for your constituency! Stick to your text! Stick to your Union institution! Stick to your Constitution! Let your friends of the Congressional district, and the Democrats of Ohio, see that you are not ashamed of your surplus of sense, but the reverse of the bad, and that you are not ashamed to be a Democrat, or ashamed of your Democratic principles.

When a man opposes a measure on the ground of expediency alone, he gives up, in the opinion of the people, the right of the Constitution, and the power of Congress, and that the better half. If there is nothing in the question of expediency involved in the subject, and the Constitution amendment, then perhaps the Abolitionists, and Republicans, have some reasons for their course than they have ever ventured to produce in the debate. This doctrine of expediency, is a dangerous one, a double sense with every public question, and Democrats, Republicans, and Abolitionists, and Republicans, have made greater and defeat upon the party following, seems to have become a part of the creed of the Republicans, and it is as much a necessity to these as principle is to the Democrats.

MISSOURI—POLITICAL QUICKERY.

The telegraph is busy furnishing the details of the doings of the Abolition convention now in session in St. Louis, thinking a consideration for this subject may be of interest to our readers, we reported to have been unanimously passed the following resolution, as the bill of rights:

Fourth—That all political rights, and privileges, and immunities, of the people, of Government, of right, and equality, of the Constitution, and laws, of the United States, and of Missouri, and the protection of the people of the whole.

Fifth—That we will support no person for member of the American Union, and that all the rights, and privileges, and immunities, of the people, of Missouri, and Union, and laws, and Constitution, of the United States, and of Missouri.

Sixth—That every citizen of this State owes allegiance to the Union, and to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that the Constitution of Missouri, and the Union thereof can have no dividing force.

The Convention, however, seems to be an example of the ability of abolition without the power to do, and the power to do without the ability.

It has occurred to us that when the Abolitionists undertake to dissolve the connexion with the Union, it will be no unusual difficulty to bring her "which" to the Union, and keep her there.

If no law or ordinance of the State of Missouri can have any binding force, only the power of the Government, or the convention, and making themselves the bangbangers of the Union, by the telegraphic reports of their journals.

THE OPPRESSED TRIBE.

In the Cincinnati Gazette, the capital organ of Secession Wood, which was so tired in the beginning of the rebellion, that it has signed, some of them wishing to avoid so much publicity, and so much responsibility, for the part they have taken in the rebellion, and its damaged reputation. Of this trial, the Gazette publishes a long and able report of a speech to say that the trial has been a mockery of justice, and a disgrace to the country, and to public, and has revealed "such foul and rank corruption in the Government, and such a total disregard of the rights of the people, that when the trial was declared that has developed the rottenness of the Government, and the decay of the parties who, under professions of patriotism, have brought it to ruin, and the people, consequent whose for having black and white, and the people, consequent whose for having black and white, and the people, consequent whose for having black and white

SPEECH OF THE HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

In the House of Representatives,
Monday, January 23, 1865.

ON THE AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

Mr. PENDLETON, Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the House long to-day. When this subject was under discussion at the last session of Congress I endeavored to maintain by argument that three fourths of the States different from those possessed power to pass this amendment, and I adduced at that time certain reasons for my dissentiment. I have listened with great attention to the speeches of gentlemen on the other side of the House, who disagree with me. I have listened to the speeches from Iowa, [Mr. Kasson] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ward] and I have listened to the sweeping declaration of my colleague, [Mr. Cox, of Ohio] who is behind me, I have endeavored to weigh impartially the arguments which they have adduced in support of their opinions. Gentlemen seem to be in the habit hereof nothing which is in the ordinary discussion of this subject. I do not discuss at which I had thought of this question of course I have not had a liberty to express power, because I was not a member of the last Congress, but I think I can demonstrate sufficiently for my purpose.

I will not go back to the debate from the Tribune, [Mr. Ashley] the injustice to suppose that I have any disposition to be hostile to make a complete reply to the proposition which I intended to make at the last session.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, the right of prevention. I know what are its limitations. I know that it is a right which is in human institutions; its sanctions are not in great contrast with the right of the human heart; its origin is the impulse of self-preservation. Gentlemen in the silent radio from whose dread pyramid there is a power which is felt by the people may, if they can, subvert this confederacy, and establish in its stead a consolidated unity. Much more may a majority, [Mr. Ashley] I do not say anything this republican form of government, and to use the language of the enlargers, [Mr. Cox] may elect the King of Abyssinia. I do not intend to do it, then, responsible in the present only to the nation and the Almighty, and I do not from only to the aspiration and to validate, they may have a right to do it, but I have the power, suppose that form of government be changed, I do not know.

But I say my colleagues, [Mr. Cox and Mr. Ashley] I propose to do it, I propose to do it, I propose to do it,

from the Toledo depôts; (Mr. Ashley,) if the decision to be made by the Secretary of State they have agreed to confer certain powers of sovereignty which are inherent powers of sovereignty which the United States can be proved to have, upon these Indian tribes, and that they are to be treated with as independent nations, and that the United States shall not, now and never hereafter, exercise any of that which we express by delegated to it by these States then adopted.

But Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ashley) I had the pleasure to pass this amendment into the deputation of another distinguished gentleman, and I am entirely moved, is somewhat now upon this.

His idea is, that these Indian tribes, remnants of ancient dominions, these governments, that are now within the limits of the States that is of the territory and the people in the Federal Government, that they shall be not of sovereign nationhood by the people of the United States, but that they shall be taken from their tribes; that it doesn't, not the United States, but that it shall be the duty of Government, leaving the tribes to be the people of the United States, to recognize and establish sovereignty with the States of the United States, and the Indians from this the conclusion that the United States, the United States, shall be sovereignty, but are absolutely distinguished by a Third Amendment, which the gentleman, Senator from Massachusetts, a series of resolutions presented, which I understand, and my colleague will correct me if I am not, that no more independent, and partition gentleman, from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) from the Senate, and upon the floor of the House.

The gentleman from Ohio took the initiative of Florida. Florida was a territory, independent of the United States territory, brought upon conditions of admission into the Union. Shall we claim that Florida is a sovereignty? Shall we recognize of no sentiment of sovereignty, remnant of sovereignty, and we declare that we have having citizens are sovereign? I am not prepared to do it. The gentleman forgot that he does not mention Texas, and Texas was in the nature of a State made out of territory independent of the United States, and when Florida became a State she became a State with all the rights, and privileges, and duties, with all of the rights, all of the duties, of the States represented here, and the Congress herself had. Yet the gentleman claims that Florida, and Texas, and Iowa, the compact by the act of the Federal Government and the States, that they not accept the position of the original States, but that they are to be treated, and entitled by the act of secession to a condition, and a position, and a relation, which the others—are obliged to obey the Constitution—are obliged to obey the laws—which these members of the union, have represented, have been obliged to obey them.

Mr. YEAMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I will yield if he does. How much time have I?

Mr. YEAMAN. Not a few minutes.

Mr. PENDLETON. I will yield to the gentleman for a moment.

Mr. YEAMAN. If the Constitution as the original compact of government, contributing only upon those who did ratify it, that I ask whether the gentleman from Ohio can give the according power to these Indian tribes?

Mr. PENDLETON. I have been endeavoring for five minutes to answer that question.

Mr. YEAMAN. What number of States can amend the Constitution?

Mr. PENDLETON. The requisite number of States, three fourths.

Mr. YEAMAN. Three fourths of the States, but does it not provide that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate?

Mr. PENDLETON. I have been endeavoring for five minutes to answer that question. I have stated that the Indian tribes are not independent nations, but that they are not independent nations, but that they are not independent nations, but that they

THE CRISIS.

R. A. BRADLEY, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, - - - JANUARY 25, 1865.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volume IV of THE CRISIS will be bound, ready for delivery, by the 15th of February Price $150.

The price of a set, of Volumes I, II, III and IV, bound, will be $450.

We have a few copies of Volumes II and III bound, for sale separately, at $150.

The binding, in every instance, has been of the most substantial kind. Their value is enhanced by having the leaves of the Proclamations there treated in detail by one who lived in their midst and carried on a correspondence in reference to the origin, existence and effect.

PRIZE FIGHT.

We had hoped to be able, with the next volume, to give Financial Articles from the pen of the Hon. CHARLES RICHARDSON, but nothing, at present, promising Mr. RICHARDSON will be unable to furnish us with the beginning of the series until the latter part of February.

His articles, appearing in THE CRISIS about a year ago, attracted universal attention both in the country, and Europe, on account of their sound principles and clear exposition of our fallacious financial system and theory of taxation. We will take pleasure in announcing the first of the series.

HOW TO THE FOURTH VOLUME.

On the last page of the fourth volume, we have, will be found the Index to the fifty-two issues of THE CRISIS, which, we hope, shall be worthy of the time and labor bestowed upon it. We have tried to make it as uniform as possible, and to make the work, it is hoped, of interest to the reader. It has been a map of busy life, its destinations and its road conversations, as it glanced by the hours, the days, the years, the achievements and disappointments of the world—the brief summary of the history of the epoch full of great events and strange occurrences.

BILL FOR EMPLOYING SLACKS.

We lay before our readers this week the principal argument in the Hon. DAVID PLUNKETT on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the institution of slavery in the United States. No one who reads this speech can deny to the skill and force of the author, the ability to do the work assigned, and to acknowledge that if there are any good reasons to be found for continuing the institution, he will produce them. The frequent interruptions to which he was subjected, and the persistent efforts made by the Republicans to divert his attention from the line of his argument, by calling upon the Democrats point to the arguments and showing that his opponents keenly felt them. The absurdities and fallacies of the speeches propounded to him in the debate show very clearly the weakness of those who are advocating the measure and the superficial grounds they assign and augument their use. Mr. PLUNKETT shows the absurdity of this, and illustrates the weakness of his opponents by exposing the fallacies and inconsistency of his assailants. To such a pitiful degree did the abolitionists feel that the force of the remarkable Mr. JACKSON fell upon to question Mr. PLUNKETT, that, he, Mr. PLUNKETT, asked JACKSON to the only amusing feature in the debate.

Mr. PLUNKETT, with characteristic courage and sagacity declined to confine himself to the mere consideration of the measure, but grasped the question of the power of Congress to adopt it, and from the premises of the Constitution fathomed its argument to their logical result. Even Mr. ARNOLD, a Republican, admitted that there was a limitation to the power to amend the Constitution, and that our ancestors in the Constitution in the matter, and this point Mr. PENDLETON carried to his opponents, and proved, that that an amendment which took away the rights of the people of a portion of the States could not be consented to in the matter. The doctrine that three-fourths of the States could do what they pleased in relation to create a monarchy and coupe the disunioning one-fourth to enforce—most professional and broad doctrine—was effectually knocked in the head by the debate, though no allusion was made to it directly.

The whole speech was full of pithy and pertinent logic of the higher order, that any attorney at an analysis would but map the production. We can only commend it to our readers as an unanswerable argument on the subject and as an illustration of the fact that there are men of a high order of statesmanship in the land. The result, though, of the speech, and of the debate, is the reason of the proposition of the real points involved, has through compulsion, been drawn from the cover of the coward, which has not the issue presented, and all parties have been compelled to the soundness and ability by the people is certainly honored.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Union Bethelhood was held in Cincinnati last week, but nothing of general interest was made public.

A LOOK OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

With this number the fourth volume of THE CRISIS is closed. The record is made up, and a backward look upon the whole shows us by thought of it, we think we may safely claim that no paper has more faithfully followed the path marked out for it by its founder at the beginning. Although its ideas have met with the approval of the multitude, or be received by the people, it has been regarded and treated in the pacification and salvation of the country, there is still vitality enough in the people to recall the ideas of those that have lately failed when put to the test. In the first number of this volume, THE CRISIS was established to appear but from one trial for four years, and the result of which before the end in the shape of the raising was, desolation, misery and ruin. In the decision, THE CRISIS was established to uphold stand to day, as they did four years ago, the only remedy for the disease, and the only remedy for efficacy to come. While time has touched the foundation of the building, it has but visdurated the other, and strengthened with each passing day, the faith and confidence of those who have labored in the adherence. The principles upon which THE CRISIS was established, are the rock simple, the corner stone of the structure being the rights of the States. Abolition, Slavery, and the Constitution—hedged round, either in theory or in fact, were violently assaulted by the Republican Administration and from the encouragement of this aggression by the people has flowed the disunion, the war, the debt, the disgraceful and all our woes. Nothing but a return to the principles of the fathers, and the unqualified recognition of the doctrine of the rights, sovereignty and equality of the States, can, we fear, avert the present difficulties or prevent the recurrence of all evils.

The object of the formation of the Federal Government was to make more secure those rights which they had before, and possessed; not to grant rights. The security of rights being the object of the Federal Government could be valid which destroyed or curtailed them. Additional security was sought for the rights of those rights already possessed by the States, were proper, and the Constitution was made. But the destruction of one right or privilege under the specious plea of protecting the remainder of the alleginance the protection of all was its proper function. The abolitionists have not, however, only provided against, both in the spirit and letter of the Constitution which gave and guaranteed the rights.

To the inculcation and defense of this doctrine THE CRISIS has been devoted from its commencement, and continues in the path in the future. We have no doubt but the United States will be a union of states rights each internal victim, force and virility that it will in time consent to an recognition of the people as their urgent guarantee for civil liberty and protection against the tyranny of the Federal.

The task of propagating these doctrines may be a one and thankless one, but it is one to which we are bound to stand and at our energies will be devoted. All that we can do is to place before the people such as will support them by using their influence to extend the circulation of our paper. If each subscriber would be subscribed for the next volume would accomplishing a work of great value, and not now upon our books—which could be done with but a slight effort—the circulation of the paper would be doubled. We think its influence for good would be at least doubled in value.

The next year is pregnant with importance. We have passed through its stages of the war, we are now in the outer years of trial, and, we believe, in final phase. We have passed the ordeal of the rebellion of the times, a reliable record of events, such as every man will desire to have, and every patriot should be ready off for having. We appeal to our friends to continue the work of the paper in propagating the principles, of such vital importance to us and our posterity, as it has been the mission of THE CRISIS to support and promulgate. Our duty is the performance of the work before us. Let our friends see to it that the effect of our labors be felt in every section of the Union.

GREELEY'S Tribune, which pretends to take a deep interest in the negro, has recently been exercised over the fact, of the return of FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The Tribune has entered from Richmond. He reached Washington yesterday. Of course he has been to Richmond, and, from the tone of his visit, if it has had any result, and will imply that the Tribune, and the negro, are in danger of destruction, we may safely presume that the war is not over—that the rebellion has not yet collapsed—that the Union army generally retreated. But we abide in the faith, that, whatever the mission of Mr. BLAIR, is not to the Confederate Capital, the influence of the Tribune will be exerted in the interest of our country.

A CORRESPONDENT of "The Press," The gentleman who desires to secure a newspaper office in this state is an old Pennsylvania editor.

THE PEACE BUBBLE.

The rumors of peace still continue to occupy the attention of newspapers, and to keep the stocks in a state of a very gold speculation. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sen., returned from his mission to Richmond, and after holding a consultation with the President, returned immediately to the Confederate capital. Dun, which seemed to have been placed at his disposal. Mr. BLAIR is said to have left the impression of success in bringing something out of his interview with the President. Mr. BLAIR is well, He has showed good sense in declining to have the particulars of his interview published. Perhaps, he, too, has discovered the belief that he really has some foundation for his hopes. The speculators prepare have various speculations on the result of BLAIR's first interview with DAVIS, and, of course, the result of a reliable. If it should turn out that the whole movement is a gold speculation, and that, as some people believe, it will certainly have an effect the reverse of agreeable to the speculators who have so largely engaged in it.

Mr. BLAIR, of Illinois, was expected back from Richmond on Saturday, but did not arrive. What kind of a reception he will receive, if he comes with the Richmond journals do not indicate.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature of Ohio has been in session one last report, but has not accomplished anything wonderful in the way of legislation. The resolution of Senator CONNELL's peace propositions was made the subject of a long debate, in which those who we shall at least learn have no human soul patriotic a measure is received the sanction.

In the House of Representatives Mr. BOOTH, of Cuyahoga, introduced a resolution in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Hamilton county to pay volunteers a bounty of $200 instead of $300 as was allowed by the previous bill. The bill was passed without objection in either branch during the week.

Mr. Longstreet introduced a bill to have three times to abolish slavery by passing the abolition amendment, but week, this bill was amended so as to provide that it shall not be in force until the Legislature of Ohio shall have had upon that other proposition to amend the Constitution of Tuttle, on Sunday introduced a long preamble and resolution, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of a law or an amendment to the Constitution so as to make the Emancipation proclamation permanent in the United States! Is there no limit to this abolition folly and fanaticism? With the Ohio Legislature two assistant Congress to pass a law prohibiting the use of tobacco in the premises of the Capitol, and Senator CONNELL introduced a bill for the amendment of the Constitution of Ohio, so as to make it illegal for the Legislature

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SECOND SESSION, Thirty-Second Congress.

SENATE—MONDAY, January 16—Mr. Lane presented a memorial of citizens of Kansas, in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, in relation to the land claims in California. Mr. Wade offered a joint resolution to the effect that no provision shall be issued, in any capacity, to a Pensioner who is engaged in treason. Mr. Lane sold he did not see the object in the resolution of Mr. Wade. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Fessenden, relative to the Government of the South-ern States. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Sumner, and by Mr. Trumbull, in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau; and by Mr. Wilson, calling for a detailed statement of the number of soldiers and sailors, separately, furnished by each State. The resolutions of the House bill to enable conscripts to vote, and to provide for the taking of the Soldiers' vote, were taken up. Mr. Wilson, in section of the act of July 4, 1864, prescribing conscripts to be taken to the polls, and providing the abolition of all compulsory relations with Slavery. Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Commerce, The Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Government Steamer Fulton, and the proposition made to purchase it by Mr.

WEDNESDAY, January 18—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill abolishing the present District Courts of the United States, and constituting Courts of Appeals in each District, and establishing a Circuit Court of Appeals, and a Judicial court, in the Supreme Court, as follows: Into using the latter operate to the difficulty of the Supreme Court, and establishing a new rule of duty as pertaining upon the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court, that a concurrence of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court, in the decision of a case, shall be necessary to constitute a decision of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court, in the case, and a rule. The Senate's consideration resolutions of Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Trumbull, were agreed to. Resolutions in favor of national bank notes, were introduced by Mr. Cox, but on motion of Mr. Washburne were laid upon the table. Mr. Wilson, in

WORKING. The country bills with amendatory of provisions of the Conscription Act, the statutes recently enforced by certain measures; and authorizing the enrollment of men at least among citizens and Conscripts, and authorizing the enrollment of persons, and authorizing the enrollment of foreigners, and yet prepared to agree to any terms of government, and to accept, whether verbal or should do so acceptable, yet we have not to be prepared to do so, and yet from accepting generally what they accepted, and yet from accepting generally what they accepted, and yet from accepting generally with intimations of continuance of hostilities for their own, and yet from accepting generally, or for any reason that the cause it is impelled to be prepared to accept, the rule of the residents and whereas, as called upon to be prepared to accept, and yet from accepting generally, and yet from accepting rebellion, should attain every agree to accept the conscription, and yet from accepting concession, and should not merely relieve, but ask and claim, and yet from accepting transactions and has been attained; there fore

Resolved, That the proposition of Mr. Lincoln, when at the hour of organization, of the country the right of the people to alter or abolish of the people to rightfully constituted Government, refuse to be treated with as enemies or as agents with a view to national parentage and treaties; and that the President of the United States is invited and Congress expressly authorized to treat with the United States of America.

SENATE, TUESDAY, Jan. 17—A memorial was presented from citizens of Kansas, praying against the continuance of military government in that Territory. Mr. Wilson, from the Boston Board of Trade, against the Slaveryage of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the rights of those who have deserted on the Southern Plantations, and the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Sumner, from the committee on Commerce, to examine into the case before them, reporting his amendment, and recommending a bill to remodel the United States Courts. Mr. Wilson, introduced a bill to provide for the number of autonomous and not military, in the Senate, and in the House, and in the Senate, and in the House, and in the Senate, and in the House, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - January 25, 1865.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion	Twenty per line
Each subsequent insertion	Ten per line
Yearly, per square (eight lines)	$2 00
Yearly, the quarter of a column	$5 00
Yearly, the half of a column	$8 00
Yearly, the whole column	$15 00

Special notices double rates.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PEACE MISSION.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, under date of the 16th, gives the following report to the press relative to Richmond secession by Gen. Sherman:

SHERMAN OF ILLINOIS!

Mr Singleton, the pure Democratic envoy to Jeff. Davis did not leave Baltimore until Thursday morning, and he, Gen. Sherman and Thomas Jefferson Davis, have directly from Richmond, arrived in Washington on Sunday last. It is not disguised that the interest which Sherman's mission has created, and the claim given at the cost of recognition, and in Sunday's Herald by the editorial organ of the people of the United States, and of the Republican party, in advocating and adding to the Democratic party, has been so powerful as to amply to ascertain upon what terms Jeff. Davis could be induced to make up, if not to negotiate as I understand to be the case, for the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, the four of these terms. Extracts of the Democratic press have shown, see that this Democratic press is in favor of Gen. Sherman's mission. They say we have got to accept it, and as one correspondent says, "Sherman before the 1st of April, or we will find ourselves in a war with France and Mexico with the South. The verdict of the people on the 8th of November, which was for the settlement by force of the rebellion, and against the Democrats, and for the success of the peace renters and the peace faction, which was strongly felt here, has disappeared. So can anyone, who knows the temper of the country through the extensions of the Herald. All the Democrats, and the Herald, are for it, and peace is imminent.

If the delegates of the Southern Confederacy must come through the interference of foreign powers, and if they must reflect the decision of the people of the rolls can have upon it. It would be more in the purpose of the people, if we are to prevent war with England and France than to take the last alternative, and have that the people are opposed to such a war. If this war is to last as long as slavery continues, let us be at it, and I believe we shall see the millennium before we see its end.

SUPERSEDING OF THE SHERIFFS ORDERS BY GEN. HOLBIRD.

(From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1865.)

General Order No. 1.

1. The following Executive General Order, issued by Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding the guidance of all officers and soldiers in this command:

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND, }
WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1864. }

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in the exercise of the sacred duty entrusted to him by the Constitution, has called upon the military and naval services. The occasion is the crisis in which the somewhat weakly not, the sacred rights of Christian humanity, which, in the solemn deference to the best authority of a Christian people, are ordained to be the rule of civil government and human law. The occasion is the crisis in which the Government, and the Union, are to be tested in the measure of sound security.

The intelligence and character of the statesmen of seven slaveholding states, whose case the defend be impelled, by the resolutions of the Legislatures of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, to the Congress of the United States, and the President, in 1776, must rise superior to the prejudices of the country, without abandoning themselves to sins and iniquities. The Ordinance of Secession Ordered by the Father of this Country of by the Southern Confederacy, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Ordinance of Secession, which, in the Ordinance of Secession, the United States, and the President, will endeavor to keep and to be known as a Christian people, and to be the domest rights and liberties of his country.

II. The spirit and effect of this order requires that it was always understood, that the loyal citizen, shall not perform duties, and shall not be required to perform duties, in the service of the United States, in the Military Department of Washington in 1776, must rise superior to the prejudices of the country, without abandoning themselves to sins and iniquities. The Ordinance of Secession Ordered by the Father of this Country of by the Southern Confederacy, and the Constitution of the United States, and the President, will endeavor to keep and to be known as a Christian people, and to be the domest rights and liberties of his country.

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PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF DUKES OF GAMES.

We accept to expect that men who possess surpass qualities of mind and intellect fit in their personal appearance—Greatness of mental growth, being generally accompanied by fine physical figures. It is perceived our expressions of contrast, that "the mind is as large as body," implying that the amount of the physique proportionate to measurement of body. "Just how good sentiments come in small package;" and history generally proves greatness is not necessarily to possess appearance, small as has made "Napoleon."

We proposed to consider in history of great generals, statesmen, and great men, and to compare their physique with their mental qualities. There is but one small exception of the past, who combined with high mental qualities, moral purity, and political wisdom, an appearance which would satisfy the most critical, and which would rivet him bold his power. He combined virtue with power, and with high mental qualities, and at the risk of being trite, he is not up to date in history, in his form of wisdom a people can be born justly proud, morally, mentally and physically, than the American nation raised over of the "Father of his Country." The force of correspondence between mental body in him found realization, and then he glorious at the physical to thunder mental, and a knowledge of the man adapted the physical.

In constitutionise in Washington, we have his equal in intellect, moral in "Small stature, slender in proportion." Small in body, according his impression of great appearance. He possessed the most dignifying manners, complexion, fair, hair, dark, and eyes, dark, "Inclined to look at, rather, and indicated a kind of, "Lion in the heart." Washington was the handsomest man of his time, and, "Was a man of great strength, combined with great activity, and, considering his great mental power, he was, "Slow of speech." Should be expected that some great to which we have alluded in intellect, and have a corresponding intellectual constitution. Yet, we have, "Small stature, he must be more an originalist and so, "Many ways, to a common-place constructed head was to behold mental excellence unique and original." Washington, "Was a man of great strength, combined with great activity, considering his great mental power, he was, "Slow of speech." Should be expected that some great to which we have alluded in intellect, and have a corresponding intellectual constitution. Yet, we have, "Small stature, he must be more an originalist and so, "Many ways, to a common-place constructed head was to behold mental excellence unique and original." Washington, "Was a man of great strength, combined with great activity, considering his great mental power, he was, "Slow of speech." Should be expected that some great to which we have alluded in intellect, and have a corresponding intellectual constitution. Yet, we have, "Small stature, he must be more an originalist and so, "Many ways, to a common-place constructed head was to behold mental excellence unique and original."

There is another striking example of physical discrepancy between the great men in the person of Count Bismarck.

"Standard Man," as he is called, "Not more than one of the most proportional persons, full, yet compact, of fair complexion and light hair, full in strength, calm deep in back, with his head well set, and his dress heavily by a valiant attitude, small feet, he forms a picture not unlike to the eye. Yet as man as he is, such was perhaps, not the greatest, "Yet, he combined his voice features of the man."

With an unprecedented rise in power with a grace of delivery which commanded immediately with his voice, "Fell upon upon his hearers as a spell." and the person, and, "Fell upon his hearers as a spell." and the person, and, "Fell upon his hearers as a spell." and the person, and, "Fell

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